

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE
OF THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

By J. B. THOMSON, Esq., I.C.S.,
Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh



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REPORT on the Administration of the Police of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st December 1897.

PART I.

No. $\frac{1895A}{11-14}$ OF 1898.

FROM

J. B. THOMSON, Esq, ICS,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,
POLICE DEPARTMENT

Dated Narni Tal, 20th June 1898.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report on the administration of the police in these provinces for the year ending 31st December 1897. I held charge of the department throughout the year.

2 This report has, as in the previous year, been divided into two parts, in accordance with the orders conveyed in G O. No. $\frac{1125}{VIII-9910-2}$, dated the 11th November 1896. The first part contains the information required by the Government of India, and deals with the provincial statistics as a whole. The second deals more particularly with the working of the police in the districts of the United Provinces, both generally and in respect of serious crime. A third part containing a detailed review of the working of each district will be printed and submitted separately.

3. The following statements prescribed by the Government of India in Resolution No. $\frac{5 \text{ Police}}{524-34}$, dated the 25th September 1896, have been substituted for those appended to the report for the year 1896, as pages 1A to 20A :—

- (1) *Statement A, Parts I and II*—Return of cognizable crime showing the cases instituted by complaint to a magistrate and the persons concerned in them.
- (2) *Statement A, Parts III and IV*.—Return of cognizable crime showing cases reported at a police station or taken up by the police, and the persons concerned in them.
- (3) *Statement B, Parts I and II*—Return of non-cognizable crime showing the non-cognizable cases and the persons concerned in them.
- (4) *Statement C*—Return of property stolen and recovered, Parts A and B.
- (5) *Statement D*—Return of professional crime.
- (6) *Statement E*.—Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of the District Police.
- (7) *Statement F*.—Return showing the equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force, provincial and municipal constabulary.
- (8) *Statement G*—Showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police, provincial and municipal constabulary.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced and delay taken place in the preparation of the figures for the two first statements, inasmuch as this is the first year in which they have been prepared in these forms, and in some districts the instructions were not thoroughly comprehended as far as the figures, which it is intended should be shown in the first statement, are concerned.

4. Statement A, Parts I, II, III, and IV—Returns of cognizable crime —

2,73,817 cognizable crimes were reported during the year, against 2,33,478 in the previous year. There has thus been a net increase of 40,339 cases as detailed below. —

Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	+275
" II	...	...	...	...	...	...	+909
" III	...	...	...	...	...	...	+18,009
" IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	+678
" V	...	...	...	...	...	...	+17,653
" VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	+569
Sanitary offences, Serial Nos 61 and 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	+2,552
Special Laws, Serial No 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	—306
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	+40,645
							—306
Total							+40,339

The only decrease noticeable is under Serial No. 74. The main head under this serial comprises offences under the Cantonment Act, and the only conclusion to be drawn is that there has been less necessity throughout the provinces for prosecutions for infringement of Cantonment bye-laws. The large increase under classes III and V is remarkable, but was to be expected and is undoubtedly due mainly to the scarcity.

The number of crimes reported under each class for the last ten years (1888 to 1897) is given in the following statement. Of the 2,73,817 reported cases of cognizable crime in 1897, 17,058 were instituted by complaints to magistrates, or by magistrates *suo motu*, (*vide* column V of Part I); while the balance, 2,56,759, were reported at police stations, (*vide* column VIII, of Part III) —

Year	Class I	Class II	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI	Sanitary offences, Serial Nos 61 and 62	Other special and local laws, Serial No 74	Total, including Serial Nos 61, 62 and 74	Total excluding Serial Nos. 61, 62 and 74
1888	1,642	7,615	68,358	625	84,407	4,574	22,046	2,806	1,92,076	1,67,224
1889	1,672	7,528	75,978	554	87,999	4,542	24,444	2,108	2,04,825	1,78,273
1890	1,703	7,111	83,892	502	94,486	5,243	21,707	1,898	2,16,542	1,92,937
1891	1,616	7,002	88,815	441	94,591	5,432	14,812	1,167	2,13,880	1,97,901
1892	1,575	7,502	72,916	446	80,083	3,582	16,111	887	1,83,102	1,66,104
1893	1,732	7,955	69,989	705	79,155	3,640	18,860	1,399	1,83,435	1,63,176
1894	1,651	7,680	88,683	663	79,582	3,656	20,112	1,319	2,03,346	1,81,915
1895	1,694	7,907	1,01,920	476	85,274	4,040	20,718	1,324	2,23,353	2,01,321
1896	1,630	8,018	1,09,383	497	92,950	4,196	15,557	1,247	2,33,478	2,16,674
1897	1,905	8,927	1,27,392	1,175	1,10,603	4,765	18,109	941	2,73,817	2,54,767

The percentage of the total crime reported represented by each class is as follows:—

Class I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
" II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 26
" III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 53
" IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
" V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 39
" VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 74
Sanitary offences, Serial Nos 61 and 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 61
Offences under special and local laws, Serial No. 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34

Offences under class IV and offences under Serial No. 74 may virtually be neglected so far as statistics are concerned, and in a minor degree offences under class I, which, though sometimes undoubtedly important, are numerically not so.

The increase in reported crime has again this year chiefly occurred under classes III and V (serious offences against person and property, and minor offences against property), as no less than 18,009 and 17,653 cases out of the total increase of 40,339 cases fell under these two important heads, respectively. Cases of burglary (Serial No. 45) have again risen from 1,05,344 to 1,22,090, amounting to an increase of 16,746, while under class V, increases have chiefly taken place in cases of cattle theft

(2,623), ordinary theft (9,224), receiving stolen property (1,673), and criminal or house-trespass (4,045), Serial Nos. 54,55,57 and 58, respectively. These increases are natural and were anticipated. Ordinary burglaries and pilferings are bound to rise in a year of famine and high prices. The experience in most districts in which famine pressure was felt is that more cattle were stolen than in an ordinary year and chiefly for food. I do not believe that the returns represent really the actual amount of crime of this description which did take place. Many cases were, I am convinced, concealed, especially of a petty character in which the sufferers had no hope of recovery of their property, and in which they dreaded the result of a fruitless police enquiry.

The following statement shows in detail the increase and decrease in the reports of crime under each class and serial. It represents the cases given in column V (number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by magistrates) of Part I of statement A, and those entered in column VIII (total number of cases reported during the year) of statement A Part III, return of cases reported at police stations or taken up by the police. Besides these, 2,631 cases were taken up by station officers otherwise than upon report, as shown in column X of Part III; and if these be included in the number of cases reported, there would be a net increase of 42,970 cases.

The cases taken up by Station Officers otherwise than upon report were chiefly under the following serials.—

							Cases
Serial	No. 45	Burglary	...	...	...	...	47
"	" 54	Cattle theft	...	...	...	...	36
"	" 55	Ordinary theft	...	...	...	...	156
"	" 57	Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	392
"	" 61	and 62 Sanitary offences	...	...	...	...	992
"	" 63	Bad livelihood	...	...	...	...	747
"	" 65	Gambling	...	...	...	...	23
"	" 68	Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	15
"	" 70	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	127
Total							2,535

In connection with the increase in reported crime, it may be noticed that out of the 17,058 complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by magistrates, no less than 8,664 cases, or more than half, were dismissed by courts after examining the complainants, and after enquiry under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, (vide columns VI (5535 cases) and IX (3,129 cases) of Part I). This shows that the returns under Parts I and II for cases instituted before magistrates should in justice be considered apart from those under Parts III and IV, in order that the action of the police in cases reported to them may be fairly judged. It is not fair to the police to include the results in the former set of cases in the figures by which police action should be estimated.

Statement.

Serial number.	Offence	1896	1897			Increase	Decrease	Remarks.
			Statement A Part I, Column V	Statement A Part III, Column VIII	Total.			
1	Abetment of offence not committed, sections 115 and 116.	1	...	...	...	...	1	
2	Abetting commission of offence by public, section 117.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Concealing design to commit offence, sections 118, 119, 120(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1	...	...	...	...	1	Net decrease 1.

Serial number	Offences	1896	1897.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks
			Statement A Part I, Col. V.	Statement A Part III, Col VIII.	Total.			
	CLASS I —Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.							
4	Offences relating to Army and Navy, sections 131 to 136, and 138	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, sections 231 to 263	323	25	416	441	118	...	
6	Offences relating to Government notes, sections 467 and 471	...	11	5	16	16	..	
7	Harbouring an offender, sections 212, 216, 216A and 216B	26	6	42	48	22	..	
8	Other offences against public justice, sections 224 to 226.	391	42	362	404	13	..	
9	Rioting or unlawful assembly, sections 143 to 153, 157, 158	855	319	631	950	95	.	
10	Personating a soldier, section 140	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Personating a public servant, sections 170, 171, 171A	34	3	49	46	12	...	
	Total	1,629	406	1,499	1,905	276	...	Net increase 276.
	CLASS II —Serious Offences against the person.							
12	Murder, sections 302, 303 (by Thugs)	...	2	1	3	3	...	
13	Murder, sections 302, 303 (by Robbers)	50	...	40	40	...	10	
14	Murder, sections 302, 303 (by means of poison),	20	...	40	40	20	..	
15	Murder, sections 302, 303 (murders other than the above).	484	24	559	533	99	..	
16	Murder in dacoity, section 396,	36	1	40	41	5	..	
17	Attempts at murder, section 307	107	10	124	134	27	...	
18	Culpable homicide, sections 304 308	366	19	530	549	183	...	
19	Rape, section 376	212	68	161	229	17	...	
20	Unnatural offences, section 377,	79	4	64	68	...	11	
21	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth, sections 317, 318	204	5	245	250	46	...	
22	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide, sections 305, 306, 309	1,281	7	1,216	1,223	...	58	
23	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant, sections 329, 331, 333	14	1	43	44	30	.	
24	Grievous hurt, section 325, 326, 335	2,502	538	2,132	2,670	168	..	
25	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, section 328	51	...	55	55	4	.	
26	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant, sections 327, 330, 332	129	65	140	205	76	...	
27	Hurt by dangerous weapon, section 324	735	103	705	808	73	..	
28	Kidnapping or abduction, sections 363 to 369.	379	213	390	603	224	.	
29	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion, sections 346 to 348.	23	24	11	35	12	.	
30	Selling, letting, or mortgaging, or obtaining by fraud, or by extortion, or by abduction, or by other means, sections 372, 373	23	14	36	50	27	...	
31	Habitually dealing in slaves, section 371	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Criminal force to public servants or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine, sections 353, 354, 356, 357.	1,229	258	920	1,178	...	51	
33	Rash or negligent act causing death, section 304A.	94	2	104	106	12	...	
34	Rash or negligent act causing grievous hurt, section 304B.	...	1	12	13	13	...	
	Total	8,018	1,359	7,568	8,927	1,039	130	Net increase 909.

Serial number	Offences	1896	1897			Increase	Decrease	Remarks
			Statement A part I, column V	Statement A part III, column VIII	Total			
	CLASS III — <i>Serious Offences against person and property, or against property only</i>							
35	Dacoity, sections 395, 397, 398,	479	71	604	675	196		
36	Preparation and assembly for dacoity, sections 399, 402	15		14	14		1	
37	Robbery with hurt, sections 394 397, 398, by poisonous or stupefying drugs	14	4	9	13	...	1	
38	Robbery with hurt, sections 394 397, 398, by other means	138	14	151	165	27		
39	Robbery, sections 392 393, in dwelling house	121	162	160	322	201	...	
40	Robbery, sections 392, 393, on the highway between sunset and sunrise	157	70	172	242	85		
41	Robbery, sections 392, 393 (other robberies)	657	316	423	739	62		
42	Serious offences against health and safety, sections 270, 281, 282	..	21	7	28	28	..	
43	Serious mischief sections 430 to 433, 435 to 440	1,072	231	905	1,136	64	...	
44	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal, sections 428, 429	948	134	1,330	1,464	516		
45	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, sections 454, 455, 457 to 460	1,05,344	227	1,21,863	1,22,090	16,746	...	
46	House trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt,	401	86	353	439	38		
47	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually, sections 412, 413	26	...	57	57	31		
48	Being a thug, section 311	...	.	.	...	...
49	Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers and thieves, sections 400, 401.	11	..	8	8	...	3	
	Total ..	1,09,383	1,336	1,26,056	1,27,392	18,014	5	Net increase 18,009.
	CLASS IV — <i>Minor Offences against the person</i>							
50	Wrongful restraint and confinement, sections 341 to 344	431	801	267	1,068	637	..	
51	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life, sections 336, 337	58	53	35	88	30		
52	Compulsory labour, section 374,	8	9	10	19	11		
	Total ...	497	863	312	1,175	678		Net increase 678.
	CLASS V — <i>Minor Offences against property</i>							
53	Lurking house trespass or house breaking, sections 453, 456	1,635	17	866	883	..	752	
54	Theft, sections 379 to 382 (of cattle)	6,639	354	8,908	9262	2,623	...	
55	Theft, sections 379 to 382 (ordinary).	75,482	3,933	80,773	84,706	9,224	..	
56	Criminal breach of trust, sections 406 to 408	1,063	780	1,093	1,873	810	.	
57	Receiving stolen property, sections 411, 414	6,543	162	8,054	8,216	1,673	..	
58	Criminal or house-trespass, sections 447, 448	1,490	4,992	543	5,535	4,045	...	
59	Breaking closed receptacle, sections 461, 462	98	13	115	128	30	...	
	Total	92,950	10,251	1,00,852	1,10,603	18,405	752	Net increase 17,653.

Serial number	Offences	1896.	1897			Increase.	Decrease	Remarks
			Statement A Part I, column V	Statement A Part III, column VIII	Total			
	CLASS VI—Other Offences not specified above							
60	Offences against religion, sections 295 to 297	119	91	38	129	10	.	
61 } &	Serials 61 and 62 are shown below after serial 74	Shown after Serial No 74.						
62 }	Vagrancy and bad character ..	2,851	575	2,756	3,331	480	...	
63	European vagrancy	372	3	278	281	3	91	
64	Cognizable offences against Gambling Act	...	...	...	...	...	.
65	Cognizable offences against Excise laws	...	...	...	...	...	.
66	Cognizable offences against Opium Act	255	59	245	304	49	..	
67	Cognizable offences against Railway laws	37	30	5	35	.	2	
68	Cognizable offences against Salt and Opium laws	562	50	360	410	.	152	
69	Cognizable offences against Arms Act.	...	93	18	106	106	...	
70	Cognizable offences against Stamps Act	..	71	53	124	124	...	
71	Cognizable offences against Forest Act	...	33	9	42	42	...	
72	Cognizable offences against Store Cattle Act	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,196	1,007	3,758	4,765	844	245	Net increase 569,
74	Other special and local laws under which certain offences are cognizable by the police	1,247	298	643	941	.	306	Net decrease 306.
61	Public and local nuisances, sections 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294	...	73	545	619	..	..
62	Nuisance Act V	15,557	1,465	16,026	17,491	...	...
	other municipal or local laws	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	15,557	1,538	16,571	18,109	2,552		Net increase 2,552
	Grand Total	2,33,478	17,058	2,56,759	2,73,817	41,778	1,439	Net increase 40,339

The heads under which any appreciable increase is noticeable are —

Serial No 5 Coining +118 cases.

This class of case at the present time may possibly increase still further. Silver is cheap and the professional coiner may find it advantageous to counterfeit rupees with a fair amount of silver in them. I have recently directed attention to this.

Serial No 15 Murder +99.

Ditto 18 Culpable Homicide

+183

Serial No 24 Grievous Hurt +168

Ditto 26 and 27. Hurt +76+73 =149.

The increases under these heads point to a more reckless use of force and violence than in an ordinary year.

Serial No 23. Kidnapping +224.

The increase is marked for a year of scarcity, but probably will not continue.

Serial No. 35 Dacoity +106

Ditto 39. Robbery +211

These increases were to be expected.

Serial No 44. Mischief to animals +516

Mostly in cattle-poisoning and in accordance with the increase in cattle thefts.

Serial No 45. Burglary +16,746

Ditto 54 Cattle theft +2,623

Ditto 55 Ordinary theft +9,224

Ditto 56 Criminal Breach of

Trust +810

Serial No 57. Receiving stolen property +1,673

Serial No 58 House trespass +4,045

All should be considered together. the increases were natural for a year of distress and high prices.

Serial No 63 Vagrancy +480.

An increase on the whole in the provinces, but in some districts these salutary provisions of the law were comparatively neglected.

The only serial numbers under which any appreciable decrease took place are No 53 (752 cases) and No 70 Arms Act (152 cases). The decrease under the latter head demands attention. I am of opinion that the police in many districts in these provinces do not sufficiently interest themselves in respect of such cases.

5. Of the 17,058 cases instituted by magistrates, 2,484 or 14.56 per cent were referred to the police for investigation (column VII of Part I). The police altogether investigated 1,37,999 cases (columns VI of Part I and XI of Part III) or 50 per cent. of the total record of crime (2,77,582) including 1,134 pending cases and 2,631 cases taken up by station officers otherwise than upon report, (columns IV and V of Part I and IV, VIII and X of Part III). The percentages in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 were 68, 67, 60, 52, 53 and 50, respectively. The cause of the general decrease in number of investigations is the continued operation of the rules in Circular No. 3, dated the 7th April 1893, restricting inquiries to the more serious cases, but during the past year on account of the scarcity the percentage has remained at 50, owing to the large number of reports, in many of which enquiries were comparatively easy; the offenders being caught in the act of burglary or theft, or the property having been recovered from them without much trouble. The number of investigations by order of magistrates has again this year decreased to 2,484 cases compared with 3,844, 4,053, 4,682 and 5,155, in 1896, 1895, 1894 and 1893. The greater restriction of the police to enquiries in cognizable cases is satisfactory.

Investigations were ordered chiefly into the following classes of cases —

Serial No	9	Rioting	..	...	95
Ditto	21	Grievous hurt	...	...	115
Ditto	37 to 41	Robbery	...	...	219
Ditto	55	Ordinary theft	...	...	948
Ditto	54	Cattle theft	..	...	175
Ditto	56	Criminal breach of trust	..	..	123
Ditto	58	Criminal or house trespass	...	..	129
Total					1,504

6. During the year 9,795 cases were decided compared with 70,344 in 1896.

Conviction of cases and persons, Parts I to IV of statement A. The increase is large amounting to 20,451 cases or 22.5 per cent. Of these 79,346 were convicted

against 61,027 in the previous year, also a considerable increase for which some credit may fairly be claimed. The percentage of cases convicted to decided is 87 or the same as in 1895 and 1896. Of the total number of cases decided and convicted, 6,342 and 3,605 cases, respectively, were instituted by complaints to magistrates or by magistrates *suo motu* (Part I of statement A); while the remaining cases (84,453 decided and 75,741 convicted) were reported at police stations or taken up by the police. The percentage of police cases convicted to police cases investigated is 56 compared with 51, 54, 52 and 49 in 1896, 1895, 1894 and 1893 respectively. For this also credit, may I think, be taken. The percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested is 86 compared with 80, 82 and 80 in 1896, 1895 and 1894—also I consider a creditable result.

The following statement gives the proportion of convictions both of cases and persons for the years 1887 and 1891 to 1897 for each class, separately as well as on the total record of crime, excluding sanitary offences and offences under special laws.

The averages of the six preceding years, excluding sanitary offences and offences under special laws, were —

Cases convicted to cases disposed of	...	...	81'62
Persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	..	...	74'57

The results for 1897 may, I assert with confidence, be considered satisfactory they show improvement on the results of 1896, while compared with those of 10 years ago they indicated marked improvement. The statement no doubt shows that the percentages of all cases convicted to all cases decided have fallen 2 per cent. in classes I and II and 14 per cent. in class IV—a class, however, which is important; also as regards persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested, a fall of 16 per cent. in class IV, and as regards persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial of 17 per cent. in class IV, and but one per cent in class VI. Otherwise the improvement under all heads of all classes of crime is marked. The police of these provinces have had much harder work to do during 1897 than in any previous year, and have done it better, much of the work which had to be performed has no doubt not in many instances been very difficult as regards detection in the case of petty offences, but the extra strain thrown on them has been great, and their energies have been taxed to an unusual degree throughout most of the year. The past year has been one of a most trying nature and been beset with many difficulties. The conditions were exceptional, and I maintain that the subordinate police, both of the Armed and the Civil Branches, have loyally answered to the special call made on them and have performed their duties extremely well. They have had extra duties to perform in connection with both famine and plague and have acquitted themselves creditably.

7. The usual statement is appended with a brief narrative of the facts of each case: the number of these cases, which had decreased to 13 in the previous year, has again increased to 24. In 1895 and 1894 the number was 29 and 20 respectively. In four instances only has information as to the modification of the sentence been received from Government; in 10 out of the remaining 20 cases this information has been obtained after reference to the district authorities

In 10 cases no appeal appears to have been preferred, as the district authorities were unable to give any information on the subject; while in 14 the sentence was modified, including one case in which the prisoner was released on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

• *Statement showing the number of cases in which women were tried and convicted for murder of their children during 1897, by criminal courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Serial number	District	Name of woman	Date of offence	Section under which convicted	Sentence	Sentence as modified by Local Government	Brief account of the case
1	Meerut ...	Musammât Hanso.	17th August 1897	302, I P.C	Transportation for life	...	This widow wanted to re-marry, but could not secure any match for herself owing to her child she therefore threw it into a well
2	Sahāranpur	Musammât Janan.	16th May 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	On account of a quarrel with her husband, this woman jumped into the Ganges canal with her two children in her arms, one child was taken out dead and the other was drowned
3	Ditto ...	Musammât Mahakumar	6th October 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	This woman owing to continual quarrels with her brother-in law jumped into the Ganges canal with her child she was taken out alive but the child was dead

Serial number	District.	Name of woman.	Date of offence	Section under which convicted	Sentence	Sentence as modified by Local Government	Brief account of the case
4	Agra ...	Musammat Sunderia	7th August 1897.	302, I P C	Transportation for life	...	On account of a quarrel with her husband this woman jumped down a well with her child in her arms, she was taken out alive but the child was drowned
5	Etāwah ...	Musammat Kohla	3rd March 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	The accused was a widow and to avoid disgrace murdered her illegitimate child and threw it into a tank.
6	Bareilly ...	Musammat Naziran.	5th October 1897	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	...	The accused, whose husband had deserted her, being unable to provide for her two daughters, throttled the youngest by putting some rags into her mouth because the child was crying for food
7	Bijnor ...	Musammat Nathya	10th March 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	..	This woman on account of a quarrel with her husband jumped down a well with her infant in her arms, she was taken out alive but the child was dead
8	Allahabad...	Musammat Bhouri.	15th January 1897.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sentence not modified but released on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.	This woman gave birth to an illegitimate child and threw it into a ditch
9	Ditto ...	Musammat Hasni	23rd August 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	On account of a quarrel with her husband the accused threw her child into a well
10	Fatehpur ..	Musammat Lohya.	28th September 1897	Ditto .	Ditto ...	..	Being ill treated by her mother in law, the accused went away from her house with her daughter, aged six months, for the purpose of begging and threw the child into a well
11	Bānda ...	Musammat Sukha.	1st July 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	...	The accused was arrested in her attempt to commit theft in a house, and on the plea of easing herself walked off to the nearest well with her child in her arms and jumped down it. The child was drowned
12	Jaunpur ...	Musammat Jasni chamarn.	6th August 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	..	This woman was beaten by her husband in consequence of which she threw her baby into a well
13	Ditto ...	Musammat Rajai	3rd August 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	This woman on hearing that her daughter had stolen something, threw the child into a well
14	Ghāzipur ...	Musammat Parbata.	4th July 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	The accused gave birth to an illegitimate child and threw her into a ditch. The child was taken out alive but it died shortly after
15	Gorakhpur	Musammat Jhara Julahun.	28th July 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	This woman gave birth to an illegitimate child and strangled it to avoid disgrace.
16	Basti ...	Musammat Shewrani	4th April 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	This woman gave birth to an illegitimate child and to avoid exposure buried it
17	Azamgarh	Musammat Paharni.	12th April 1897	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	The accused owing to a domestic quarrel jumped down a well with her child in her arms. The child was drowned.
18	Ditto ...	Musammat Lakha.	20th April 1897.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	This woman on account of some quarrel jumped down a well with her child. The child was drowned

Serial number	District	Name of woman	Date of offence	Section under which convicted	Sentence	Sentence as modified by Local Government	Brief account of the case
18	Azamgarh	Musammam Rajkahi	16th June 1897	302, I P C	Transportation for life	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	This woman on account of a quarrel with her husband jumped down a well with her child, the child was drowned
20	Ditto	Musammam Daulti	8th August 1897	Ditto	Ditto	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	This woman on account of a quarrel with one Jagdeo, jumped down a well with her child, the child was drowned
21	Ditto	Musammam Pabni	28th October 1897	Ditto	Ditto	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	This woman had a quarrel with her mother-in-law, and out of rage took her child in her arms and jumped down a well, the child was drowned
22	Lucknow	Musammam Dularia	8th July 1897	Ditto	Ditto	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	The accused owing to a quarrel with her husband jumped down a well with her child in her arms, the child was drowned
23	Sitapur	Musammam Sahiban alias Sahibat-unnessa	14th January 1897	Ditto	Ditto	7 years' rigorous imprisonment	The accused being in straitened circumstances could not support her child and therefore threw it into a well
24	Partabgarh	Musammam Duji	1st March 1897	Ditto	Ditto	5 years' rigorous imprisonment	This woman on account of a quarrel with her husband jumped down a well with her child, the child was drowned.

8. The amount of property stolen and recovered in cases of cognizable and

Property stolen and recovered as non-cognizable crimes has been shown in the Statement C, prescribed by the Government of India.

In 1,27,381 cases property worth Rs. 22,32,708 was stolen, and in 68,585 cases property worth Rs. 6,82,792 or 30.6 per cent. is recorded as having been recovered, compared with 29.3 and 31.71 per cent in 1896 and 1895 respectively. This is no longer considered any safe test of police work.

9 The following table gives the statistics of the police administration in

Comparison of the statistics of the these provinces during 1897, as compared with those of the Panjab and the Lower Provinces for the same period —

Provinces.	Number of cases reported (column 5 of Part I, and 8 and 10 of Part III).	Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population.	Number of cases reported including pending cases of previous years (columns 9 and 5 of Part I and 4, 10 and 20 of Part III)	Number of cases investigated (column 7 of Part I, and 11 of Part III).	Number of cases decided (columns 13 to 16 of Part I and 14, 15, 22 and 23 of Part III).	Number of cases convicted (columns 14 and 16 of Part I and 14 and 23 of Part III)	Percentage of cases convicted to reported	Percentage of cases convicted to decided.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of (column 11 and 12 of Part II and 10, 15 and 16 of Part IV)	Number of persons convicted (column 12 of Part II and 16 of Part IV)	Percentage of persons convicted to disposed of
<i>Including sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws.</i>											
North Western Provinces and Oudh	2,76,448	59	2,79,918	1,37,999	90,795	79,346	28	87	1,29,164	1,04,153	81
Punjab	96,571	46	1,00,030	70,640	50,575	36,853	37	73	81,622	49,499	61
Bengal	1,97,198	28	2,03,598	1,53,831	88,156	71,146	35	81	1,23,440	89,789	73
<i>Excluding sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws</i>											
North Western Provinces and Oudh	2,56,406	55	2,59,741	1,19,788	71,512	61,423	24	86	1,06,995	83,725	78
Punjab	79,514	38	82,696	54,808	33,726	21,748	26	64	63,621	33,635	53
Bengal	1,61,278	23	1,67,546	1,19,299	52,787	37,573	22	71	85,241	53,688	63

It will be observed that, whether including or excluding sanitary offences and offences under special laws, the figures show that the work in these provinces, though much heavier than in previous years, compares most favourably with that in Bengal and the Panjab, except as regards the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported when sanitary offences and offences under special laws are included ; but the incidence of crime is much higher in these provinces.

10. The number of non-cognizable offences which the police were employed to investigate has further decreased to 1,116, compared with 2,948 in the previous year. The number was—

Working of the police in non cognizable crimes. Statement B prescribed by the Government of India.

In 1891	...	...	...	...	5,322
„ 1892	...	...	...	...	8,031
„ 1893	...	...	...	...	4,343
„ 1894	...	...	...	...	3,763
„ 1895	...	...	...	...	3,024

Out of the 1,116 cases, 213 fell under the Excise and Opium Acts, leaving a balance of 903 cases. Of these, the number of investigations were considerable under the following serials.—

1	Serial No 23, voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	166
2.	Ditto 27, mischief (simple)	...	...	...	80
3	Ditto 35, security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	...	...	142
4.	Act X of 1882, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	49
5.	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	168

The total number of cases for disposal, excluding 28,873 dismissed without trial, was 54,508 of these, 22,198 were convicted and 16,772 ended in discharge or acquittal.

Process was issued against 92,560 persons, of whom 90,650 actually appeared before the courts. of these, 35,003 or 38 per cent. were either discharged or acquitted. In 1896 this percentage was 62. Twenty thousand six hundred and sixty five persons were concerned in 13,944 cases which were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and in which the offenders died, escaped or became lunatics.

Special and professional crimes of thagi, dakāti, robbery and poisoning 11. (A.) *Thagi*.—No cases of thagi were reported during the year.

(B.) *River dakāti*.—There were eight cases reported against five in the previous year—in Bahraich six and in Budaun and Rae Bareilly one each. The Budaun case was struck off as false and the Rae Bareilly and one of the Bahraich cases were struck off as falling under other sections, leaving five true cases to be dealt with. In the Rae Bareilly case four persons were eventually convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code. The conduct of the police who enquired into this case formed the subject of a special report to Government: Sub-Inspector Saiyid Hosein was reduced and one constable was dismissed. There was one case with five persons pending from the previous year in the Fyzabad district. The case ended in failure, four persons being discharged, while one person who was tried under section 411, Indian Penal Code, was acquitted. Convictions were obtained in 83·3 per cent of the cases disposed of, including this Fyzabad case, 73·5 per cent, of the persons concerned being convicted. Of Rs. 350 worth of property plundered, Rs. 116 or 33 per cent. was recovered. Fifty-seven, out of 89 persons said to have been concerned were arrested, of whom eight were pardoned and made Queen's evidence, 10 were discharged or acquitted after trial, and 39 or 79·59 per cent. were convicted.

(C.) *Dakāti of all kinds*.—There was again a very great increase in the number of cases of dakāti of all kinds this year. No less than 711 cases were reported as compared with 553 in the previous year, of which 66 were expunged as false and 42 were struck off as not falling within the definition of dakāti. There were thus 603 true cases remaining on the registers against only 446 in 1896 and 246 in 1895. It is hardly necessary to say that this very large increase was due to the scarcity and the high prices which prevailed in the provinces during the greater part of the year.

I append a comparative classified statement of cases of dakáiti in each district during the years 1896 and 1897

District	By armed men						By men not armed						Total	
	On villages or houses		On patrolled roads		In all other cases		On villages or houses		On patrolled roads		In all other cases			
	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897
Meerut ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	2	3	5	15
Dehra Dún ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Saharanpur ..	7	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	12	6
Muzaffarnagar ...	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	4	3	..	8	10
Bulandshahr ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	3	2	9	4
Aligarh ..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	5	5
Agra ...	12	12	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	1	..	18	19
Muttra ..	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	1	2	5	11
Etawah ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	1	2	7
Mainpuri ..	11	8	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	4	..	6	15	21
Fatehgarh ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	10	1	2	9	15
Etah ...	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	6	1	5	7	16
Bareilly ..	12	20	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	1	6	8	24	34
Bijnor ..	..	3	1	1	1	1	7	2	..	2	2	3	9	10
Moradabad ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	9	1	6	3	4	14	24
Budaun ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	5	7	8
Sháhjahánpur ..	4	8	..	..	1	1	3	2	1	5	4	4	12	20
Pilibhít ..	6	12	..	2	1	1	5	1	..	7	7	..	18	23
Allahabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	1
Cawnpore ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	5
Fatehpur ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	9	2	2	3	..	9	12
Bánda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	9	11	10	13
Hamirpur ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	5	5
Jhánsi ..	6	19	..	1	1	1	7	..	1	1	1	2	8	30
Jalaun ..	5	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	..	1	8	4
Benares ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	4
Mirzapur ..	3	11	1	1	1	1	17	16	2	..	6	7	28	36
Jaunpur ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	14	6	4	1	2	..	8	21
Gházípur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..
Bálha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	2
Gorakhpur ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	24	2	..	1	12	25	37
Basti ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	7	3	1	1	1	4	9	10
Azamgarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	5	2	2	6	8
Kumaun Division	..	7	1	..	6	..	..	3	..	5	8	..	5	25
Government Rail- way Police, Central Section	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Government Rail- way Police, Nor- thern Section	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Government Rail- way Police, South- ern Section.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lucknow ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5
Unao ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	6	8	8	10
Rae Bareilly ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	10	2	1	6	2	11	14
Sitapur ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	4	1	9	7
Hardoi ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	13	4	..	1	4	9	19	17
Kheri ..	6	7	..	..	..	..	6	10	2	7	5	19	24	24
Fyzabad ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	14	1	7	..	15	16	16
Bahraich ..	2	..	..	..	2	2	13	6	..	4	2	19	10	10
Gonda ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	1	6	5	5
Sultánpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	5	2	8	5
Partábgarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	3	5	3	13	13
Bara Banki ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	1	3	..	..	11	4	4
Total ..	104	159	..	6	1	16	178	199	39	77	124	146	446	603

The districts in which the greatest number of cases occurred were Gorakhpur (37), Mirzapur (36), Bareilly (34), Jhánsi (30), Kumaun division, (25), Kheri (24), Moradabad (24), Pilibhít (23), Mainpuri (21), Jaunpur (21), Sháhjahánpur (20), Agra (19), Hardoi (17), Etah (16), Fyzabad (16), Fatehgarh (15), and Meerut (15). Mirzapur is responsible for 13 cases of professional dakáiti in which the gangs were all armed, against only three such occurrences reported in the preceding year. Jhánsi reported 20 professional cases against seven in the previous year. The districts in the above list in which this crime was prevalent in 1896, were Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Bareilly, Kheri, Moradabad, Pilibhít, Mainpuri, Agra and Sháhjahánpur. The only districts which show a smaller number of cases than in the previous year are Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Jalaun, Bara Banki, Bahraich and Sultánpur. Gházípur shows none.

It is gratifying to record that notwithstanding the great increase in the number of cases which the police were called upon to investigate, there was a very substantial

improvement in the results of the year as compared with either of the two previous years in respect of cases convicted to reported. The proportion of convictions in cases disposed of was not so high. Arrests were effected in 428 out of 603 cases of the year, of the 421 cases brought to trial, 246 resulted in conviction, 128 in acquittal or discharge, and 47 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to those reported, excluding pending cases, was 44.2, and of cases convicted to those which were disposed of 65.77. In the previous year the corresponding percentages were 41.67 and 69.52; while in 1895 they were 29.86 and 57.89. Two thousand nine hundred and twenty persons were arrested during the year, of whom six died before trial, against 85 the charge was found to fall under sections other than those relating to daktiti, 66 were admitted as Queen's evidence, 1,235 were acquitted or discharged, 1,221 were convicted, and 307 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of was 49.71 against 47.78 in the previous year. Including pending cases and cases of the previous year brought under investigation during the year under report, the results also compare favourably with those of 1896. Of the 571 cases brought before the courts, 349 ended in conviction, 175 in acquittal or discharge, and 47 were still under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to those which were tried out was 66.61 against 68.49 in 1896. Of the 4,196 persons brought to trial, 1,889 were acquitted or discharged, 1,995 convicted, and 312 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were tried out was 48.63 against 49.61 in the previous year. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 2,22,933, of which a portion valued at Rs. 14,598 or about 6 per cent was recovered. In this respect the work of the year is not so good as that of 1896, when 10 per cent of the stolen property was recovered. The districts in which the best results were obtained were Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Agra, Cawnpore, Benares, Mirzapur, Bijnor, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Kheri and Pilibhit.

The following is a comparative statement for the last three years showing the number of cases of daktiti in which fire arms were used and which may be described as being of the true professional type,—

District.	1895		1896		1897	
	Occurred	Convicted	Occurred	Convicted.	Occurred	Convicted.
Meerut	...	..	..	..	6	2
Dehra Dún	...	..	..	..	1	..
Saharanpur	1	..	7	..	3	2
Muzaffarnagar	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bulandshahr	...	...	1	...	...	...
Aligarh	1	...	1	...	3	2
Agra	5	2	5	..	12	6
Muttra	...	...	2	..	3	..
Etawah	..	..	1	..	2	2
Mannpur	2	1	10	7	8	2
Fatehgarh	..	...	3	2	1	1
Etah	...	..	4	1	2	1
Bareilly	3	2	12	6	19	12
Bijnor	..	...	..	..	4	2
Moradabad	2	2	5	3	5	3
Budaun	2	1	1	1	2	1
Sháhjahánpur	6	2	..	...	7	3
Pilibhit	4	2	6	4	13	5
Fatehpur	..	..	..	...	1	1
Hamirpur	...	..	1	...	2	1
Jhansi	3	..	6	..	20	10
Jalaun	...	...	5	1	..	..
Mirzapur	...	...	..	..	6	5
Jaunpur	...	..	1	..	1	1
Basti	..	..	1	..	1	1
Kumaun Division	5	2	..	..	7	5
Government Railway Police	...	..	..	..	2	...
Lucknow	..	...	...	..	1	..
Sitapur	...	..	1	..	3	...
Hardoi	...	..	..	..	2	..
Kheri	2	..	4	2	6	2
Fyzabad	..	..	...	..	1	1
Bahraich	..	...	2	..	2	2
Gonda	...	..	1	..	..	..
Bara Banki	...	..	..	..	3	1
Total	80	14	80	27	150	76

It will be observed that the number was almost double that of the preceding year. The districts of Jhānsi, Agra, Meerut, Mirzapur, Bareilly, Bijnor, Pilibhīt, Kumaun, Sitapur, Kheri and Bara Banki were conspicuous for this type of dakāiti. Good work was done in Jhānsi, Agra, Etāwah, Bijnor, Moradabad, Mirzapur, Bareilly, Kumaun and Bara Banki, in which districts 48 out of 76 cases in which convictions were obtained, occurred.

Excellent work was done during the year, in the arrests of armed gangs of dakāitis, who had assembled for the purpose of committing dakāiti. Notable instances occurred in the Aligarh, Etah, Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Shāhjahanpur, Pilibhīt and Bara Banki districts.

On the 20th June the Aligarh police made a smart capture of 27 dakāitis, armed with guns and swords, who were travelling in camel carts. Among those arrested were Girwar Singh and Bhup Singh, two notorious dakāitis, who were wanted by the police in several cases of dakāiti perpetrated in the Agra division. The former was sentenced to death by the Court of Sessions, and the latter was transported for life for having been concerned in the Dariapur dakāiti case. The remaining members of the gang were convicted under section 402, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. On the 26th November another armed gang consisting of 15 dakāitis, was captured at a serai in the Aligarh district. The case was pending trial at the close of the year.

Credit is due to the Bulandshahr police for the capture in the middle of December 1896 of a gang of five armed dakāitis. All the five men arrested were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under sections 402, Indian Penal Code, and 19, Act XI of 1878.

On the 7th January four out of a gang of five armed dakāitis were captured by the Etah police after severe resistance. They were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under sections 399 and 402, Indian Penal Code. This was a very important capture and effected not without trouble, for the dakāitis fired on the police, wounding three constables. One of the gang escaped by jumping into the adjacent canal. These arrests were conducted by Sub-Inspector Bhup Narain, who had also distinguished himself early in December of the preceding year in making a bold and plucky capture of a band of eleven armed dakāitis after a severe encounter. He was presented by me with a sword of honor for his gallantry on both these occasions. As in the year 1896, the police have again done good work in having distinctly prevented, by these captures, numerous serious dakāitis, which would undoubtedly have been perpetrated, but for their prompt action.

The districts which suffered most during the year from the depredations of organized gangs of armed dakāitis were notably Meerut, Jhānsi—Lalitpur, Agra, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Kumaun, Bareilly and Pilibhīt. One of the Meerut gangs was headed by Subta Rajput, and another by the more notorious Amir Ali, better known as the Pirji. The former was a member of the once famous Jhunda's gang. Both of these desperadoes were arrested and transported for life. Pirji's gang had been a terror not only to the Meerut district, but also to the neighbouring districts.

The serious outbreak of dakāiti in the Jhānsi—Lalitpur district formed a conspicuous feature in the crime record of the year. The causes which led to this outbreak have been reported and are known to Government. Both the Gwalior and Samphar authorities were addressed on the subject, and the former induced to take active measures against residents of the state. With few exceptions, all these dakāitis were committed by organised gangs, which came across from native states, notably Gwalior, Samphar, Archa and Dattia. Seven of these armed dakāitis were committed on the Gwalior-Dattia borders, six on the Archa borders and four on the Samphar borders. It is, however, gratifying to report that many of these gangs have now been broken up and that since the arrest of the Gwalior and Samphar gangs not a single case has occurred.

The cases of a serious nature committed in the Agra district were successfully handled, the majority of them having been convicted. Only three cases out of ten

remained undetected. None of the Mampuri cases were perpetrated by gangs of any notoriety: most of them were the work of local bad characters, who were instigated and at times assisted by men from native states. However, several of these cases ended in the conviction of the accused.

The districts of Moradabad, Kumaun, Bareilly and Pilibhit were somewhat harassed by gangs of armed men of the Rámpur State, most of whom were Pathans. An important capture was made by the Moradabad police of one of these gangs. The Circle Inspector having received information that an armed gang of Rámpur dakáits would cross the bridge on its way to commit a dakáiti in the city of Moradabad, proceeded there with a strong police force and lay in wait until 4 A.M., when he returned, leaving one head constable and six men still to watch the bridge. At 5-30 A.M. seven men appeared and were promptly seized and searched. Five pistols, one sword and some ammunition were recovered from them. The rest of the gang then appeared on the scene, and a fight took place between the dakáits and the police, the latter being driven off. The police party, however, followed up the dakáits, first having sent off one man to inform the Inspector. This officer with others eventually came up with the dakáits and arrested two of them. Five others were arrested the following day by the Rámpur State police, and one more subsequently. One of these dakáits was the Nawab's private *shikan i*, and another belonged to the State artillery. They were all committed to the Court of Sessions under section 402, Indian Penal Code, section 20, Act XI of 1878, being applied in addition against five of them. This case was pending at the close of the year; but it is satisfactory to be able to report that they were all convicted on 30th April 1898, and sentenced to seven and ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The action taken and the services of Inspector Amjad Ali and Sub-Inspectors Hidayat Ali and Yad Ali in this case are most commendable.

The police of Sháhjahánpur have likewise to be congratulated on the capture of two armed gangs previous to their committing dakáiti. One gang of eight was headed by Bhagwan, a nephew of the once famous dakáit Nathu of Pilibhit. Credit for the arrest of this gang is, however, due in a great measure to the able assistance afforded by the zamindars of the village of Dhakia Raghia. The arms of this gang were found hidden away on a pack pony, which the dakáits had carried off, after a successful raid committed in the Bareilly district, the previous night. In this case Government duly recognized the services rendered by the zamindars. In the second case, the District Superintendent of Police received information of the movements of an armed gang on its way through the district to Kheri, with the object of committing a dakáiti there. Inspector Gardiner with a police guard was sent in pursuit. Some shots were exchanged, and one dakáit being wounded was arrested in possession of a gun. Two swords, a second gun and some burglars' tools were also secured. The police were highly commended and rewarded for their good work in this case.

In Bara Banki two dakáits, Paltu Singh and Fateh Jang, his brother, Thakur of the village of Bankhanda in the Fatehpur police circle, sprang into notoriety; but fortunately their career was shortlived. They were cruel and desperate leaders. The case known as the Emanipur dakáiti ended their career. These brothers with 16 others raided one Atbal Singh, and because he refused to open his door when called on to do so, they hacked him to pieces with their swords. A second person was also killed by these same dakáits. Fourteen of the gang, including the two brothers, were arrested, 11 were hanged, one was made Queen's evidence, one was discharged and one acquitted.

In Pilibhit one Laltu, a leader of some notoriety, who had been trained to his profession by the notorious dakáit Nathu, was accounted for, after committing three or four daring cases. He (with six others) was transported for life. Inspector Shanker Lal and Sub-Inspectors Sri Ram and Prem Narain did excellent service in a series of dakáitis committed in the Pilibhit district. The men who made themselves most notorious in this district during the year 1897 were Changa, a common julaha of Kulcha, police circle Shahi, Bareilly district, Pira, a bhatara of the same village,

and Mirbaz Khan, a Pathan of the Shusgarh police circle in the Bareilly district. Armed gangs, with these three as leaders, harassed the districts of Bareilly and Pilibhit and were responsible for close on 14 dakáitis. They have, however, all now paid the extreme penalty of the law. Mirbaz Khan and three others were sentenced to death in October 1897, while Changa and Pira, who were arrested subsequently, were also sentenced to death in February 1898.

There does not appear to be any dakáit leader of renown now at large. Naneh Saiyid, formerly a member of the gang headed by the once famous Rustam Mewati, and who after escaping from the Haldwani lockup in 1895 was recaptured and transported for life, has again escaped lately from the Andamans. Should he return to Rohilkhand it is possible he may again give trouble.

There is every reason to believe that the famous Nathu of Pilibhit, regarding whose death there were strong rumours current last year, is no longer alive.

The exertions of the police having been generally successful throughout the year as regards the detection and conviction of dakáiti, a substantial diminution of these offences may be looked for during the current year.

(D). *Robbery*.—One thousand and ninety-six cases of robbery were reported during the year 1897, of these 217 were expunged as false and 71 proved to be offences not falling within the definition of robbery, so that there were 808 true cases remaining on the registers against 817 in the previous year.

The following is a return showing the classification of the cases of robbery which occurred during the year.—

District.	By armed men			By men not armed			Total.
	(a) on villages or houses,	(b) on patroll- ed road.	(c) In all other cases.	(a) on villages or houses	(b) on patroll- ed road	(c) In all other cases.	
Meerut	1	2	9	7	19
Dehra Dún	1	1	1	3
Sahāranpur	1	3	4	8
Muzaffargarh	1	2	2	6	11
Bulandshahr	1	1	9	10	21
Aligarh	1	2	4	2	9
Agra	5	8	17	25
Muttra	1	1	2	12	16
Mainpuri	3	5	7	15
Etāwah	4	2	5	11
Fatehgarh	2	...	5	7
Etah	1	5	7	10	23
Bareilly	16	1	17	34
Bijnor	2	...	6	8
Moradabad	1	2	10	13
Budaun	1	4	5	11	21
Shāhājānpur	2	...	11	13
Pilibhit	5	...	6	11
Allahabad	7	2	14	23
Cawnpore	1	1	3	5
Fatehpur	2	1	10	13
Bānda	1	2	4	11	18
Hamirpur	1	...	4	5
Jhānsi	2	7	9
Jalaun	5	2	5	12
Benares	1	8	4	13
Mirzapur	10	6	19	35
Jaunpur	2	8	8	18
Ghāzipur	2	1	2	5
Balha (Korantadih)	5	3	11	19
Gorakhpur	5	1	32	38
Basti	4	1	10	15
Azamgarh	7	...	8	15
Kumaun division	1	2	1	10	14
Lucknow	1	...	...	10	4	12	27
Unao	7	3	16	26
Rae Bareilly	4	...	16	20
Sitapur	7	3	11	21
Hardoi	8	...	33	41
Kheri	1	4	3	13	21
Fyzabad	14	4	11	29
Bahraich	12	3	7	22
Gonda	10	...	5	15
Sultānpur	4	1	8	13
Partābgarh	19	...	10	29
Bara Banki	3	...	4	7
Government Railway Police.	1	...	1	5	2	8	13
Total	2	...	11	222	119	454	808

Arrests were effected in 489 cases of the year, and 471 of these cases were brought before the courts. Conviction resulted in 361 cases. In 84 the accused were acquitted or discharged and 26 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to reports, excluding pending cases, was 46.16, and of cases convicted to those which were tried out, 81.12; in 1896 the corresponding percentages were 42.91 and 79.45. This shows a substantial improvement in averages. Nine hundred and fifty-one persons were arrested during the year; of these two died while under trial; 49 were dealt with under sections other than those relating to robbery, one was admitted as Queen's evidence, 222 were acquitted or discharged, 627 were convicted and 50 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of was 73.85, an appreciable improvement as compared with the previous year, when the percentage was 70.48. Including pending cases and cases of the previous year in which action was taken in the year under report, the number brought before the courts was 517; of these 397 resulted in conviction, 94 in acquittal or discharge of the accused, and 26 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to those which were tried out was 80.85 against 77.68 in the previous year. Nine hundred and eighty-five persons were brought before the courts; of these 684 were convicted, 251 were acquitted or discharged and 50 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were tried out was 73.15 against 68.83 in 1896. On the whole therefore, the work of the police shows improvement. The districts which show the best work are Aligarh, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Banda, Allahabad, Bulandshahr, Unao, Budaun, Pilibhit, Moradabad, Bareilly, Kheri, Bijnor and Bara Banki.

Many of the cases were only technical robberies. The cases which may be said to be of a professional character are shown in the following statement —

District	Cases					Remarks.
	Occurred	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending	Undetected	
Meerut	12	2	1		9	In one of the cases convicted the perpetrators were armed with pistols and in two other cases murder was committed, one of which was convicted and the other remained undetected. In five cases the postal mail was attacked and in two the canal mail.
Dehra Dún	1	1				Murder was committed and the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.
Saharanpur	6	2		1	3	One of the undetected cases was an attempt to rob the postal mail.
Muzaffarnagar	3				3	In one case murder was committed.
Bulandshahr	12	6	2		4	Murder was committed in one of the undetected cases and in another case the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.
Aligarh	6	4			2	In one case an armed gang was concerned, two of whom were sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment and the other two to 11 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 394 and 307, Indian Penal Code.
Agia	14	6	2	1	4	In three cases murder was committed, in one of which the accused escaped punishment by committing suicide, the second case ended with the discharge of the accused persons for want of evidence, and in the last case the accused remained pending trial at the close of the year.
Muttra	7	4			3	In one case murder was committed and the accused was sentenced to death.
Etawah	3	2			1	Ditto ditto ditto
Mainpuri	5		1		4	In one of the cases the canal mail was robbed.
Fatehgarh	2	2				In one case the accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.
Etah	11	8	2		1	In one of the cases acquitted the postal mail was robbed. In four of the cases convicted the accused arrested were sentenced to seven, six and five years' rigorous imprisonment.
Bareilly	5	2		1	2	
Bijnor	5	4			1	In one case the accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.
Moradabad	7	3			4	
Budaun	9	5		2	2	In one of the pending cases one of the accused concerned was armed with a gun. In one case murder was committed and the accused person was sentenced to death. In two other cases the accused persons were sentenced to ten and five years' rigorous imprisonment.

District,	Cases					Remarks
	Occurred	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending	Undetected	
Sháhahánpur	4	2	2	.	.	In one case the accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment
Pilibhít	3	1	...	.	2	In one case the accused was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment
Allahabad	6	4	...	.	2	
Cawnpore	3	2	...	1	..	In one case one of the accused was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and in another to seven years' rigorous imprisonment
Fatehpur	6	5	1	.	.	
Banda	6	3	..	..	3	In one case the accused concerned were sentenced to ten and seven years' rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement
Hamirpur	2	..	1	.	1	
Jhánsi	3	2	...	..	1	The undetected case was one of mail robbery.
Jalaun	6	5	.	.	1	In one of the cases convicted the accused was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment
Benares	6	5	1	.	..	In one case the accused was sentenced to ten years and in another to seven years' rigorous imprisonment
Mirzapur	13	6	2	1	4	In one of the undetected cases murder was committed
Jaunpur	11	7	...	.	4	In one case the accused was sentenced to ten years, in another case to 11 and 8 years, in two other cases to seven and five years' rigorous imprisonment
Gházipur	1	1	...	..	..
Balia (Korantadih),	7	4	1	1	1	In the undetected case murder was committed and in two other cases the accused were sentenced to seven and five years' rigorous imprisonment
Gorakhpur	14	11	1	...	2	In two cases murder was committed, in one of which the accused was sentenced to transportation for life, the other case remained undetected. In three other cases the accused persons were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment
Basti	5	4	...	1	..	In the pending case the postal mail was robbed and in another case the accused person was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment
Azamgarh	3	1	1	..	1	
Kumaun division	7	2	1	..	4	In one of the cases the accused person was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment with 20 stripes and solitary confinement. In one of the undetected cases the perpetrators were armed with guns
Government Railway Police	3	1	..	1	1	In the case convicted the accused entered a female compartment while the train was running and threatened with a knife the only occupant of the compartment. He was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment
Lucknow	13	11	..	1	1	In six cases murder was committed, four of which ended with the conviction of the accused persons, who were executed. The fifth case remained pending trial at the close of the year, and in the last case the accused persons were acquitted with the exception of one person, who was convicted under section 441, Indian Penal Code. In another case the accused was sentenced to transportation for life
Unao	13	10	.	.	3	In one of the undetected cases the postal mail was robbed and in another case the accused was sentenced to transportation for life
Rae Bareilly	11	7	.	.	4	In one case the accused persons were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. In one of the undetected cases murder was committed
Sitapur	10	6	.	1	3	In two cases murder was committed, one of which remained undetected and in the other the accused person was executed. In another case the accused was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment
Hardoi	15	7	1	.	7	In two cases murder was committed, one resulted in the acquittal of the accused persons, and in the other the accused person was sentenced to death
Kheri	12	8	1	.	3	In one of the cases the perpetrators were armed with guns, one of whom was sentenced to transportation for life. In two of the convicted cases the accused were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and in one to seven years' rigorous imprisonment
Fyzabad	8	4	1	.	3	
Bahraich	6	4	1	.	1	
Sultanpur	6	3	1	...	2	
Gonda	2	2	.	.	.	
Partábgarh	16	7	2	.	7	
Bara Bank	3	2	.	.	1	In two cases the accused persons were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment
Total	832	158	26	12	105	

In dealing with this class of cases the best results were obtained by the police of the Fatehpur, Jalaun, Benares, Allahabad, Etah, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Unao districts

(E.) *Professional poisoning*—Thirty-seven cases of professional poisoning were reported during the year; but five of them were expunged as false, and two were struck off as falling under other sections: so that there were only 30 cases remaining

on the registers against 34 cases in the previous year, and 46 in 1895. Arrests were effected in 15 cases of the year, and convictions followed in 10: in three the accused were acquitted or discharged, and two cases remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of cases of the year convicted to reported was 35.71 and of cases convicted to those which were tried out 76.92: in the previous year the percentages were 57.58 and 76.0 respectively: the results are thus not so good. Of the 24 persons arrested during the year, 23 were brought before the courts, 13 were convicted, 3 were acquitted or discharged, and 7 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were tried out was 81.25 against 67.74 in 1896. There were two cases pending at the end of 1896; one of these ended in conviction, while in the other it was found that the offence of poisoning had not been committed at all.

The following is a comparative return by districts of cases of professional poisoning for the years 1896 and 1897.—

Number	District.	Cases										Remarks regarding cases of 1897
		Occurred		Convicted		Acquitted		Pending		Undetected.		
		1896.	1897	1896.	1897	1896	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897	
1	Meerut	2	...	1	1	..	The accused was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment One of the persons poisoned died from the effect of arsenic administered In one of the cases murder was committed and the accused person was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50.
2	Muzaffarnagar,	...	3	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	2
3	Bulandshahr	..	2	...	..	..	1	..	...	..	1
4	Mainpuri	...	1	..	..	..	1	...	...	..	..
5	Etawah	..	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	1
6	Etah	1	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	..	..
7	Bareilly	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	..
8	Bijnor	2	1	2	...	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Budaun	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
10	Sháhjahánpur	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	..
11	Pilibhit	...	2	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	1
12	Allahabad	...	2	5	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	
13	Cawnpore	..	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
14	Bínda	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	Jánasi	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	Benares	..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	..
17	Mirzapur	...	1	2	..	..	1	...	...	1	1
18	Jaunpur	...	1	2	..	..	...	...	1	1	1
19	Gorakhpur	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	..	..	..
20	Basti	...	1	...	..	..	1	..	...	...	..
21	Azamgarh	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
22	Unao	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
23	Hardoi	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	1
24	Kherr	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
25	Bahraich	...	2	...	2	..	...	..	...	...	..
26	Gonda	..	2	..	1	..	...	..	..	1	..
27	Sultánpur	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	..	1
28	Partábgarh	..	1	...	...	...	..	1	..	..	..
29	Bara Banki	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	..
30	Government Rail way Police	...	2	2	1	..	1	..	...	...	2
	Total	...	34	30	19	10	6	3	1	2	8	15

The district of Allahabad is responsible for five cases, and Muzaffarnagar for three cases. In one of the Allahabad cases double murder was committed. In this case one of the accused was sentenced to death and the other to transportation for life. These two men had also been concerned in a similar case in this district. Two other cases were attended with murder, one each in Bulandshahr and Etawah; one of these cases resulted in conviction, while the other remained undetected.

12. The total sanctioned strength of the Provincial Police as shown in this Strength, cost and employment of statement was 24,888 against 24,875 for the police as shown in Statement E previous year. The increase is owing to the new appointment of 2 Assistant District Superintendents of Police, 8 Circle Inspectors, 1 European Sergeant and 2 constables. The strength of the constabulary employed in municipalities and towns shows a decrease of 7 men. There has also been a decrease of 22 men in the municipal and town chaukidári force on account of revision of establishment. The total strength of the Railway Police was 783 against 780 in 1896.

The total cost of the force is Rs 54,63,204 compared with Rs 52,39,374 in 1896. The increase of Rs 2,23,830 is chiefly due to the introduction of reform sanctioned by the Police Committee, which involved an increase in expenditure

13 The total strength of the Provincial, Municipal and Railway Police constabulary was, as shown in this statement, 25,711 (4,948 officers and 20,763 men). Of these, 7,524 are provided with fire-arms and 18,187 are without them.

Equipment, discipline and general management of the force as shown in Statement F

The details are —

833	with rifles
6,353	with breech loading smooth bores or carbines.
338	with muzzle loading smooth bores.
6,514	with swords only
and 11,673	with batons only.
Total	25,711

The distribution of this force was—

	Officers	Men
Provincial Police	4,557	18,194
Municipal and Cantonment Police	200	1,979
Railway Police	191	590
Total	4,948	20,763

In addition, there were 616 jamadars (including daffadars) and 7,114 chaukidars employed in municipalities, and in towns administered under Act XX of 1856.

Fifty-eight officers and 221 men were dismissed departmentally; 33 officers and 181 men were punished judicially; 34 out of these 214 were dismissed in consequence of their conviction. The total number of dismissals was 313 compared with 535, 739, 639 and 663 in 1896 to 1893 respectively. The number of discharges due to failure to reach the prescribed physical standard, and to removal during the probationary period of service, has not been included in these figures. It is satisfactory that the number of dismissals has considerably decreased again in 1897

Agra	...	57	Gradually the tone of the force is improving
Jhansi	...	23	In the districts noted in the margin the number
Hamirpur	...	12	of dismissals which took place was large.
Mirzapur	...	18	
Rae Bareilly	...	13	
Bara Banki	...	12	

There has also been a further satisfactory decrease this year in the number of other departmental punishments—390 officers and 380 men having been fined, suspended or degraded, compared with 494 officers and 501 men in 1896, 700 officers and 715 men in 1895, and 664 officers and 895 men in 1894.

The following statement gives details for the year under report for both the Civil and Armed Police —

	Fined.		Suspended		Degraded		Total.		Dismissed		Grand total	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Armed Police ...		6	3	38	33	48	41	92	3	103	44	195
Civil Police .	78	42	23	163	248	83	349	238	55	152	404	440
Total ..	78	48	26	201	286	131	390	380	58	255	448	635

These figures compared with those of the previous year show a decrease under each head, except in respect of the number of men degraded, but they are still larger than I would like to see them. The percentage of officers and men punished to the total staff was as follows:—

	Officers.		Men	
	1896	1897	1896	1897.
Armed Police	...	0.6	0.9	1.0
Civil Police	...	10.8	8.1	3.6

The exceptionally good conduct of the Armed Police during 1897, which was a trying year, and one in which much heavier duties than usual had to be performed, is matter for congratulation. Two thousand and sixty-eight officers and men were rewarded by promotion, and 5,850 by *khilats*, presents, good conduct stripes or payments in cash, the amount of money rewards was Rs 37,107. In the previous year only 1,040 officers and men were promoted, and 4,544 received Rs 30,862 as cash rewards. Under this head a further advance is noticeable. Four thousand and forty-eight officers and 3,664 men out of the total strength of 4,948 officers and 20,763 men can read and write compared with 4,050 officers and 4,097 men in 1896. There were 1,849 enlistments compared with 2,263 and 2,364 in 1896 and 1895, 12,005 officers and men were of one year's service and under ten years, and 11,342 officers and men were of ten years' service and upwards, 310 officers and men retired on pension and gratuity compared with 462 and 555 in 1896 and 1895 respectively. The number of resignations was 622 compared with 661, 648, 664, 671 and 932 in 1896 to 1892, respectively. The discharges otherwise than by resignation, dismissal or on pension or gratuity were 298 compared with 160 in 1896 and 184 in 1895; the number of such discharges was large in Meerut (50), Sháhjahánpur (19), Cawnpore (17), Mirzapur (23) and Jhánsi (14).

During the year 324 members of the force died compared with 360 and 254 in 1896 and 1895. The number of deserters was 20 compared with 15 in the previous year. 53.97 per cent of the total actual strength were admitted to hospital compared with 46.83 and 45.95 in 1896 and 1895 respectively. With additional duties to perform, the members of the force suffered more from sickness than usual. Nine Sub-Inspectors and 49 head constables were appointed direct compared with eight Sub-Inspectors and 56 head-constables in the previous year.

14. The different classes of men employed in the force have been shown in detail in Statement G prescribed by the Government of India. Amongst officers there were more of the following in 1897 —

Brahmins	..	.	.	.	20
Sikhs	.	.	.	..	20
Jats	..	..	..	..	27
Hindus of all other castes	..	.	.	..	197
and less of—					
Muhammadans	..	.	.	..	72
Rajputs	..	..	.	..	22
Kaiths	.	..	.	..	147

Amongst the men there was a decrease of 85 Muhammadans, 174 Brahmins, 74 Rajputs, 54 Jats, 97 Kaiths, and an increase of 9 Sikhs and 420 Hindus of all other castes.

The total number of vacancies at the close of the year was 515 compared with 395 in 1896.

The following districts were responsible for a large number of vacancies on the 31st December 1897, the vacancies, however, in some instances were due to the transfers and appointments ordered at the end of the year in connection with the reorganization scheme—

District	Officers	Men	Total
Meerut	10	26	36
Muzaffarhagar	4	14	18
Bulandshahr	5	13	18
Saháranpur	1	14	15
Bareilly	1	19	20
Bijnor	1	13	14
Sháhjahánpur	1	21	22
Fatehgarh	0	30	30
Etah	3	20	23
Allahabad	7	10	17

Cawnpore	...	..	.	8	13	21
Banda	...	..	.	8	14	22
Jhānsi	...	..	..	4	16	20
Jalaun	...	..	.	9	15	24
Minzapur	...	..	.	4	18	22
Lucknow	..	...	...	1	25	26
Government Railway Police	..	...	.	1	13	14
Total				68	294	362

15. *Part I—Receipts*—The budget estimate of receipts for 1897-98 was Rs. 7,96,000, while the actual receipts for the calendar year amounted to Rs. 7,66,334 or a difference of Rs. 29,666. As the actual receipts are for the calendar year and the estimated receipts for the financial year, an accurate explanation as to the cause of the decrease cannot be furnished, the figures are, however, supplied by the Accountant-General, who exercises a careful check over all such collections.

Part II—Expenditure—The estimate of expenditure for the financial year 1897-98 was Rs. 75,96,800, while the actual expenditure during the calendar year 1897 was Rs. 73,91,226 or a difference of Rs. 2,05,574. As the figures of the estimate and expenditure are for two different periods, the financial year 1897-98 and the calendar year 1897, respectively, an accurate explanation as to the cause of the increase or decrease under the minor heads of expenditure cannot be furnished. The actual expenditure represents the audited figures of the Accountant-General against the budget provision sanctioned by Government.

The main cause of the decrease appears to be the non-completion by the end of 1897 up to budget sanction of the reorganization scheme, and of the revision of the village *chaukidari* system in Oudh.

Receipts.

Serial number.	Items of budget	Budget estimate for 1897-98	Actual receipts from January to December 1897	Difference between the estimates of 1896-97 and receipts of 1897		Remarks.
				Increase	Decrease	
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1	Total receipts under Provincial rates, Local	6,22,000	6,04,098	..	17,902	
2	Total receipts under XVII, Police, Provincial	1,45,000	1,32,811	..	12,689	
3	Total receipts under XXII Receipts in aid of Superannuation	7,000	6,681		369	
4	Total receipts under Police, Chanda (Remount) Fund.	22,000	23,294	1,294		
	Total	7,96,000	7,66,334	1,294	30,960	Net decrease Rs 29,666

Expenditure

Serial number	Minor heads of expenditure.	Budget grant for 1897-98.	Expenditure from January to December 1897	Difference between the estimate of 1896-97 and expenditure of 1897		Remarks
				Increase	Decrease	
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
	CHARGES 20—POLICE.					
1	Railway Police	1,38,800	1,51,103	12,303	..	
2	Superintendence	1,53,000	1,59,488	6,488	..	
3	District Executive Force	44,62,200	43,29,793	..	1,32,407	
4	Village Police	27,89,000	26,60,687	..	1,28,313	
5	Mounted Police	7,000	6,017	..	983	
6	Mag. Wardens	100	55	..	45	
7	Stationery and Printing	24,800	25,524	724	..	
8	Police Funds Excluded Local Funds	21,000	24,055	3,055	..	
9	Refunds	900	*34,504	33,604	..	
	Total	75,96,800	73,91,226	56,174	2,61,748	Net decrease Rs 2,05,574

* Includes Rs 33,941 on account of refund of punitive police tax in Balha.

16. The grant for clothing of the Provincial Constabulary Police for 1897-98 was Rs 2,02,479 the expenditure as shown in the following statement was identical with that amount.

Detail of grant and expenditure	Amount	Total
	Rs	Rs
Sanctioned grant for " clothing " (Items 15 and 36 of the district Executive Force and Item 2 of Infanticide Police)	•	2 02,479
Expenditure on account of drill clothing, &c supplied to police force during 1897-98	1,72,235	
Expenditure on account of 19 great coats @ Rs 9 each and 4148 @ Rs 7-4 each supplied to the police during 1897-98	30,244	2 02,479
Balance	Nil	Nil

17 The grant for accoutrements, arms and ammunition was Rs 40,000 The following statement shows that of this sum, Rs. 22,147 8-7 is under adjustment with the Military Department on account of the cost of ammunition —

Detail of grant and expenditure	Amount	Total
	Rs. a p	Rs a p
Sanctioned budget grant		40,000 0 0
Cost of accoutrements supplied to the North Western Provinces and Oudh Police during 1897-98	17,000 0 0	} 17,852 7 5
Cost of arms and ammunition supplied to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Police during 1897-98 as intimated by the Accountant-General up to date	852 7 5	
Balance for cost of ammunition adjustable between the Government and the Military Department of which no intimation has been yet received.	•	22,147 8 7

18. The grant sanctioned for the purchase of tents was Rs. 9,720 the expenditure at the close of the Financial year, as will be seen from the following statement, was Rs 9,570-10-0. The balance Rs. 149-6 lapsed to Government.

Detail of grant and expenditure.	Amount	Total
	Rs a p	Rs a p
Sanctioned budget grant		9,720 0 0
Expenditure on account of purchase of tents and pals supplied to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh districts during 1897-98	...	9,570 10 0
Balance lapsed to Government	...	149 6 0

19. There was an increase of one sub-inspector, one jamadar, one daffadar, and ten chaukidars, and a decrease of one head constable, two constables and one chaukidar. The net increase in the strength of the Municipal Police was therefore nine men. There was a net increase of Rs. 4,778 in cost due to changes made by raising the pay of the watch and ward staff in the following districts :—

Increase—	Rs a p
1. Aligarh	168 0 0
2. Dehra Dún	511 0 0
3. Pilibhit	186 0 0
4. Agra	103 4 0
5. Farukhabad	156 0 0
6. Etawah	30 0 0
7. Jalaun	774 0 0
8. Mirzapur	1,242 0 0
9. Kumaun Division	485 12 0
10. Hardoi	276 0 0
11. Fyzabad	746 0 0
12. Bahraich	78 0 0
13. Sultanpur	56 0 0
14. Bara Banki	42 0 0
Total	4,854 0 0

Decrease—

1. Moradabad ...	..	..	..	..	22 0 0
2. Cawnpore ...	..	..	..	..	30 0 0
3. Gonda ...	..	..	..	..	24 0 0
Total ...					76 0 0

20 In the Cantonment Police there was an increase of one sub-inspector and decrease of one head constable and five constables. In cost there was a decrease of Rs 312-12 due to the revision of the strength for the Cantonments of Landour and Chakrata in the Dehra Dún district.

21. In the Town police there was an increase of one jamadar and 14 chaukidárs and a decrease of one jamadar, four daffadárs and 43 chaukidárs or a net decrease of 33 men (four daffadars and 29 chaukidárs) with a net increase of Rs. 374 in cost.

In accordance with the views of Government expressed in G. O. No. $\frac{1042}{XI-10A}$ dated 25th May 1888, and No. $\frac{237}{XI-10A}$, dated 9th February 1892, the pay of the town chaukidárs and jamadárs has been raised in the districts of Meerut, Aligarh, Sháhjahánpur, Muttra, Etáwah, Gházipur, Ballia, Azamgarh and Sitapur.

22. In the United Provinces there was a net decrease of 239 chaukidárs with a net decrease of Rs 1,823 in cost per annum. In the North-Western Provinces 1,189 chaukidárs were increased at a cost of Rs. 40,068 per annum, while in Oudh there was a net decrease of 1,428 chaukidárs and a net decrease of Rs 41,891 in cost per annum.

In the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Fatehpur, Ballia and Basti 1,206 chaukidárs at a cost of Rs, 43,452 were entertained; while in the Farukhabad, Hamírpur and Gházipur districts 17 chaukidárs were reduced with a net decrease of Rs. 3,384 in cost. In the Farukhabad district six chaukidárs have been reduced with no decrease in cost, and in the Hamírpur district a decrease of Rs. 2,592 in cost has been shown with no decrease in the number of chaukidárs.

In Oudh, in the district of Kheri 14 chaukidárs were entertained and there was a net increase of Rs 26,787 in cost, in the Unao and Sitapur districts 36 and 2 chaukidárs were increased with a net decrease of Rs. 70 and Rs 44,788 in cost respectively, in the Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Gonda, Sultánpur and Bara Banki districts 626·42; 742; 15 and 26 chaukidars were reduced with a decrease of Rs. 1,880, Rs 2,047, Rs 18,000, Rs. 173 and Rs 1,720 in cost, respectively, and in the Fyzabad and Baháich districts 29 chaukidárs were reduced with no decrease in cost.

Of the total number of 28,205 chaukidárs in Oudh, 14,815 are now paid in cash by Government, 8,087 are paid in cash by zamindárs, 5,163 are still in receipt of jagais and 140 are paid in grains..

23 During the year additional police had to be quartered in the following districts. The reasons for this are given in the statement.—

Additional police quartered in certain localities, Departmental Return No VIII

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Saháranpur. | 4 Moradabad. |
| 2 Aligarh | 5 Muttra. |
| 3. Pilibhít. | 6. Unao. |

In all of these districts, except Aligarh and Moradabad, extra police were also quartered in 1896. The total strength of the additional force was five head constables and 24 constables, compared with one sub-inspector, 13 head constables and 53 constables in the previous year. The actual expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 1,664-12-1 against Rs. 4,569-15-7 in 1896.

PART II.

24. With reference to the orders contained in paragraph 14 of G.O. No. $\frac{1227}{\text{VIII}-576A-9}$,
5

dated the 1st September 1897, reviewing the report for the year
1896, the Divisional reviews which were received in my office
from Commissioners on the following dates, are herewith submitted in original. I
have in writing this part of my report referred to them.

<i>Names of Divisions</i>					<i>Dates of Receipt.</i>
Meerut	..	...	...	..	18th March 1898.
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	6th April „
Agra	...	..	...	• ...	30th March „
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	Ditto
Benares	...	...	...	...	24th March 1898
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	4th March „
Kumaun	...	..	...	...	16th June „
Lucknow	• • •	...	...	...	25th March „
Fyzabad	• • •	...	...	...	18th April „

Considerable difficulty has this year been experienced in compiling the returns in
the new forms prescribed by the Government of India. To this is mainly due the
delay in the submission of this report. I would call attention to the inordinate delay
in submission of the Kumaun Division report.

25. With the sanction of Government conveyed in G. O. No. $\frac{382}{\text{VIII}-576A}$, dated
5

Working of the police as brought out by the statistics on the 11th May 1898 (Police De-
which the prescribed tests of police working are calculated by partment), the following statement
districts and divisions, the statistics, which form the tests of police working
giving, by districts and divisions, the statistics, which form the tests of police working
for 1897, as prescribed in Circular No. 15, dated the 14th November 1893, is substi-
tuted for the nine divisional tables which were printed at pages 23 to 31 of the report
for the year 1896.

Statement giving the statistics which form the tests of police working for the year 1997 as brought out by Crime Statement A, Parts III and IV (excluding classes IV and VI, serial No. 58—criminal or house-trespass, thefts below Rs. 10—sections 379 to 381, Indian Penal Code, burglary by day and by night—sections 453, 454, 456 and 457, Indian Penal Code, and attempts at burglary).

Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of cognizable crimes reported excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections	Number of cases as in column 4 per 10,000 of population.	Number of cases which were investigated, excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections	Number of cases which were disposed of	Number of persons disposed of	Percentage of column 10 to column 9 (cases convicted to reported)	Number of cases in column 7 in which convictions were obtained	Number of persons in column 8 who were convicted	Percentage of column 10 to column 7 (cases convicted to cases disposed)	Percentage of column 11 to column 8 (persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of).
				Columns 4+8+10+20 of Part III		Column 11 of Part III.	Columns 14 15+22+23 of Part III.	Columns 10 +15+16 of Part IV.		Columns 14 +23 of Part III.	Column 16 of Part IV.		
1	N - W PROVINCES												
2	Meerut	2,369.7	1,931,458	1,569	11.2	1,531	790	1,343	42.9	674	1,087	85.3	80.9
3	Dehra Dun	1,192.9	1,681,136	323	19.2	308	147	232	40.8	132	188	89.7	81.0
4	Saharanpur	2,242.0	1,001,280	1,328	13.2	1,213	527	850	32.6	434	647	82.3	76.1
5	Muzaffarnagar	1,658.2	772,874	1,025	13.2	999	436	793	33.1	340	544	77.9	68.1
6	Bulandshahr	1,911.1	949,914	927	9.7	679	419	771	32.0	297	481	70.8	62.3
7	Ahmednagar	1,952.9	1,043,172	1,430	13.7	1,396	555	862	34.0	487	697	87.7	80.8
8	Total	11,326.8	5,326,833	1,112	12.3	6,226	2,874	4,851	35.8	2,364	3,644	82.2	75.1
9	Agra	1,845.5	1,003,796	1,445	18.8	1,788	940	1,591	40.5	765	1,123	84.0	70.5
10	Muttra	1,440.6	713,421	1,011	14.2	1,000	452	761	34.4	351	508	77.6	66.7
11	Kanpur	1,631.2	727,623	871	11.5	807	521	700	51.8	435	621	83.4	78.6
12	Mathura	1,700.9	762,163	1,177	13.4	988	521	988	36.6	376	543	72.1	54.9
13	Etah	1,720.3	868,687	1,111	15.6	1,300	699	1,097	42.6	572	804	81.8	73.2
14	Total	1,740.7	702,063	1,216	17.3	1,181	600	1,301	40.1	488	917	81.3	70.4
15	Bareilly	1,594.6	4,767,759	7,329	15.3	7,054	3,703	5,628	40.7	2,987	4,516	80.6	80.2
16	Bynori	1,898.4	1,040,691	1,337	12.8	1,301	758	1,249	46.9	628	929	82.8	74.3
17	Moradabad	2,282.5	794,070	1,319	14.2	1,265	618	1,192	37.7	489	835	79.7	69.9
18	Budann	2,016.5	1,179,398	1,522	12.9	1,470	790	1,214	43.8	668	958	84.5	78.9
19	Shahjahanpur	1,744.1	925,598	1,044	13.1	1,014	523	857	43.0	439	647	83.9	75.4
20	Pilibhit	1,871.7	918,551	1,477	16.0	1,454	867	1,409	49.1	726	1,033	83.7	73.4
21	Total	10,907.8	48,536,661	981	20.2	950	467	752	41.7	410	608	87.7	80.8
22	Allahabad	2,852.3	5,343,674	7,680	14.3	7,456	4,018	6,673	43.7	3,360	5,010	83.6	75.0
23	Cawnpore	2,363.2	1,648,737	3,477	22.4	3,302	1,511	2,285	40.1	1,397	1,954	92.4	85.5
24	Fatehpur	1,633.1	1,209,695	1,640	13.5	1,609	917	1,416	51.0	837	1,164	91.2	82.1
25	Banda	3,030.1	699,157	1,477	21.1	1,406	909	1,564	57.0	842	1,315	92.6	84.0
26	Hampur	2,288.7	705,832	1,713	24.2	1,693	1,074	1,859	54.3	941	1,521	87.6	81.8
27	Jhansi (including Lalitpur Sub-division)	3,587.4	513,720	1,340	26.0	1,293	957	1,394	64.8	869	1,155	90.8	82.8
28	Total	1,479.6	683,619	2,788	40.7	2,716	1,595	2,332	51.6	1,441	1,905	90.3	81.6
29	Jalaun	1,479.6	396,361	1,473	37.1	1,467	861	1,226	52.1	768	1,021	89.1	83.2
30	Total	17,284.4	5,757,121	13,908	24.1	13,886	7,824	12,076	51.0	7,095	10,085	90.6	83.0
31	Benares	1,009.5	921,943	2,095	22.7	2,033	1,109	1,257	47.5	997	975	89.9	77.5
32	Mirzapur	5,223.0	1,161,508	1,746	15.0	1,701	988	1,804	48.1	841	1,273	85.4	70.5
33	Jaunpur	1,549.8	1,264,949	1,630	12.8	1,562	817	1,338	42.6	696	970	85.1	72.4

Statement giving the statistics which form the basis of police working for the year 1897 as brought out by Crime Statement A, Parts III and IV (excluding classes IV and VI, serial No. 53—criminal or house-trespass, thefts below Rs. 10—sections 379 to 381, Indian Penal Code, burglary by day and by night—sections 453, 454, 456 and 457, Indian Penal Code, and attempts at burglary)—(continued)

Serial number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	District	Area in square miles	Population	Number of cognizable crimes reported, excluding false cases and cases which turned out to fall under other sections	Number of cases in column 4 per 10,000 of population.	Number of cases which were investigated, excluding false cases and cases which turned out to fall under other sections	Number of cases which were disposed of	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Percentage of column 10 to column 9 (cases convicted to reported)	Number of cases in column 7 in which convictions were obtained	Number of persons in column 8 who were convicted	Percentage of column 10 to column 7 (cases convicted to cases disposed of)	Percentage of column 11 to column 8 (persons whose convictions were disposed of)
29	N-W PROVINCES—(continued)												
30	Ghazipur	1,395.4	1,026,115	1,144	11.1	1,106	584	783	43.1	494	634	87.5	80.9
31	Bulha	1,235.8	994,259	911	9.1	875	415	736	37.9	346	564	83.3	76.6
32	Total	10,413.5	5,368,774	7,526	14.0	7,277	3,888	5,918	44.8	3,374	4,416	86.7	74.6
33	Gonakpur	4,576.1	2,994,087	3,712	12.3	3,588	2,155	3,345	48.5	1,801	2,537	83.5	75.8
34	Basta	2,767.0	1,785,844	1,922	10.7	1,887	1,018	1,200	47.1	907	1,200	89.0	80.0
35	Awangarh	2,148.3	1,728,635	2,565	14.9	2,486	1,727	2,438	62.5	1,617	2,185	93.6	89.6
36	Total	9,491.4	6,508,526	8,219	12.6	7,961	4,900	7,283	52.6	4,325	5,922	88.2	81.3
37	TOTAL, N-W PROVINCES	69,543.1	33,072,857	51,264	15.5	49,809	27,207	42,429	45.8	23,505	33,543	86.3	78.9
38	ODISH												
39	Lucknow	967.0	774,163	2,254	29.1	2,088	1,136	1,782	45.6	1,028	1,374	89.9	77.1
40	Uttar	1,778.0	953,636	1,708	17.9	1,663	1,016	1,671	53.9	921	1,401	90.6	83.8
41	Rae Bareilly	1,751.2	1,086,521	2,075	20.0	2,005	989	1,492	42.5	882	1,196	89.1	80.1
42	Gonda	2,554.9	1,075,413	2,879	26.7	2,749	961	1,492	28.1	811	1,114	84.3	74.6
43	Sikar	2,324.5	1,113,211	3,551	31.8	3,399	1,216	2,073	30.6	1,087	1,640	89.3	78.1
44	Haridwar	2,964.8	908,615	1,751	19.3	1,704	772	1,381	38.6	677	1,073	87.6	77.6
45	Total	12,040.4	5,856,559	14,215	24.2	13,608	6,090	9,897	38.0	5,406	7,812	88.7	78.9
46	Farabad	1,728.1	1,216,959	1,730	14.2	1,607	906	1,408	42.0	728	965	80.3	68.5
47	Bhadrach	2,680.3	1,000,432	1,700	16.9	1,670	316	1,373	42.9	730	1,030	89.4	75.0
48	Gonda	2,879.9	1,459,239	1,883	12.9	1,712	1,036	1,529	49.9	941	1,236	90.8	81.8
49	Sikar	1,709.9	1,075,851	1,288	11.9	1,255	700	1,020	47.1	607	780	86.7	76.4
50	Putabgarh	1,438.2	910,895	2,024	22.2	1,995	808	1,145	36.6	742	982	91.8	85.7
51	Bra Banki	1,740.2	1,130,906	1,601	14.1	1,579	899	1,452	52.5	842	1,180	93.6	82.4
52	Total	12,176.6	6,794,272	10,226	15.0	9,818	5,165	7,907	44.8	4,590	6,173	88.8	78.0
53	TOTAL ODISH	24,217.0	12,650,831	24,444	19.3	23,426	11,255	17,704	40.5	9,996	13,985	88.8	78.9
54	Kumam Division	937	210,568	465	22.0	457	204	364	33.1	154	248	75.4	68.1
55	Government Railway Police, N-W Provinces and Oudh			* 2,960		* 2,739	* 1,416	* 1,862	42.3	1,255	1,577	88.6	84.6
56	Grand Total, N-W P and Oudh, including Kumam and Government Railway Police	94,637.1	45,934,086	79,433	17.0	75,991	40,082	62,359	44.1	34,910	49,353	87.0	79.1
57				62,548	13.6	63,401	31,275	51,164	39.9	26,080	38,384	83.3	75.0

This statement has been compiled only from Parts III and IV of the new statement A, prescribed by the Government of India, which shows cases of cognizable crime, either reported at police stations or taken up by the police, and the persons concerned in them, as I understand that the tests prescribed by Government should only be applied to police cases proper. I have not therefore this year shown the Magistrate's figures (Parts I and II of statement A) in the tables which will be printed at the head of each district review in part III of this report, more especially as no figures exist for the year 1896 for the purpose of comparison. The total number of cases reported and convicted (including the Magistrates' and police cases in parts I and III) will, however, as hitherto, be shown at the top of each figured statement in part III of this report.

The total percentages for the Rohilkhand Division alone show a falling off. The percentages for the following five districts indicate inferior work: Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Muttra, Mainpuri, Bijnor.

26. The following statement illustrates in a concise form the working of the police in cognizable crime as shown in statement A, Parts I to IV, excluding simitary offences and offences under special and local laws (serial Nos 61, 62 and 74) —

Number	Division	District	Number of cases reported, column 5 of Part I, and 8 and 10 of Parts III of Statement A	Number of cases inquired into, column 7 of Part I, and II of Part III of Statement A	Number of cases convicted, columns 14 and 16 of Part I and 14 and 23 of Part III of Statement A	Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population		Percentage of convictions to total number of cases	Percentage of convictions to cases actually disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases have been finally disposed of	False cases and cases which turned out after trial to be non cognizable
						1896	1897				
N. W. PROVINCES											
1	MURRAY	Meerut	4,384	2,102	1,013	28	32	22.61	81.49	75.59	542
2		Aligarh	5,030	2,365	910	30	48	17.79	86.25	80.11	604
3		Sitharanpur	4,431	1,907	765	12	44	17.12	77.08	72.23	393
4		Muzaffirnagar	3,806	1,455	628	41	49	16.33	70.24	62.82	363
5		Bulundshahr	5,819	1,617	569	32	40	14.59	74.67	65.78	434
6		Delwa Dun	927	507	269	35	53	28.34	82.51	75.15	190
		Total	22,397	10,013	4,154	35	52	18.25	78.77	72.07	2,456
ROHILKHAND											
7	ROHILKHAND	Bareilly	4,971	2,446	1,312	40	48	25.94	84.21	75.86	427
8		Bijnor	3,172	1,434	666	34	40	20.68	79.09	70.92	313
9		Moradabad	5,204	2,516	1,250	43	44	23.61	84.40	79.57	370
10		Budaun	4,517	2,256	1,000	32	49	21.79	78.80	70.57	434
11		Shahjahanpur	4,955	2,497	1,178	48	54	23.56	85.17	76.27	629
12		Pilibhit	3,078	1,710	812	63	63	26.19	85.20	79.59	160
		Total	25,847	12,859	6,218	42	43	23.35	83.06	75.58	2,332
AGRA											
13	AGRA	Agra	5,224	2,943	1,526	41	52	28.37	93.20	78.09	244
14		Muttra	2,828	1,467	598	36	40	20.36	81.26	70.89	141
15		Farrukhabad	4,243	2,137	968	39	49	22.44	77.75	71.69	210
16		Mainpuri	3,307	1,700	801	38	43	23.85	76.72	69.36	160
17		Etawah	3,206	1,547	865	29	44	26.83	83.25	77.29	217
18		Etah	4,383	1,892	903	46	62	20.26	80.76	72.04	362
		Total	23,191	11,686	5,661	38	49	24.01	80.55	72.46	1,400
ALLAHABAD											
19	ALLAHABAD	Allahabad	10,392	5,031	2,515	56	67	23.92	90.82	83.23	354
20		Cawnpore	6,795	2,952	1,891	49	56	27.67	93.61	87.82	54
21		Fatehpur	4,337	2,082	1,352	51	64	30.14	92.23	85.28	190
22		Banda	5,007	2,530	1,497	75	71	29.24	86.43	81.51	324
23		Hamirpur	3,73	2,138	1,502	71	73	39.42	100.26	63.81	155
24		Jhansi	5,611	3,437	1,993	63	82	35.01	88.49	73.65	235
25		Jaloun	3,278	2,086	1,192	67	83	36.06	88.16	83.68	60
		Total	39,213	20,316	11,942	59	68	30.04	90.10	83.11	1,411
BENARES											
26	BENARES	Benares	96	3,459	2,092	46	65	34.43	89.00	82.61	172
27		Mirzapur	688	2,727	1,423	48	59	20.42	83.31	72.58	353
28		Ghazipur	4,82	1,857	994	39	47	20.42	85.68	81.20	171
29		Balaha	3,92	1,566	787	28	39	19.88	81.26	78.07	197
30		Jaunpur	6,90	2,453	1,220	38	55	17.48	80.10	72.13	265
		Total	28,000	12,056	6,516	10	53	22.59	85.14	77.27	1,158

* Excluding Lal'puri sub division.

Number	Division	District.	Number of cases reported column 5 of Part I and 8 and 10 of Part III of Statement A	Number of cases inquired into (column 7 of Part I and 11 of Part III of Statement A)	Number of cases convicted, columns 14 and 16 of Part I and 14 and 23 of Part III of Statement A	Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population		Percentage of convictions to total number of cases	Percentage of convictions to cases actually disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases have been finally disposed of	False cases and cases which turned out after trial to be non cognizable.
						1896	1897				
31	GORAKHPUR	Gorakhpur	10,917	5,458	3,124	34	36	28 18	81 84	74 92	666
32		Azamgarh	9,184	4,125	2,902	47	53	31 87	93 32	88 85	356
33		Basti	6,768	2,712	1,435	37	38	21 04	86 03	78 69	285
		Total	26,864	12,295	7,521	38	41	27 05	86 85	80 42	1,307
		TOTAL, N-W P	1,68,067	79,225	42,012	42	50	24 95	85 13	77 85	10,144
		OUDDH									
34	LUCKNOW	Lucknow	8,102	4,244	2,346	73	105	28 65	92 69	83 57	508
35		Unao	7,602	2,147	1,201	67	80	15 65	87 72	80 97	327
36		Rae Bareilly	6,774	2,957	1,407	54	65	21 92	87 39	79 60	231
37		Sitapur	11,015	4,207	1,446	93	102	12 90	84 11	76 02	288
38		Hardoi	9,667	4,972	2,006	77	87	20 50	85 10	78 49	384
39		Kheri	5,998	2,506	1,178	63	66	19 39	86 74	78 23	290
		Total	49,158	21,033	9,674	71	84	19 44	87 57	79 67	2,028
40	FYZABAD	Fyzabad	5,435	2,332	1,213	45	45	21 89	80 11	67 97	331
41		Bahraich	6,549	2,857	1,430	60	66	21 50	88 43	76 28	399
42		Gonda	6,725	2,494	1,408	40	46	20 72	89 56	79 38	225
43		Sultānpur	4,970	1,771	949	38	46	18 87	86 27	75 20	366
44		Partābgarh	6,897	3,548	1,613	48	76	23 26	92 11	87 68	211
45		Bara Banki	5,825	2,414	1,189	48	52	20 32	89 26	79 81	419
		Total	36,405	15,416	7,802	46	54	21 20	87 80	77 86	1,951
		TOTAL, OUDDH	85,563	36,449	17,476	58	68	20 10	87 67	78 88	3,979
46	KUMAUN	Kumaun Division within police jurisdiction	982	688	260			26 15	77 84	70 74	56
47		Naini Tal beyond police jurisdiction	25	10	17	12	11	68 00	77 27	63 46	1
48		Almora beyond police jurisdiction	218	113	120			54 29	83 91	77 39	29
49		Gaihwāl beyond police jurisdiction	125	76	52			41 60	85 24	79 74	38
		Total	1,350	887	449	12	11	32 80	80 17	72 85	124
50		Government Railway Police, N W P. and Ouddh	3,387	3,187	1,469			42 90	88 92	85 07	174
51		Ditto, Rājputana...	39	39	16			41 00	88 88	92 59	1
		Total	3,426	3,226	1,485			42 90	88 92	85 16	175
		Grand total excluding sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws	2,56,406	1,19,787	61,422	46	55	23 64	85 80	78 24	14,422
		Total of sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws	20,042	18,211	17,923			88 82	92 94	92 14	168
		Grand total (including sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws.	2,76,448	1,37,998	79,345	50	59	28 34	87 38	80 63	14,590
	FOR 1896	For North-Western Provinces (including Kumaun Division and Government Railway Police	1,45,034	70,775	34,045	42		23 47	85 66	78 53	3,754
		For Ouddh	73,626	30,571	12,064	58		16 38	83 51	75 68	1,783
		Total, N-W. Provinces and Ouddh	2,18,660	1,01,346	46,109	40		21 08	87 05	77 77	5,537
		Total sanitary offences, serial Nos 57 and 58	16,906	10,777	14,918			87 82	92 34	90 61	140
		Grand total including sanitary offences, serial Nos. 57 and 58.	2,35,626	1,18,123	61,027	50	...	25 89	86 75	80 31	5,677

The figures in this statement indicate that the work in the following districts has been inferior, and from personal knowledge I am able to confirm this view,

though at the same time, as a reference to the district reviews in Part III will show, there has been improvement in some of them —

				Convictions to reports.	Percentage of convictions to disposals	Convictions of persons
Sahāranpur	.	..	...	17	77	72
Muzaffarnagar			..	16	70	63
Bulandshahr		..	.	14	74	65
Budaun	..	•	..	22	79	70
Muttra			.	21	80	71
Farukhabad	.		...	22	78	71
Mainpuri	.	...	.	24	76	69
Fyzabad		.		22	80	68
Jaunpur			..	17	80	72
•			Provincial average	23	86	78

The percentage of convictions to reports is abnormally low in Sitapur (12.9); but on the other hand the incidence of crime in this district is, with the exception of Lucknow, the highest in the provinces, being 102 compared with the provincial average of 55.

The incidence of crime has again risen from 42 to 50 in the North-Western Provinces, and 58 to 68 in Oudh. This might have been expected in a year of scarcity, but I am satisfied it is also to a certain extent due to continued efforts made in some districts to secure fuller and more correct reporting.

In almost all the districts in the provinces there has been a perceptible increase in the incidence of reports of crime. The most noticeable are —

Aligarh	.				from 36 to 48
Dehra Dūn	.				35 „ 55
Budaun	..	..			32 „ 49
Agra	.	.		...	41 „ 52
Farukhabad	.	...	...		39 „ 49
Etawah	...	..		...	29 „ 44
Etah	...	...	..		46 „ 62
Allahabad	..	.	..		56 „ 67
Fatehpur	...	.			51 „ 63
Jhānsi	..				63 „ 82
Benares	.	.		..	46 „ 65
Mirzapur	.	..			48 „ 59
Balla	.	..	..	.	28 „ 39
Jaunpur	...	..	.		38 „ 55
Lucknow	.	..		..	73 „ 105
Unao	.	.	..		67 „ 80
Rae Bareilly	.	..		•	54 „ 65
Hardoi		..		..	77 „ 87

The percentage of convictions to reports in the North-Western Provinces has risen from 23.03 to 24.95, and in Oudh from 16.38 to 20.19. The percentages of convictions of cases and persons in the North-Western Provinces are 85.13 and 77.85 compared with 85.75 and 78.53 in 1896 respectively. In Oudh these have risen from 83.51 to 87.67 and 75.68 to 78.88 respectively. The number of false cases has increased from 3,488 to 10,144 in the North-Western Provinces, and in Oudh from 1,783 to 3,979. This is a very large increase, and has not been sufficiently explained in the district reports. I am afraid that there is still a want of uniformity of practice in this respect and that more care and exercise of judgment is required in many districts on the part of Magistrates of districts, to whom Superintendents should invariably submit an English memorandum, when they consider the circumstances of the case are such as to warrant expunction. The large increase in the number of cases struck off as false can hardly have been caused by the scarcity.

In the following districts the number of such cases was large —

Meerut	..	...	542	Budaun	...	...	439
Aligarh	.	...	604	Lucknow	.	...	508
Shāhjahānpur	...	...	629	Bara Banki	.	..	419
Gorakhpur	•	..	686	Bareilly	..	...	427

and in support of my view I need only call attention to the figures of two districts with the heaviest crime returns to show that there must have been dissimilarity in practice.

				Reports	Cases expunged.
Allahabad	...	...	...	10,392	854
Gorakhpur	...	..	...	10,917	666

27 The incidence of reported crime, excluding sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws, has again increased from 46 to 55 per 10,000 of population. The crime incidence from the year 1886 is given in the following statement. —

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897.
North-Western Provinces	29	33	34	36	38	40	33	32	35	39	42	50
Oudh	42	51	48	51	58	57	41	40	49	53	58	68
Both Provinces	32	38	37	40	43	45	35	35	39	43	43	55

Except in the years 1892 and 1893, the rise has been gradual. The figures tend to show that reporting is fuller and better in both provinces than it used to be, and that though the past year was one in which a considerable increase was natural, improvement has in this respect taken place and will probably continue.

The following statement shows the relative position of each district in regard to the incidence of reported crime, excluding sanitary offences and offences under special laws, as well as the number of constables and chaukidars (other than municipal) and number of crimes of all kinds reported per 10,000 of population. The last three columns have been added to this statement as sanctioned in G. O. No. ³⁸² VIII—576A, dated 11th May 1898.

Order			District	Population according to census of 1891	Number of crime reported per 10,000 of population, excluding sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws			Number of constables and chaukidars per 10,000 of population	Number of crimes of all kinds reported during 1897, including sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws	Number of crimes of all kinds reported per 10,000 of population, including sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws	Remarks
1895.	1896	1897			1895	1896	1897				
2	4	1	Lucknow	774,163	74	73	105	23	8,419	109	*Excluding Lohitpur Sub Division †Including Lohitpur Sub Division.
1	1	2	Sitapur	1,075,413	76	93	102	23	11,239	105	
7	2	3	Haidou	1,113,211	62	77	87	21	9,762	88	
5	6	4	Jaloun	396,361	63	67	83	39	3,573	90	
*10	*9	+5	Jhansi	683,619	*52	*63	+82	+33	+6,118	+89	
4	7	6	Unao	953,636	64	67	80	25	7,066	80	
16	18	7	Paratebgarh	910,895	49	46	76	27	7,004	77	
8	5	8	Hamirpur	513,720	56	71	73	29	3,820	74	
14	3	9	Landa	705,882	50	75	71	30	5,147	73	
3	13	10	Allahabad	1,644,737	68	56	67	21	10,889	70	
6	11	11	Kheri	903,615	62	63	66	29	6,060	67	Including Sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws
11	12	12	Bahraich	1,000,432	52	60	66	26	6,762	68	
9	14	13	Rae Bareilly	1,030,521	53	54	65	22	7,120	69	
21	22	14	Benares	921,943	45	46	65	20	9,075	98	
13	10	15	Pilibhit	485,666	51	63	63	26	3,291	68	
18	15	16	Fatehpur	679,157	47	51	63	31	4,519	65	
28	23	17	Etah	762,063	39	46	62	26	4,507	64	
19	20	18	Mirzapur	1,161,508	47	48	59	16	7,236	62	
20	16	19	Cawnpore	1,209,695	46	49	56	29	8,755	72	
31	39	20	Dehra Dun	168,135	38	35	55	16	1,661	99	
22	34	21	Jaunpur	1,264,949	45	38	55	18	7,062	56	Excluding Sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws
12	17	22	Shahjahanpur	918,551	52	48	54	26	5,330	58	
17	21	23	Azamgarh	1,728,625	48	47	53	15	9,193	53	
25	28	24	Agra	1,003,796	34	41	52	31	6,081	61	
33	10	25	Bara Banki	1,130,906	37	48	52	28	6,264	55	
43	31	26	Farrukhabad	858,687	29	39	49	29	4,652	54	
32	27	27	Muzaffarnagar	772,874	38	41	49	20	4,055	52	
41	43	28	Budaun	925,598	30	32	49	26	4,696	51	
42	37	29	Aligarh	1,043,172	30	36	48	23	5,477	53	
34	30	30	Etahilly	1,040,691	56	40	48	25	5,438	52	
23	32	31	Ghazipur	1,026,115	43	39	47	19	5,822	57	Mean for N.W.P. 50 Do for Oudh 68 Do for N.W.P. Oudh 55
30	33	32	Sultanpur	1,075,851	39	38	46	25	5,029	47	
24	29	33	Gonda	1,459,229	41	40	46	19	7,544	52	
25	24	34	Fyzabad	1,216,959	40	45	45	24	6,366	52	
26	26	35	Saharanpur	1,001,280	40	42	44	21	4,853	48	
27	25	36	Moradabad	1,179,398	39	43	44	23	5,237	44	
37	44	37	Etawah	727,629	32	29	44	26	3,612	50	
29	35	38	Mamur	762,163	39	38	43	28	3,674	48	
39	42	39	Bulandshahr	949,614	31	32	40	24	4,650	43	
38	40	40	Bijnor	794,070	31	34	40	27	3,173	40	
44	38	41	Muttra	713,421	29	35	40	28	3,269	16	†For Kumaun Division within police jurisdiction
40	45	42	Ballia	904,259	28	28	39	16	4,238	43	
36	36	43	Basti	1,785,844	38	37	38	20	6,896	39	
45	41	44	Gorakhpur	2,094,057	27	34	36	10	11,353	98	
46	46	45	Meerut	1,391,458	25	28	32	20	4,965	36	
47	47	46	Kumaun Division	1,181,567	11	12	11	22	1,489	71	

28. Excluding the offences which have to be deducted from the statistics, in order to apply the prescribed tests of police work under Circular No. 15, dated 14th November 1893, the relative position of each district as regards the incidence of serious crime stands as follows —

Order		District	Number of serious crimes reported per 10,000 of population		Remarks.
1896	1897		1896	1897	
1 and 3	1	Jhānsi including Lalitpur sub division	30	41	
2	2	Jalaun	31	37	
8	3	Hardoi	22	32	
9	4	Lucknow	21	29	
4	5	Sitapur	27	27	
5	6	Hamirpur	25	26	
6	7	Banda	24	24	
13	8	Benares	16	23	
11	9	Allahabad	18	22	
7		Kumaun Division	24	22	
43		Partābgarh	10	22	
16	12	Fatehpur	16	21	
10	13	Pilibhit	18	20	
15		Rae Bareilly	16	20	
12	15	Kheri	17	19	
17		Dehra Dūn	15	19	
18		Agra	15	19	
21	18	Unao	14	18	
19	19	Etah	14	17	
14		Bahāich	16	17	
20	21	Shāhjahānpur	14	16	
35		Farrukhabad	11	16	
37	23	Mirzapur	11	15	
31		Azamgarh	12	15	
26	25	Muttra	12	14	
39		Fyzabad	11	14	
24		Bara Banki	13	14	
34		Aligarh	11	14	
36		Budaun	11	14	
29	30	Benor	12	13	
22		Sahāianpur	13	13	
33		Muzaffarnagar	11	13	
27		Mainpuri	12	13	
30		Cawnpore	12	13	
45		Jaunpur	9	13	
28		Bareilly	12	13	
23		Moradabad	13	13	
40	39	Gonda	11	13	
41		Gorakhpur	10	12	
42	41	Sultanpur	10	12	
32		Meerut	11	11	
44		Etāwah	9	11	
38		Ghāziपुर	11	11	
47		Basti	7	11	
25	45	Bulandshahī	12	10	
46	46	Ballia	7	9	

1896 1897.
Mean for N W
Provinces .. 12.0 15.5
Mean for Oudh 15.5 19.3
Mean for N. W
Provinces and
Oudh .. 13.6 17.0

The districts in which there has been an appreciable increase are Partābgarh, Fatehgarh, Mirzapur and Jaunpur. The increase from 13.6 to 17.0 for the provinces was natural in a year like 1897.

29. The number of cases struck off as false was 13,929, and 660 turned out after trial to be non-cognizable the total number expunged was therefore 14,589 compared with 5,676 in 1896. This is a large increase. Of these, 9,013, however, were instituted by

Magistrates on complaints (Part I of statement A), while 5,546 were reported at police stations (Part III of statement A). The cases of Part I of statement A are composed of —

(1) Dismissed after examining the complainant under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, column VI	...	...	...	...	5,585
(2) Dismissed after investigation, under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, column IX	...	...	...	...	3,120
(3) Declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact, column XI	...	...	...	...	225
(4) Number in which the Court held that a non cognizable offence only was committed, column XII	...	...	...	...	154
Total					9,043

The details of those shown in Part III of Statement A, are as follows —

(1) Struck off by order of Magistrate as false, mistaken or non cognizable, column XII	...	3,732
(2) Declared by Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of fact or law, column XXV	...	1,308
(3) Declared by Court that a non cognizable offence only was committed, column XXVI	...	506
Total		5,546

The largest number of cases expunged as false is shown in the following districts. —

				Magistrate's cases, Part I	Police cases, Part III	Total
Meerut	...	...	...	400	85	545
Aligarh	...	...	...	206	302	508
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	383	113	496
Bareilly	...	...	...	263	169	432
Moradabad	...	...	...	219	165	384
Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	449	198	647
Mirzapur	...	...	...	242	112	354
Allahabad	...	...	...	248	108	356
Etah	...	...	...	330	34	364
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	414	256	670
Azamgarh	...	...	...	193	163	356
Lucknow	...	...	...	166	346	512
Unao	...	...	...	248	80	328
Sitapur	...	...	...	211	80	291
Haido	...	...	...	194	202	396
Bahraich	...	...	...	291	111	402
Bara Banka	...	...	...	177	248	425

30. There were 97,789 headmen of villages who reported 4,815 cases, viz., 536 in their private capacity as complainants and 4,279 in their public capacity. 2,705 headmen gave information in cases not connected with their own affairs, 108 were convicted and 383 are reported to be criminals. The following statement gives the figures for each division. —

		Mukhtars (headmen of villages)				Cases reported by Mukhtars (headmen of villages)		
		Total number	Number who gave information in cases not connected with their own affairs	Number convicted	Number said to be criminals	Number of cases reported	Number of cases reported in their private capacity as complainants	Number of cases reported in their public capacity as Mukhtars
Meerut	Division	9,886	951	21	302	2,078	73	2,005
Agra	"	9,821	136	14	20	186	42	144
Rohtakhand	"	12,825	194	20	9	325	40	276
Allahabad	"	13,958	199	12	21	496	131	365
Benares	"	11,431	549	13	12	790	93	697
Gorakhpur	"	9,336	57	9	9	132	20	112
Kumaon	"	627	1	...	...	9	8	1
Lucknow	"	13,319	87	7	1	163	60	97
Fyzabad	"	16,586	531	12	9	636	54	582
Total		97,789	2,705	108	383	4,815	536	4,279

The system has received most encouragement in the Meerut division, but in many districts sufficient care has not been taken in the matter of appointment of headmen. This very division shows the largest number of convictions of headmen, and a very considerable number are returned as criminals. In most districts more efforts are necessary to give the system a fair trial. The village headman can render valuable assistance if utilized properly. It should not, however, be lost sight of that he must not be permitted to supplant the chaukidar, whose responsibility for reporting crime should be preserved intact.

In the following districts the number of cases reported by headmen in which they had no personal concern was very small—Saharanpur (5), Bulandshahr (4), Bijnor (3), Pilibhit (7), Cawnpore (6), Banda (5), Benares (5), Jaunpur (7), Gorakhpur (4), Rae Bareilly (8), Sitapur (9), Hardoi (8), Fyzabad (9), Partibgarh (7). These figures stand out in contrast to those for Meerut (841), Ballia (327) and Bahraich (367).

31 The percentage of enquiries to reports, excluding sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws (Serial Nos 61, 62 and 74) is 47 against 46 in 1896 and 47 in 1895. As explained last year, under the existing rules, no police interference in trivial cases of theft, burglary without loss, and attempts, as well as in respect of compoundable offences now takes place. Some improvement is noticeable in some districts as regards the correctness of the returns in such cases, but in most they are still unreliable, though complainants who desire to avoid the worry of a police enquiry, seem to be more responsible for losses being suppressed and minimised than the police. The system of written reports assists complainants in doing this. The police investigated 96 per cent. of the more serious crimes reported (*vide* circular No. 15 of 1893) compared with 97 in the previous year. Considering the much larger number of enquiries that had to be made, this is satisfactory.

32. The following statement shows the position held by each district in the year 1896 and 1897, as judged by the average of the two important tests of police working (excluding sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws), *viz.*, the proportion of convictions (1) to cases required into, and (2) to cases disposed of.—

Relative position	1896	1897	District.	1896			1897			Remarks
				Percentage of cases convicted to cases required into by police	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Figure of merit	Percentage of cases convicted to cases required into by police	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Figure of merit	
23	1		Lucknow ..	44.46	86.98	65.72	78.84	92.89	85.76	
3	2		Azamgarh ..	61.35	90.18	75.76	71.80	93.32	82.56	
4	3		Hamirpur ..	60.42	89.77	75.09	70.25	99.26	80.25	
6	4		Cawnpore ..	59.21	87.28	73.24	64.05	90.61	78.83	
7	5		Fitchpur ..	56.34	90.03	73.17	64.93	92.28	78.60	
15	6		Benares ..	49.78	88.93	69.35	60.47	89.90	75.18	
18	7		Gonda ..	49.04	87.93	68.18	56.45	89.56	73.97	
22	8		Banda ..	46.43	85.80	66.11	59.16	86.43	72.79	
9	9		Jhansi ..	53.62	88.44	71.03	56.99	88.49	72.74	
25	10		Jalaun ..	44.28	86.54	65.41	57.14	88.16	72.65	
48	11		Unao ..	37.81	77.29	57.55	55.93	87.72	71.82	
19	12		Allahabad ..	44.91	90.95	67.93	49.99	90.82	70.40	
27	13		Sultanpur ..	50.36	78.95	64.65	53.58	83.27	69.92	
26	14		Ghazipur ..	45.97	83.88	64.92	53.52	85.68	69.63	
11	15		Etawah ..	55.03	85.14	70.08	55.90	83.25	67.57	
20	16		Gorakhpur ..	50.60	83.36	66.98	57.23	81.84	69.53	
2	17		Basti ..	61.70	90.91	76.30	52.91	86.03	67.47	
35	18		Bara Banki ..	38.29	83.80	61.04	49.25	89.26	67.25	
33	19		Bahraich ..	34.93	87.92	61.37	50.05	88.43	69.24	

Relative position		District	1896			1897.			Remarks
1896.	1897		Percentage of cases convicted to cases enquired into by police	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of.	Figure of merit	Percentage of cases convicted to cases enquired into by police	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Figure merit	
47	20	Rae Bareilly ..	34 60	76 54	55 57	50 62	87 39	69 00	
17	21	Bareilly ...	49 84	86 70	68 27	53 63	84 21	68 92	
14	22	Partabgarh ...	50 59	88 17	69 88	45 46	92 11	68 78	
8	23	Mirzapur ..	54 72	87 69	71 20	52 18	83 31	67 74	
28	24	Agra ..	42 69	86 16	64 42	51 85	83 20	67 52	
24	25	Government Railway Police, North Western Provinces and Oudh	43 59	87 51	65 55	46 09	88 92	67 50	
21	26	Ballia ..	49 68	83 86	66 77	50 44	84 26	67 35	
13	27	Moradabad ..	50 07	89 20	69 63	49 68	84 40	67 04	
10	28	Kheri ..	48 86	92 05	70 45	47 00	86 74	66 87	
5	29	Pilibhit ...	54 55	92 80	73 67	47 48	85 20	66 34	
12	30	Shahjahanpur ..	54 09	85 45	69 77	47 17	85 17	66 17	
38	31	Fyzabad ..	44 32	75 69	60 00	52 01	80 11	66 06	
37	32	Dehra Dûn ..	35 60	84 40	60 00	47 44	82 51	64 97	
1	33	Government Railway Police, Rajputana	67 74	95 45	81 59	41 02	88 88	64 95	
42	34	Jaunpur ..	34 93	82 23	58 58	49 73	80 10	64 91	
30	35	Meerut ..	44 81	82 72	63 76	48 19	81 49	64 84	
39	36	Etah ..	39 45	79 48	59 46	47 72	80 76	64 24	
46	37	Bijnor ..	35 00	76 79	55 89	46 44	79 09	62 76	
34	38	Hardoi ..	37 50	84 86	61 18	40 34	85 10	62 72	
41	39	Aligarh ...	35 70	82 71	59 20	38 47	86 25	62 36	
36	40	Mainpuri ..	45 01	76 49	60 75	47 11	76 72	61 91	
29	41	Budaun ...	46 47	81 49	63 98	44 32	78 80	61 56	
32	42	Farukhabad ..	42 66	81 25	61 95	45 29	77 75	61 52	
31	43	Muttra ..	43 67	80 59	62 13	40 76	80 23	60 51	
49	44	Sitapur ..	24 54	80 19	52 36	34 37	84 11	59 24	
45	45	Saharanpur ..	33 64	78 54	56 09	40 11	77 03	58 57	
44	46	Kumaun Division (within police jurisdiction)	38 64	74 81	56 72	37 79	77 84	57 81	
48	47	Muzaffarnagar ..	35 60	73 69	54 64	43 16	70 24	56 70	
40	48	Bulandshahr ..	38 80	79 79	59 29	35 18	74 67	54 92	

N B —The provincial averages are —	1896	1897
Convictions to cases enquired into	45 40	51 27
Ditto disposed of	85 08	85 89
Figure of merit	65 28	68 58

Lucknow shows best in this list this year, having gained 22 places. The districts of Gonda Banda, Jalaun, Unao, Sultanpur, Ghazipur, Bara Banki, Bahraich, Rae Bareilly also show considerable improvement in this list; while those which show distinct retrogression are Basti, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Kheri, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Government Railway Police, Budaun, Farukhabad and Muttra.

The provincial percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases have been disposed of is 78.24 compared with 77.77 in 1896. In the following districts the best results are shown under this head.—

Azergarh	...	...	...	...	88 65
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	87 82
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	87 63
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	85 28
Government Railway Police	...	...	...	...	85 07

Comparatively bad results are shown in the following districts where there must have been indiscretion in making arrests.—

Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	69 36
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	67 97
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	65 78
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	62 82

33. The relative position of each district as regards serious crime prescribed in Circular No 15, dated the 14th November 1893, is as follows —

1896	1897	District	1896			1897			Remarks
			Percentage of cases convicted to reported	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Figure of merit	Percentage of cases convicted to reported	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Figure of merit	
2	1	Azamgarh .	66.0	90.6	75.3	62.5	93.6	78.0	
1	2	Hamirpur .	57.0	88.8	77.9	64.8	90.8	77.8	
31	3	Bānda .	37.5	82.0	59.7	54.3	87.6	75.9	
7	4	Fatehpur ...	49.4	87.2	68.3	57.0	92.6	74.8	
3	5	Bara Banki ...	52.5	90.5	71.5	52.5	93.6	73.0	
21	6	Unao ...	44.3	82.4	63.3	53.9	90.6	72.2	
14	7	Cawnpore ...	48.8	84.1	66.4	51.0	91.2	71.1	
5 & 10	8	Jhānsi including Lalitpur,	51.3	88.6	69.9	51.6	90.3	70.9	
19	9	Gonda .	43.7	85.1	64.4	49.9	90.8	70.3	
25	10	Jalaun ..	37.3	87.1	62.2	52.1	89.1	70.1	
47	11	Rae Bareilly ..	26.3	72.1	49.2	42.5	89.1	68.8	1896 1897. Mean for 62.3 66.0 N W P
16	12	Benares ...	42.9	87.2	65.0	47.5	89.9	68.7	Mean for 60.1 64.8 Oudh
11	13	Basti .	47.5	86.9	67.2	47.1	89.0	68.0	Mean for 61.6 65.5 N-W P
23	14	Lucknow ..	38.5	85.9	62.4	45.6	89.9	67.7	and Oudh
12	15	Etāwah .	52.5	81.2	66.8	51.8	83.4	67.6	
20	16	Sultanpur ..	44.5	83.1	63.8	47.1	86.7	66.9	
8	17	Mirzapur ..	47.6	89.1	68.3	48.1	85.4	66.7	
24	18	Allahabad ...	35.4	89.3	62.3	40.1	92.4	66.2	
26	19	Bahraich ...	37.8	87.1	62.2	42.9	89.4	66.1	
27	20	Gorakhpur ...	43.0	80.1	61.5	48.5	83.5	66.0	
22	21	Government Railway Police*	39.2	86.6	62.9	42.3	88.6	65.4	* Includes cases of petty theft (vide G. O. No. 939 VIII-186 1
48	22	Ghāzipur ...	24.6	53.5	39.0	43.1	87.5	65.3	dated 17th August 1893 (Police De- partment)
33	23	Dehra Dūn ..	34.8	81.0	57.9	40.8	89.7	65.2	
18	24	Bareilly ...	45.2	83.9	64.7	46.9	82.8	64.8	
4	25	Pilibhīt ...	47.4	92.7	70.0	41.7	87.7	64.7	
9	26	Partābgarh...	47.5	88.9	68.2	36.6	91.8	64.2	
28	27	Meerut ..	41.1	81.5	61.3	42.9	85.3	64.1	
15	28	Moradabad ...	44.3	88.2	66.2	43.8	84.5	64.1	
37	29	Jaunpur ...	32.6	79.8	56.2	42.6	85.1	63.8	
17	30	Kheri ...	39.6	90.3	64.9	38.6	87.6	63.1	
39	31	Bijnor ..	33.6	77.3	55.4	42.0	83.9	62.9	
29	32	Agra ..	37.1	84.7	60.9	40.5	84.0	62.2	
32	33	Farukhabad ..	39.2	77.6	58.4	42.6	81.8	62.2	
35	34	Fyzabad ..	37.8	75.1	56.4	42.0	80.3	61.1	
42	35	Etah ...	33.3	75.0	54.1	40.1	81.3	60.7	
13	36	Ballia .	47.8	85.1	66.4	37.9	83.3	60.1	
36	37	Hardoi ..	29.2	83.5	56.3	30.6	85.3	59.9	
30	38	Budaun .	41.2	79.9	60.5	37.7	79.7	58.7	
6	39	Shāhjahānpur	52.0	84.9	68.4	49.1	83.7	58.4	
46	40	Saharanpur ...	28.1	76.1	52.1	32.6	82.3	57.4	
43	41	Sitapur ...	18.5	83.6	51.0	28.1	84.3	56.2	
34	42	Muttra ..	37.0	79.0	58.0	34.4	77.6	56.0	
41	43	Aligarh ...	31.1	77.3	54.2	34.0	77.9	55.9	
44	44	Muzaffarnagar	21.2	72.4	46.8	33.1	77.9	55.5	
38	45	Mainpuri .	37.0	77.6	57.3	36.6	72.1	54.8	
40	46	Kumaun Division	29.4	69.8	49.6	33.1	75.4	54.2	
45	47	Bulandshahr	34.5	90.8	62.6	32.1	70.8	51.4	

The mean for the North-Western Provinces has again this year risen by 3.7 points, and that for Oudh by 4.7 points. The first two columns show that the districts of Bānda, Unao, Gonda, Jalaun, Rae Bareilly and Ghāzipur have risen considerably this year in this list, while Pilibhīt, Partābgarh, Moradabad, Kheri, Ballia and Shāhjahānpur are noticeable for having lost a number of places.

As regards the conviction of cases in court, the following districts show the best and worst results, the provincial average being 87.0 :—

Best	Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	93.6
	Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	93.6
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	92.6
	Allahabad	...	...	...	...	92.4
	Partābgarh	...	...	...	...	91.8
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	91.2

Worst	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	797
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	779
	Muttra	...	...	...	...	776
	Kumaun Division	...	...	...	...	754
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	721
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	708

The work in these latter districts was undoubtedly generally inferior.

The districts in which the best results are shown, as regards the conviction of persons to persons whose cases were disposed of, are the following, the provincial average being 791 —

Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	896
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	857
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	855
Government Railway Police	...	...	...	...	846
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	840

In the following districts there has evidently been a want of discretion in making arrests —

Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	685
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	681
Kumaun Division	...	...	...	...	681
Muttra	...	...	...	...	667
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	623
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	549

34. The number of non-cognizable cases has again decreased this year to 82,301.

Non-cognizable crime and the number of such cases in which the police were employed.

It was 96,535 in the previous year and 105,494, 111,681 and 106,890 in 1895, 1894 and 1893. The offences under special laws (serial No 39) have also decreased, 17,548 cases have been recorded this year against 23,442 in 1896. The decrease in this class has been chiefly under the Municipal and Cattle Trespass Acts of 4,220 and 618 cases respectively. Under the Vaccination Act the cases have further decreased from 320 to 240. An appreciable decrease of 8,340 cases has also taken place in the total of all the classes (serial Nos 1 to 38), the number of cases having decreased from 73,093 to 64,753.

Of the 1,116 cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry, 77 only were pending with the police under investigation. This year only 93 cases compared with 161 in the previous year, were referred to the police by Subordinate Magistrates without the sanction of the District Magistrates the districts responsible for this are chiefly Gonda (43), Bara Banki (17), Gorakhpur (8) and Mirzapur (5).

In 20 cases of security for keeping the peace on conviction (serial No. 35), investigations were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, two cases in the Meerut district, one in the Moradabad district, and 17 in the Gonda district. In only 142 cases under this head were the police employed to make enquiries compared with 206, 319 and 469 in 1896, 1895 and 1894, respectively.

Of the total number (82,301) of cases, 65,220 were instituted by complaints and 17,081 were taken up by Magistrates of their own motion or upon the information of the police. Adding 1,080 cases, which were pending at beginning of the year, to these there were 83,381 cases for disposal no less than 28,873 cases were dismissed without trial, leaving a balance of 54,508 cases. Of these, 38,970 were tried, 22,198 ending in conviction and 16,772 in discharge or acquittal.

Process was issued against 92,560 persons during the year, and 90,650 persons, including persons concerned in pending cases, appeared before the courts. Of these 6,970 persons were discharged without trial. Of the remaining 83,680 persons, 61,705 were tried, 33,672 persons were convicted, and 28,033 were acquitted. The percentage of persons convicted to persons against whom process issued was 36.

35. The record of heinous crimes in the United Provinces since 1871 is given in the following statement. From the figures of 1897 it will be seen that there was a general increase under each head, (except those of rape and poisoning,) compared with the previous year, both in respect of reports and convictions. The work done in dacoity and kidnapping has been exceptionally good —

Record of heinous crimes from 1871 to 1897

North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Murder			Homicide			Dacoity			Robbery			Kidnapping			Rape			Poisoning			Total		
	Reported.	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported.	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported.	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted
1871	414	220	..	319	208	..	88	39	..	522	173	..	203	101	..	244	72	..	43	26	..	..	..	..
1872	410	239	..	331	240	..	105	36	..	519	170	..	242	156	..	195	63	..	47	26	..	..	..	..
1873	456	277	..	345	243	..	129	75	..	649	254	..	202	211	..	238	69	..	41	27	..	..	..	..
1874	438	264	..	317	243	..	160	101	..	531	259	..	230	148	..	353	77	..	55	23	..	..	..	..
1875	400	262	..	278	212	..	61	43	..	434	199	..	215	154	..	343	85	..	27	22	..	..	..	..
1876	381	231	..	253	178	..	76	48	..	452	163	..	187	129	..	329	101	..	43	16	..	..	..	..
Six years' total	2,499	1,493	59.7	1,843	1,324	71.8	619	342	55.2	3,107	1,218	39.2	1,369	899	65.7	1,702	467	27.4	256	140	54.7	11,395	5,883	51.6
1877	471	275	..	328	191	..	259	138	..	672	278	..	205	136	..	280	83	..	40	16	..	..	..	..
1878	546	356	..	356	193	..	105	75	..	682	323	..	431	294	..	237	62	..	60	26	..	..	..	..
1879	446	223	..	229	143	..	94	43	..	450	186	..	261	185	..	300	79	..	41	23	..	..	..	..
1880	371	177	..	241	156	..	108	39	..	424	158	..	217	138	..	298	66	..	37	12	..	..	..	..
1881	381	182	..	252	165	..	107	38	..	459	161	..	196	118	..	321	89	..	29	18	..	..	..	..
1882	407	180	..	204	135	..	110	31	..	420	172	..	163	98	..	322	92	..	27	8	..	..	..	..
Six years' total	2,522	1,393	55.2	1,610	983	61.0	783	364	46.5	3,107	1,278	41.1	1,473	964	65.4	1,758	471	26.8	284	103	44.0	11,487	5,556	48.4
1883	412	192	..	288	135	..	95	16	..	418	143	..	146	86	..	320	79	..	31	13	..	..	..	..
1884	347	176	..	206	126	..	72	27	..	388	147	..	132	64	..	256	72	..	42	18	..	..	..	..
1885	411	176	..	310	192	..	58	15	..	350	126	..	140	72	..	258	86	..	42	17	..	..	..	..
1886	398	167	..	279	166	..	63	22	..	391	134	..	190	98	..	255	58	..	20	5	..	..	..	..
1887	406	172	..	282	177	..	118	36	..	511	190	..	170	100	..	241	70	..	24	7	..	..	..	..
1888	461	201	..	297	161	..	122	47	..	440	173	..	174	103	..	199	61	..	36	10	..	..	..	..
Six years' total	2,433	1,084	44.5	1,612	957	59.4	528	163	30.9	2,498	922	36.9	952	533	51.9	1,529	426	27.8	195	70	35.8	9,747	4,145	42.5
1889	478	190	39.7	275	145	52.7	135	45	33.3	531	250	47.0	168	96	57.1	209	59	28.2	89	15	38.4	1,835	800	43.6
1890	515	255	49.5	266	124	46.6	223	67	23.7	600	237	39.5	171	97	56.7	179	60	33.5	88	17	44.7	2,002	857	42.8
1891	517	244	43.3	251	143	50.9	138	65	47.1	536	244	45.5	180	121	67.2	170	50	29.4	86	19	52.8	1,858	866	46.6
1892	472	210	44.5	289	146	50.5	106	43	25.9	475	175	36.8	206	129	62.6	190	67	35.3	83	12	36.4	1,831	782	42.7
1893	487	202	41.5	249	136	54.6	184	84	45.6	505	227	37.5	213	124	58.2	200	79	39.2	63	24	38.0	2,001	876	43.7
1894	542	228	42.0	271	151	55.7	107	60	35.9	576	235	40.7	232	134	57.7	167	70	41.9	39	25	64.1	1,994	903	45.2
Six years' total	3,011	1,309	43.4	1,631	845	51.8	1,023	364	35.5	3,323	1,368	41.1	1,170	701	59.9	1,115	385	34.5	248	112	45.1	11,521	5,084	44.1
1895	533	255	47.8	267	151	56.5	231	78	33.7	613	303	49.4	254	160	62.9	153	60	39.2	60	27	45.0	2,111	1,084	48.9
1896	570	214	37.5	302	131	43.3	414	140	33.8	846	363	42.9	285	172	60.3	163	68	41.7	44	24	54.5	2,624	1,112	42.3
1897	647	234	36.1	402	164	40.8	566	335	59.1	838	401	47.8	359	243	67.6	128	50	39.0	38	13	34.2	2,891	1,487	51.4

36. The following is a divisional table of the cases of murder which occurred during the year under report —

Division.	Cases reported during the year	False cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year	Total	Number of cases in which women jumped down wells with their infants and perished	Suicide.	Balance.	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of
Meerut ..	112	16	96	18	114	16	..	98	61	38	118	63	62	53
Rohilkhand ...	96	10	86	9	95	4	..	91	60	42	135	64	70	47
Agra ...	93	6	87	5	92	7	5	80	53	34	110	56	64	51
Allahabad ...	88	4	84	20	104	12	1	91	67	43	158	95	64	60
Benares ..	56	3	53	5	58	16	..	42	29	17	64	28	59	44
Gorakhpur ...	58	2	56	6	62	16	11	35	33	21	66	32	64	48
Lucknow ..	125	11	114	17	131	9	1	121	84	55	234	88	65	38
Fyzabad ...	72	8	64	16	80	10	5	65	48	31	104	54	64	52
Kumaun ...	7	1	6	..	6	..	..	6	2	1	4	2	50	50
Government Railway Police ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	708	61	647	96	743	90	23	630	437	282	993	482	64	48

The number of reported murders (excluding 61 cases declared false,) was 647 in 1897 compared with 570 in 1896. Including 96 cases pending at the end of 1896 and excluding 113 cases in which the murderers committed suicide, the total number of cases for disposal amounted to 630, as compared with 555 in the previous year. The result of police action in this class of crime during the two years is.—

	1896.	1897.
Percentage of convictions to cases for disposal	38	45
Ditto ditto disposed of	59	64
Percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of	41	48

The work has therefore been much better all round, and this is not an offence in respect of which any doubt can exist as to the correctness of the figures, for concealment or manipulation of the returns is impossible. The largest number of murders occurred in Meerut (26), Aligarh (21), Saharanpur (19), Budaun (27), Shahjahanpur (26), Agra (18), Fatehgarh (19), Allahabad (18), Mirzapur (19), Gorakhpur (18), Azamgarh (22), Lucknow (20), Unao (24), Hardoi (23), Kheri (19), and Sultanpur 18.

The following districts show good results in convictions of cases disposed of, the provincial average being 64 per cent —

Meerut	78 per cent
Muzaffarnagar	89 „ „
Shahjahanpur	77 „ „
Fatehgarh	73 „ „
Allahabad	75 „ „
Cawnpore	81 „ „
Benares	100 „ „
Azamgarh	78 „ „
Lucknow	80 „ „
Bara Banki	92 „ „

In none of these districts was the number of cases disposed of less than nine.

In the following districts unsatisfactory results are shown —

Districts	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of
Aligarh	40	27
Bulandshahr	33	22
Bānda	36	44
Hamīrpur	50	31
Mirzapur	22	23
Gorakhpur	50	41
Sitapur	50	17
Fyzabad	50	25
Gonda	25	17
Sultānpur	46	25
Ballia	33	33

Of the 630 cases for disposal, 437 were disposed of, 282 only ending in conviction. Four cases out of the total number were instituted by Magistrates, two of these were disposed of and ended in acquittal.

Culpable homicide
is given below —

37. A divisional abstract of cases of culpable homicide

Division	Cases reported during the year	False cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year	Total	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	Remarks
Meerut	47	11	36	4	40	23	18	55	37	78	67	
Rohilkhand	83	16	67	12	79	59	38	147	65	64	44	
Agia	40	13	27	4	31	18	12	70	47	67	67	
Allahabad	74	20	54	17	71	27	21	129	100	78	77	
Benares	64	20	44	11	55	30	20	71	34	67	48	
Gorakhpur	72	22	50	13	63	33	23	87	41	67	47	
Lucknow	96	23	73	13	86	40	13	132	42	32	32	
Fyzabad	70	17	53	6	59	28	20	46	30	71	65	
Kumaun	3	1	2		2			2	2		100	
Government Railway Police	...	...	...	...			...		...	...
Total	549	143	406	80	486	258	164	739	398	63	54	

The work this year has, on the whole, not been so successful. Out of the 549 cases reported, 143 were struck off as false. Adding 80 cases pending from 1896, there were 486 cases for disposal as compared with 341 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 164 cases as compared with 133 in 1896. The percentage of convictions in cases disposed of and of persons whose cases were disposed of were 63 and 54, compared with 70 and 52 in the previous year.

Conviction resulted in six out of eight cases in Aligarh; in all four in Muzaffarnagar, in 8 out of 15 in Bareilly, 17 out of 23 in Shāhjahanpur, 5 out of 9 in Benares, and 6 out of 8 in Ballia. The districts of Sahāranpur (7), Allahabad (14), Bānda (14), Hamīrpur (6), Mirzapur (11), Jaunpur (10), Gorakhpur (13), Azamgarh (12), Unao (11), Rae Bareilly (9), Sitapur (12), Hardoi (9), and Fyzabad (10), show the largest number of undetected cases. There was also a want of success in court in Bulandshahr, Budaun, Moradabad, Mainpuri, Mirzapur, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri, and Fyzabad. The low percentage of convictions both of cases and persons in the Lucknow division are noticeable.

Of the total number of cases for disposal, two only were instituted by Magistrates on complaints, of which one was disposed of and convicted.

Grievous hurt
grievous hurt —

38. The following is a divisional return of cases of

Division	Cases reported during the year	False cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year	Total.	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	Remarks.
Meerut ..	351	98	253	23	276	190	130	380	226	68	59	
Rohilkhand .	467	65	402	29	431	309	236	592	308	76	67	
Agra ...	296	43	253	22	275	170	112	323	189	65	58	
Allahabad ..	293	28	265	15	280	183	135	365	247	74	68	
Benares .	251	39	212	18	230	158	100	312	179	63	57	
Gorakhpur	285	43	242	35	277	203	150	339	220	72	65	
Lucknow .	346	35	311	41	352	255	202	552	401	79	72	
Fyzabad .	348	46	302	27	329	252	201	414	286	79	69	
Kumaun	27	2	25	..	25	13	13	22	18	100	81	
Government Railway Police	6	1	5	1	6	2	2	4	4	100	100	
Total ..	2,670	400	2,270	211	2,481	1,735	1,281	3,303	2,168	74	66	

The work done under this head has also not been so successful as in 1896

The number of cases of grievous hurt, excluding false cases (which increased from 190 to 400), was 2,270 against 2,312, including cases pending from the previous year, the number for disposal was 2,481, against 2,451 and 2,361 in 1896 and 1895. Only one thousand two hundred and eighty-one cases were convicted, against 1,432 in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to those which were disposed of was 74 against 80 in 1896. The largest number of true reports were in Meerut (53), Aligarh (74), Bulandshahr (58), Bareilly (76), Moradabad (75), Budaun (122), Sháhjahánpur (96), Fatehgarh (66), Allahabad (84), Cawnpore (55), Benares (54), Mirzapur (65), Jaunpur (58), Gorakhpur (107), Basti (55), Azamgarh (80), Unao (66), Sitapur (90), Hardoi (74), Gonda (70), Sultánpur (69), and Fyzabad (50).

The following districts show the best percentages of convictions to cases disposed of —

	Percentage.
Dehra Dún ...	100
Bareilly ..	89
Bijnor ..	91
Pilibhit .	100
Kumaun Division	100
Kheri ..	86
Bara Banki ...	94

The results in Court were not good in Muzaffarnagar, Saháranpur, Budaun, Fatehgarh, Mainpuri, Jaunpur and Gházipur.

There was a large proportion of undetected cases in the following districts:—

Aligarh ...	20	Etah ..	25
Bulandshahr	23	Allahabad .	44
Bareilly ..	20	Cawnpore ..	25
Moradabad ...	88	Mirzapur ..	33
Budaun .	39	Gorakhpur ..	35
Agra .	20	Basti ...	20
Muttra ...	25	Unao ...	24
Fatehgarh ...	20	Sitapur ...	29

Of the total number (2,481) of cases for disposal, 341 were instituted by Magistrates on complaints, of these 246 were disposed of, 131 ending in conviction.

Kidnapping. 39. Subjoined is a divisional statement of cases of kidnapping during the year 1897 —

Division.	Cases reported during the year	False cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year	Total	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of.	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	Remarks
Meerut ..	81	36	45	5	50	38	32	98	61	84	62	
Rohilkhand ..	82	41	41	7	48	38	30	63	44	79	70	
Agra ..	99	30	69	3	72	50	39	113	78	78	69	
Allanabad ..	59	25	34	1	35	25	19	51	35	76	69	
Benares ..	36	8	28	5	33	31	23	53	30	74	57	
Gorakhpur ..	48	21	27	3	30	23	19	49	34	83	69	
Lucknow ..	98	48	50		50	41	35	102	72	85	70	
Fyzabad ..	90	35	55	2	57	51	44	109	64	86	59	
Kumaun ..	6	2	4		4	1		1				
Government Railway Police	4		4		4	3	2	3	2	67	67	
Total ..	603	246	357	26	383	301	243	642	420	81	65	

The number of cases struck off as false was 246, compared with only 94 in the previous year. This large increase of false cases is not explained. Excluding these and including 26 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 383 cases for disposal, compared with 302 in the preceding year. Two hundred and forty-three cases were convicted and 81 per cent. of convictions were obtained in the cases disposed of. In 1896, 172 cases or 77 per cent only were convicted. The districts in which the greatest number of true cases were reported were Meerut (14), Saharanpur (10), Muzaffarnagar (11), Agra (13), Moradabad (10), Muttra (20), Fatehgarh (14), Basti (10), Lucknow (12), Hardoi (15), Bahraich (12), and Partabgarh (11).

Good results are shown in the following districts —

Districts.	Number of cases for disposal	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases convicted.
Meerut ..	16	15	12
Aligarh ..	6	6	6
Saharanpur ..	12	10	8
Bijnor ..	5	5	4
Moradabad ..	12	11	9
Agra ..	13	9	9
Allahabad ..	9	7	6
Muttra ..	21	18	15
Cawnpore ..	9	7	7
Fatehpur ..	3	3	3
Benares ..	8	8	7
Ghazipur ..	6	6	5
Gorakhpur ..	11	9	7
Balla ..	8	7	7
Azamgarh ..	8	6	6
Lucknow ..	12	9	9
Unao ..	6	6	6
Bahraich ..	13	13	11
Gonda ..	9	8	7
Partabgarh ..	11	9	9
Bara Banki ..	7	6	6

Of the total number (383) of cases for disposal, 49 were instituted by Magistrates; of these only 15 were convicted.

Rioting 40. The following is a divisional table of cases of rioting for the year 1897 —

Division.	Cases reported during the year	False cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year	Total.	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	Remarks.
Meerut ..	78	31	47	12	59	49	39	570	419	73	73	
Rohilkhand ..	127	41	86	12	98	76	53	602	400	70	66	
Agra ...	115	27	88	16	104	71	49	744	443	69	59	
Allahabad ..	123	29	94	6	100	69	48	661	402	69	61	
Benares ..	105	19	86	9	95	68	47	484	296	69	61	
Gorakhpur ..	91	25	66	12	78	60	42	463	306	70	66	
Lucknow ...	136	51	85	11	96	59	46	552	383	78	69	
Fyzabad ..	161	57	104	9	113	80	64	661	382	84	58	
Kumaun ...	8	3	5	.	5	5	5	29	23	100	79	
Government Railway Police.	6	.	6	...	6	4	4	19	19	100	100	
Total ...	950	283	667	87	754	541	397	4,785	3,073	73	64	

The results might have been better.

The total number of cases for the year was 667 (excluding 283 false cases), against 741 in 1896, including 87 pending cases, there were 754 cases for disposal, as compared with 809 in the previous year. The decrease in a year of scarcity is curious, but the number of cases struck off as false increased from 114 to 283, and this seems to account for the decrease. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of fell from 73 to 73, and that of persons convicted to disposed of, from 67 to 64, 541 cases were disposed of, of which 397 ended in conviction. The cases of 4,785 persons were disposed of, of these 3,073 were convicted. The districts in which cases of rioting were most numerous were Sháhjahánpur (26), Etah (22), Allahabad (45), Ballia (41), Gorakhpur (34), Hardoi (24), Fyzabad (21), Bahraich (23), and Bara Banki (21).

The following districts show good results —

	Cases convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of.
Meerut	13	93
Basti	6	86
Azamgarh	20	95
Hardoi	14	93
Fyzabad	14	87
Bara Banki	17	85

The work done in the districts of Mainpuri, Mirzapur, Gházipur, Gorakhpur and Sítapur was not good.

Those districts have not been taken into account whose record of cases to be disposed of is less than 10. The low percentages for persons in the Agra and Fyzabad divisions point to indiscriminate arrests. Of the total number (950) of cases reported, 319 were instituted by Magistrates, of these no less than 203 were struck off as false, and adding 13, there were 129 cases for disposal. Ninety cases were disposed of, 50 ending in conviction.

41. The following statement shows the cases of administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt (serial No. 25 of statement A) which occurred in each division during the year 1897.—

Division	Cases reported during the year	False cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year	Total	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of
Meerut ...	12	5	7	...	7	2	1	2	1	50	50
Rohilkhand ...	6	4	2	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	...
Agia ..	7	1	6	.	6	3	1	3	1	33	33
Allahabad ..	3		3	1	4	3	3	3	3	100	100
Benares	4		4	...	4	1	.	1	...	...	.
Gorakhpur ...	5	2	3	...	3	3	3	3	3	100	100
Lucknow ...	6	.	6	...	6	2	2	2	2	100	100
Fyzabad ..	8	3	5	2	7	5	3	9	5	60	55
Kumaun ...	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police.	3	1	2	.	2	...	.	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55	17	38	3	41	20	13	26	15	65	58

Of the 55 cases of poisoning which were reported during the year, 17 were found to be false the number of genuine cases to be dealt with was therefore only 38, compared with 44 in the previous year. In addition to the cases of the year, there were three cases of the previous year, giving a total of 41 for disposal against 56 in 1896. Twenty cases were sent for trial, 13 ending in conviction and 7 in acquittal. The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of was 65 against 57 in the previous year and 73 in 1895. In each of the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Etāwah, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Hardoi, Kheri, and Sultānpur, one case was disposed of which ended in conviction. In the Cawnpore district the two cases for disposal were convicted and in the Partābgarh district two out of three for disposal.

In the following districts the results were not successful —

Districts.	Number of cases to be dealt with	Number of cases sent for trial.	Number of cases convicted.
Meerut ..	1	1	...
Aligarh ...	1	...	...
Muzaffarnagar .	4	1	1
Bulandshahr ..	1	...	...
Bijnor ..	2	1	...
Muttra ...	1	1	...
Mainpuri ...	1	1	...
Etah ...	1	...	...
Mirzapur ...	2	...	...
Jaunpur .	2	1	...
Government Railway Police	2	...	...
Unao ...	1	...	...
Sitapur ..	2	...	...
Fyzabad ...	1	...	...
Bahraich ...	1	1	...

No cases under this head were instituted on complaints to Magistrates.

42. A return of the cases of dakáiti falling under Serial Nos 35 and 36 of crime statement A, Parts I to IV, in each Division is given below —

Division	Cases reported during the year.	False cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year	Total	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of.
Meerut ...	47	7	40	9	49	33	26	211	134	79	63
Rohilkhand ...	132	22	110	10	120	72	55	423	230	76	54
Agra ...	104	10	94	24	118	90	59	533	236	65	44
Allahabad .	79	17	62	15	77	54	36	464	225	67	48
Benares ...	61	4	57	17	74	60	46	564	270	77	47
Gorakhpur ..	75	18	57	13	70	50	41	386	259	82	67
Lucknow ..	80	15	65	24	89	60	37	557	277	62	50
Fyzabad ...	74	16	58	27	85	65	37	511	191	57	37
Kumaun .	23	1	22	..	22	7	4	31	14	57	45
Government Railway Police	14	3	11	..	11	6	3	29	13	50	45
Total ..	689	113	576	139	715	497	344	3,709	1,849	69	50

During the year no less than 689 cases of dakáiti were reported, and even after striking off 113 cases declared to be false, there remained 576 on the registers. Including 139 cases of the previous year, there were 715 cases to be dealt with against 463 in 1896. Four hundred and ninety-seven cases were decided, of which 344 were convicted and 153 were acquitted. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of was 69 as compared with 71 in the previous year while the percentage of cases convicted to cases for disposal was 48 against 32 in 1896. The number of persons whose cases were disposed of was 3,709, of whom 1,849 or 50 per cent were convicted. In the preceding year 736 were convicted with the same percentage (50). Judged by the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of, good results were obtained in the districts of Saháranpur, Bijnor, Benares, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur and Gonda in the districts of Aligarh (3), Budaun (3), Fatehpur (13), and Azamgarh (4), all the cases disposed of were convicted. The work done in the divisions of Meerut, Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur was above the average.

Out of the 689 cases reported during the year, 71 were instituted by complaints to Magistrates (*vide* Part I of statement A) of these 57 were dismissed under section 203, Civil Procedure Code, or declared false. There remained thus 14 cases only to be dealt with, of which 10 were disposed of; four cases were convicted and six were acquitted. In the 10 cases disposed of, 54 persons were tried, of whom 14 were convicted and 40 acquitted. These 54 persons are included in the total number of persons whose cases were disposed of.

43. With reference to the concluding sentence of paragraph 4 of G. O.

Harbouring of offenders . No. $\frac{1227}{VIII-576}$, dated 1st September 1897, reviewing the police report for 1896, I note that during the year 51 cases of harbouring offenders were reported. six of these were struck off as false, leaving 45 true cases. Including two case pending from 1896, there were 47 cases for disposal. Of these, 39 were disposed of, 27 ending in conviction. Sixty-one persons were arrested, of whom 37 were convicted out of the 55 persons whose cases were disposed of. The extent to which sections 216A and 216B were made use of is referred to in the following extracts from district reports

Pilibhit Sections 216A and 216B.—Five cases were instituted, and on every occasion the police appear to have made full use of the sections.

Bijnor—There were two cases of harbouring an offender, reported from the Dhampur and Seohara police station circles. Both cases ended in acquittal.

Budaun.—Only one case of harbouring an offender occurred in this district during 1897, in which four men were sent up under sections 216 and 353, Indian Penal Code. All were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Bareilly.—Two cases were taken up of harbouring offenders of which one was convicted and one acquitted. No cases have been instituted under sections 216A and 216B, as, though in two cases gangs of dakáits were believed to have been assisted by local zamíndárs, no proof could be obtained of this. It is undoubted, I am afraid, that gangs of dakáits do receive a great deal of assistance from villagers in this district, but this is almost always done with the connivance of the local zamíndárs between fear of retaliation on the part of the zamíndárs and dread of vengeance being taken by the dakáits themselves. Such villagers as have no sympathy with the dakáits (and such men appear to be rather the exception in the Bareilly district) are easily silenced, and will give neither information nor evidence. The worst offender among the zamíndárs (Gobind Singh of Kulcha), himself a daring dakáit, died a violent death during the year.

Sháhjahánpur.—Four cases with six persons were sent up for trial under sections 216A and 216B, of which two cases with three persons were convicted during the year, and two cases with three persons remained pending trial at its close, but have since been convicted. The satisfactory results under this head have certainly facilitated the capture of several other dakáits in connection with the recent dakáitis.

Gorakhpur.—Two cases were prosecuted under section 216B—one was for harbouring an absconded offender charged under section 312, Indian Penal Code, and the other for harbouring this accused in a cattle theft case both cases were acquitted.

Muzaffarnagar.—A chaukidár was prosecuted under section 216 for harbouring a proclaimed offender, but he was acquitted by the Deputy Magistrate who tried the case. The prosecution, however, had a salutary effect as the man was arrested shortly afterwards.

Aligarh.—There was one case in which a man named Debi Aherrah was fined Rs. 25 for harbouring one Lachman, an absconded offender, wanted under section 379, Indian Penal Code.

Muttra.—There were no prosecutions under sections 216A and 216B of the Indian Penal Code, though it is admitted that there are several influential persons in this and the neighbouring districts who have the reputation of harbouring robbers. It is, however, extremely difficult to obtain satisfactory evidence against such persons.

Mamrupur.—There were no instances in which sections 216A and 216B of the Indian Penal Code were applied during the year, but Mr. Bramley remarks that, judging from the frequency with which dakáit gangs have of recent years appeared in the district, the number of illicit arms which appear to be in the possession of the people and the sympathy and support which the local police have repeatedly told the District Superintendent of Police that *badmashes* of this type generally receive from the rural population, there seems to be ample scope for the application of these useful provisions of the law.

Etah.—There were two cases reported during the year, both of which were convicted, neither of these were in connection with harbouring of dakáits. One was in a murder case and the other in a case under section 225, Indian Penal Code.

Hamirpur.—A report was made to the District Magistrate concerning the Rao of Bihat's conduct in connection with a case of dakáiti in which one Pahar Singh, a connection of the Rao of Bihat, was convicted. Another case of an attempt at house-breaking occurred in which a thief left a sword which subsequently was found to belong to one Sokh Singh, a kind of sepoy in the service of the Rao of Bihat. Other complaints were also sent to the District Magistrate concerning the bad characters serving the Rao of Bihat.

Jhánser.—No action was taken under these sections; but they are very difficult sections to work in a district like Jhánser covered with large tracks of forest or scrub jungle and which are always used by dakáits as their halting places. It is well known, too, that they carry several days' supplies with them and never approach villages except to commit dakáiti. As a rule chamars and barbers are employed by them to give them information about people worth dakáiting.

Benares.—The provisions of section 216A were applied successfully in one case, and it is stated that the amended enactment has obviously facilitated the police and there is no longer any possibility of misinterpreting the definition of the word "harbour."

Kumaun.—Dakáits do not appear to be harboured in the district, taking up their abode in the forest and getting supplies as best they can, when not obtained by theft. Enquiries are, however, being made in this respect, and the question of harbouring dakáits and rendering them assistance by residents of the Taráí is also being enquired into, although the general impression is that such is not the case.

Hardoi.—Three cases were reported, one case was convicted and the other two acquitted. One of the latter should have been convicted the accused's plea that he did not know that the person concerned was an absconded offender was in the opinion of the District Superintendent of Police nonsense.

Khera.—Three cases were reported under section 216A and one under section 216B, Indian Penal Code. Three cases were convicted: in the fourth case charge sheet B was sent in.

44. Subjoined is a divisional statement showing the cases of robbery during the year 1897.—

Division.	Cases reported during the year	False cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	Remarks.
Meerut ...	193	116	77	15	92	36	24	82	38	67	46	
Rohilkhand ...	271	153	118	7	125	68	56	131	93	97	71	
Agia ...	169	74	95	8	103	47	32	107	60	68	56	
Allahabad ...	140	50	90	13	103	72	60	145	101	83	73	
Benares ...	127	34	93	7	100	67	51	113	80	76	71	
Gorakhpur ...	92	25	67	3	70	53	40	108	71	75	76	
Lucknow ...	227	73	154	6	160	83	71	185	141	85	76	
Fyzabad ...	198	79	119	8	127	78	55	144	85	70	59	
Kumaun ...	45	31	14	..	14	8	7	21	19	87	90	
Government Railway Police	19	8	11	..	11	6	5	8	6	83	75	
Total ...	1,481	643	838	67	905	518	401	1,044	694	77	66	

In 1897, of 1,481 robberies reported, 643 were struck off as false, leaving 838 cases. In 1896, the number of reports was 1,087, of which 256 were struck off as false, leaving 831 true cases. There was thus only an increase of seven cases in 1897, a small increase considering the conditions of the year.

The number of robberies struck off as false was abnormally large, but the cases declared false are chiefly those which were instituted before Magistrates on complaints; 566 cases of robbery were instituted before Magistrates, and of these no less than 499 were either dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, or struck off as false. In the following districts the figures are exceptional:—

	Number of reports	Number struck off
Bulandshahr ...	84	60
Bijnor ...	43	29
Moradabad ...	51	34
Budaun ...	52	30
Shahjahanpur ...	59	40
Mainpuri ...	38	24
Banda ...	39	22
Unao ...	56	30
Bara Banki ...	29	22

Adding 67 cases standing over from the previous year, there were 905 cases for disposal of these 518 were disposed of, 401 ending in conviction. In 1896 out of 872 to be dealt with, 474 were disposed of, 363 ending in conviction.

The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of was 77, compared with 76 in the previous year.

The largest number of robberies (excluding false cases) occurred in the following districts during the year —

Bulandshahr ...	...	...	..	...	24
Bareilly ..	..	..	.	.	35
Budaun .	...	.	.	.	22
Agra	...	.	.	.	23
Etah ...	...	..	.	.	26
Allahabad ..	...	..	..	.	26
Mirzapur ...	...	.	..	..	33
Jaunpur ...	...	...	..	...	27
Gorakhpur ...	...	...	..	...	36
Lucknow ...	...	.	...	...	20
Unao .	...	...	...	...	26
Rae Bareli ...	...	...	...	...	21
Hardoi	...	...	.	.	46
Kheri ...	...	..	..	..	22
Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	...	30
Bahraich ..	...	..	.	.	23
Partabgarh ...	...	..	...	...	29

In none of the other districts were as many as 20 cases reported.

Amongst these the best results are shown in the following districts —

						Per cent convicted to cases disposed of.
Bareilly	...	.	...	.	...	94
Budaun	..	...	...	...	...	90
Lucknow	...	...	..	...	...	86
Unao	.	...	...	..	...	94
Rae Bareli	...	...	...	..	...	89

The work done in Mainpuri, Etah, Jaunpur, Basti, Fyzabad and Gonda was not good. Of the total number of true cases for disposal (86) on complaint before Magistrates, 44 were decided and 15 convicted.

The following table shows the different descriptions of robberies which occurred in 1897 and the previous year —

Year.	Number of cases reported including false cases	Classification					Details of cases of other robberies							Remarks.
		Robbery by poisoning	Highway robbery	Robbery of gardens and fields	Snatching ornaments from women and children	Other robberies	Of mail bags other than on highway	Of property, ornaments, clothes, &c, from dwelling houses	In fields and jungles, on travellers returning home from markets	Attempt at robbery.	False cases	Of goats and small animals	Number of cases of snatching nose rings from women	
1896	(1)1,057	(a)14	(a)163	(a)119	(a)161	600	11	142	206	16	214	11	63	(a) Including 21 false cases
1897	(2)1,452	(b)19	(b)188	(b)114	(b)108	1,023	23	159	218	24	591	8	76	(b) Including 23 false cases

(1) Excluding 30 cases of the Almora and Garhwál districts.

(2) Ditto 29 ditto ditto

MAIL DAKÁITIS

Two cases of mail dakáitis were reported during the year, one in the Etah and the other in the Azamgarh district. In the Etah case the runner and the road chaukidár were on their way to Jalesar with the mail bag. They were attacked by about 12 men armed with *lathis*, who decamped after plundering the mail bag. Eight persons were arrested but discharged by the Joint Magistrate for want of evidence. In the Azamgarh case a gang of 19 persons armed with *lathis* stopped the "dák gharri" plying between Azamgarh and Gházipur and knocked the driver off his

seat with *lathis*. Of the three mail bags one was torn and the contents were scattered - the passengers were robbed of clothing, ornaments and money. Though a protracted enquiry was made, the case remained undetected.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

Twelve cases were reported during the year, two of which were struck off as false, leaving ten true cases on the register, five in Meerut and one each in Saháranpur, Basti, Jhánsi, Unao and Fyzabad. The Saháranpur, Unao and Fyzabad cases were only attempts to rob, in the first case the mail tonga, and in the last two cases, the runners. In the first case the culprits were desisted by a European who was in the tonga and who threatened to use his gun, and in the last two cases by the approach of some villagers and chaukidárs. All these three cases remained undetected. The five cases committed in the Meerut and the one in the Jhánsi district were all robberies of mail bags from district runners. None was detected. In the case committed in the Basti district the police succeeded in making an arrest. The mail peon of Khalilabad while returning from the railway station with the mail bags was attacked by four men armed with *lathis* and knocked down. The bags were carried off but were subsequently recovered by the police only a parcel containing some clothes was missing. One person was arrested in this case, he was under trial at the close of the year.

45 The following abstract gives the divisional figures of coining cases, which were for the most part merely cases of passing copper coins silvered over —

Division.	Cases reported during the year	Falso cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year.	Total	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of
Meerut	60	7	53	1	54	46	25	61	33	54	54
Rohilkhand	38	6	32	2	34	26	17	31	19	65	61
Agra	46	4	42	3	45	38	31	45	36	81	80
Allahabad	88	...	88	2	90	79	66	84	69	83	82
Benares	42	3	39	..	39	34	27	39	32	79	82
Gorakhpur	23	1	22	1	23	19	11	22	12	58	54
Lucknow	58	6	52	.	52	39	32	41	33	82	80
Fyzabad	63	9	54	2	56	39	27	51	31	69	61
Kumaun	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Railway Police	23	2	21	..	21	20	16	20	16	80	80
Total	441	38	403	11	414	340	252	394	281	74	71

The total of such cases for disposal during the year was thus 414, excluding 38 false cases and including 11 cases pending from the previous year, compared with 304 in 1896. 340 were disposed of and convictions were obtained in 252 or 74 per cent compared with 158 or 65 per cent in the previous year. On the railways there were 21 cases; in no other individual district were there so many 18 cases occurred in Hamírpur and Benares. Allahabad and Banda had 17 cases, Saháranpur 10, Agra and Etah 11, Jhánsi 14, Jalaun 13, Mirzapur 13, Gorakhpur 14, Lucknow 12, Sítapur 12, Hardoi 10, and Bahraich 16. Of these districts, Agra, Allahabad, Banda, Hamírpur, Mirzapur, Jalaun and the Government Railway Police show good results with 11, 12, 15, 14, 10, 12 and 16 convictions respectively. Inferior results are shown in Jhánsi, Benares, Gorakhpur, Sítapur and Bahraich with only 7, 9, 5, 6, and 6 convictions respectively. Of the 414 cases, 21 were instituted by Magistrates on complaints. Of these only 4 were convicted.

In the following districts there were cases of importance in which manufacturing plant was seized —

Muzaffarnagar.	Jalaun
Aligarh	Benares
Sháhjahanpur.	Lucknow.
Jhánsi.	Bahraich.

There were four important cases reported from the first Circle and four from the second Circle, *viz* —

Jhānsi District —Sub-Inspector Niaz Ahmad on a warrant, searched the house of the accused, an ex-convict, and found several Gaja Shahi coins with implements for manufacturing. The offender was arrested and subsequently sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment under section 235, Indian Penal Code.

Benares District —One Ganesh Lohar, while attempting to pass a counterfeit rupee was arrested. On being searched, three other counterfeit rupees were found on his person. His house was then searched, and complete coining apparatus recovered. The police enquiry established the fact that the accused belonged to a notorious family of coiners. Two previous convictions were proved against him for house-breaking and theft. He was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment under section 232, Indian Penal Code.

Meerut District —During the investigation of a burglary case the premises of the accused were searched and he and three companions were discovered in the act of counterfeiting coin. Manufacturing plant was found in the premises, also counterfeit coins of kinds. The four accused were subsequently convicted and sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under section 232, Indian Penal Code.

Aligarh District —The premises of the accused were searched and the inmates were caught red-handed in the act of manufacturing counterfeit coin. Complete coining apparatus was found, together with finished and unfinished coins. It was reported that the counterfeit rupees were in appearance exactly the same as Government rupees. In this case two of the accused were transported for life, and the third man was sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 232 and 234, Indian Penal Code.

Moradabad District —(1). On the 16th April 1897, Sub-Inspector Ikbāl Nārān having received authentic information, searched the houses of two men, Abdul Hamid and Kutub-ud-din, both of Moradabad, and found a considerable number of counterfeit pice as well as coining plant, acids and impression powders. In addition to this a pistol, a khukri, a gun barrel cut in two, and ammunition were recovered from the house of Abdul Hamid. Both these men were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to a further term of six months' each, and Abdul Hamid was further sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 under section 19, Act XI of 1878. Sub-Inspector Ikbāl-Nārān received a reward of Rs. 35 for good work in this case.

(2) On the 14th September 1897, the police having received reliable information raided the house of Sayid Ali Mohamed of Amroha and caught him in the act of coining. His plant and coins were seized and he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under section 232, Indian Penal Code.

(3) On the 3rd December 1897, Motia (sonar) was caught passing a counterfeit rupee. It was proved that he had been living for three months with Bansī (sonar) in Chandausi. Bansī's house was therefore searched and some counterfeit rupees and coining plant were seized. A third sonar, Mathura, was also arrested and the three were committed to the Court of Sessions. Motia (sonar) was sentenced to nine years' rigorous imprisonment under section 235, Indian Penal Code, and a further term of one year under section 240, Indian Penal Code, while the two other men were acquitted for want of evidence.

Lucknow District —On the 21st April 1897 the City Inspector received information that Amir Khan and Maman were coining rupees. He proceeded at once to the house and caught both in the act of coining rupees, and seized all the coins and plant. This was an important capture, as these two men were suspected of having carried on this trade for years in various parts of the provinces. They were both sentenced by the Sessions Judge under section 232, Indian Penal Code, to ten years rigorous imprisonment each.

Mischief to cattle
cases of mischief to cattle —

46. The following abstract gives the divisional figures of

Division.	Cases reported during the year	False cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year	Total	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of
Meerut	78	28	50		50	28	15	37	20	53	54
Rohtakhand	137	48	89	3	92	63	48	86	59	76	68
Agra	83	20	63	3	66	47	32	64	39	68	61
Allahabad	167	19	148	17	165	125	110	203	170	88	84
Benares	414	52	362	33	395	319	263	416	318	82	76
Gorakhpur	331	46	285	18	303	247	221	325	275	89	85
Lucknow	115	24	91	2	93	64	48	83	61	75	73
Fyzabad	125	17	108	4	112	80	64	117	90	86	77
Kumaun	13	2	11		11	6	4	6	4	67	67
Government Railway Police	1		1		1						
Total	1,464	256	1,208	80	1,288	979	805	1,337	1,086	82	77

This class of crime was most prevalent in the districts of Allahabad, Banda, Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Unao, Fyzabad and Sultanpur with 87, 23, 33, 66, 167, 64, 58, 100, 25, 178, 43, 41 and 25 cases respectively for disposal. The total number of offences for disposal increased largely and was 1,288 against 864 and 706 in 1896 and 1895 (excluding false cases). The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of is 82 against 80 in the previous year, the number of convictions being 805 and 482 respectively. Among the districts in which this crime was most prevalent, Allahabad, Banda, Benares, Ghazipur, Basti, Azamgarh and Sultanpur show 97, 89, 90, 95, 95, 94 and 89 per cent of convictions to cases disposed of. On the contrary the percentages in Mirzapur (53), Gorakhpur and Fyzabad (76 each) seem to indicate that the crime was unsuccessfully dealt with in these districts. Excepting Banda, Benares, Basti, Unao and Sultanpur, all these districts were noticed in 1896 as having a large number of cases for disposal.

The following statement shows that severe punishments continued to be inflicted by the courts for this crime during the year 1897. Out of the 788 cases (excluding Almora, Garhwal and Railways) convicted, in 81 or only 10 per cent. were fines inflicted, compared with 20 and 24 per cent in 1896 and 1895 respectively. In 668 or 85 per cent of the cases convicted, rigorous imprisonment was awarded, and in 39 cases the punishment of whipping was inflicted. Every kind of mischief to cattle, including mischief by poison, is included under this head.

The Azamgarh and Jaunpur figures are very high, and cattle poisoning seems still to be rife in this part of the provinces.

Division.	Excluding Almora, Garhwāl and the Railways			Detail of punishment awarded						Remarks
	Cases			Fine only			Rigorous imprisonment			
	Reported	Convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to reported	Number of cases in which fine below Rs 10 was inflicted	Number of cases in which fine above Rs 10 and below Rs 50 was inflicted	Number of cases in which fine above Rs 50 and below Rs 100 was inflicted	Number of cases in which imprisonment below six months was inflicted	Number of cases in which imprisonment for six months and above was inflicted		
Meerut	78	15	19.2	2	3	2	1	7		
Agra	83	32	38.5	4	3	3	6	11		
Rohtakhand	139	48	34.5		6	5	11	25	1 case with stripes	
Allahabad	167	110	65.8	1	2	...	15	84	8 cases with stripes.	
Benares	417	263	63.0	1	2	...	33	215		
Gorakhpur	331	211	63.7	7	6	...	34	149		
Lucknow	115	47	40.8	4	7	1	14	21		
Fyzabad	125	60	48.0	2	14	...	9	32	3 cases with stripes	
Kumaun	9	2	22.2	1			1			
Total	1,464	788	53.8	22	48	11	124	544	39 cases with stripes	

47 In the following abstract are given the divisional figures of cases of lurking-house trespass.—

Division.	Cases reported during the year	False cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year.	Total	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	Cases and persons tried under section 411				Including cases and persons tried under section 411				Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of	Percentage of convictions to persons whose cases were disposed of
												Cases		Persons		Total number of cases		Total number of persons			
												Convicted	Acquitted	Convicted	Acquitted	Disposed of	Convicted	Whose cases were disposed of	Convicted		
Meerut ..	11,909	213	11,696	55	11,751	1,074	903	1,444	1,165	84	80	138	10	190	23	1,222	1,041	1,657	1,355	85	81
Rohilkhand ..	11,406	128	11,278	63	11,341	1,492	1,294	2,043	1,668	87	81	206	8	278	31	1,706	1,500	2,352	1,946	88	83
Agra ..	11,100	72	11,028	79	11,107	1,367	1,138	1,819	1,415	83	78	127	20	170	41	1,514	1,265	2,030	1,585	83	78
Allahabad ..	17,706	93	17,613	156	17,769	3,865	3,579	5,065	4,484	92	88	417	11	597	81	4,293	3,996	5,743	5,081	93	88
Benares ..	14,741	72	14,669	56	14,725	1,569	1,426	2,123	1,801	90	84	284	4	341	41	1,877	1,710	2,505	2,142	91	85
Gorakhpur ..	13,279	109	13,170	44	13,214	2,349	2,123	3,019	2,598	90	87	242	5	303	17	2,596	2,365	3,339	2,901	91	87
Lucknow ..	23,222	180	23,042	154	23,196	2,978	2,713	4,068	3,461	91	85	435	10	582	67	3,423	3,148	4,717	4,043	91	86
Fyzabad ..	19,518	157	19,361	101	19,462	2,643	2,401	3,371	2,865	91	85	235	5	326	13	2,883	2,636	3,710	3,191	91	86
Kumaun ..	334	4	330	5	335	63	51	107	86	81	80	7	.	7	.	70	58	114	93	83	81
Government Police.	197	10	187		187	44	39	55	46	88	83	4		4	2	48	43	61	50	90	82
Total	123,412	1,038	122,374	713	123,087	17,464	15,667	23,114	19,589	90	84	2,095	73	2,798	316	19,632	17,762	26,228	22,387	90	85

The number of cases of this description reported was 124,125. This includes 713 pending cases. 1,038 were found to be false, leaving a balance of 123,087 for disposal, compared with 107,115 in 1896 and 100,528, 86,990, 67,644 and 70,617 in 1895, 1894, 1893 and 1892 respectively. There has thus been again a large increase of 15,972 cases. The percentage of convictions to reports, including pending cases, is 12.7 against 10 of last year, and including convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code, is 14.4 compared with 11.2 of last year. Considering the steady increase in the number of reports, these results show better police work than in previous years, though at the same time it must be remembered that many of the cases this year were not difficult of detection. Eliminating burglaries without loss and attempts, the percentages are —

Convictions to cases disposed of

	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
(a) on the original charge only	79	80	81	84	87	90
(b) including convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code	80	81	82	86	87	90

Even admitting that the returns for this crime are mostly unreliable, and that losses are often concealed and minimized, I can safely say that better work has been done this year on the whole. The number of cases declared to be false in the following districts was considerable. —

Aligarh	..	..	..	64
Gorakhpur	..	..	..	76
Lucknow	..	..	..	62
Bara Banki	..	..	..	71

A want of detective ability is apparent in the following districts in which a large proportion of cases remained untraced —

	Total number of cases for disposal	Cases disposed of	Cases convicted
Aligarh	2,886	209	180
Saharanpur	2,289	226	192
Muzaffarnagar	2,180	162	125
Bulandshahr	2,068	160	123
Allahabad	5,992	791	758
Jaunpur	4,267	325	285
Ghazipur	2,432	268	244
Balhi	2,047	130	115
Azamgarh	5,176	778	742
Haidou	5,078	540	500

In the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Mainpuri and Fyzabad more discretion should have been exercised in making arrests, the proportion of persons acquitted is large.

Of the total number of cases for disposal, 100 were instituted by Magistrates on complaints, of which 86 were disposed of, 51 ending in conviction.

The following statement shows the results achieved by the police in dealing with cases returned as professional burglaries —

	Reported including cases pending from last year		Investigated		Decided		Convicted.		Acquitted		Pending at close of year	Percentage of investigations to reports		Percentage of convictions to investigations		Percentage of convictions to cases decided	
	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897		1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897
Class I — All cases in which stone walls are cut through	1,737	1,493	941	1,014	229	227	197	194	32	33	6	54	68	21	19	86	85
Class II — All cases in which mud walls are cut through and property worth more than Rs. 500 in value is stolen	389	136	326	136	98	37	83	29	15	8	6	84	100	25	21	85	78
Class III — All cases in which it is known that notorious and leading bad characters have been concerned	2,735	1,980	2,552	1,959	1,428	1,403	1,277	1,294	151	110	29	93	99	50	66	89	92
	4,861	3,609	3,819	3,109	1,755	1,667	1,557	1,517	198	151	41	79	86	41	49	89	91

The number of cases as well as of enquiries were fewer, but the results both as regards convictions to investigations, and convictions to cases disposed of, are 49 and 91 per cent compared with 41 and 89 per cent in the previous year. The percentage of investigations to reports increased from 79 to 86 per cent.

Division	Cases reported during the year	False cases	Balance	Cases pending from previous year	Total	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	Cases and persons tried under section 411				Including cases and persons tried under section 411				Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons whose cases were disposed of		
											Cases		Persons		Total number of cases	Total number of persons	Disposed of	Convicted			Whose cases were disposed of	Convicted
											Convicted	Acquitted	Convicted	Acquitted								
Meerut	4,843	657	4,186	74	4,260	1,444	1,281	1,928	1,549	85	159	25	167	46	1,619	1,381	2,141	1,716	85	80		
Rohilkhand	7,902	661	7,241	89	7,330	2,493	2,184	3,301	2,760	87	239	19	296	44	2,751	2,423	3,641	3,056	88	84		
Agra	6,498	446	6,052	84	6,136	2,397	2,025	3,057	2,424	84	160	30	218	58	2,587	2,185	3,333	2,642	84	79		
Allahabad	14,425	420	14,005	115	14,120	4,542	4,234	5,987	5,291	93	330	18	413	47	4,890	4,564	6,447	5,704	93	88		
Benares	8,954	441	8,513	104	8,617	2,971	2,622	3,777	3,181	88	231	11	260	23	3,213	2,853	4,060	3,441	89	85		
Gorakhpur	8,709	535	8,174	88	8,262	3,101	2,728	4,219	3,487	88	175	4	200	15	3,280	2,903	4,434	3,087	88	83		
Lucknow	19,009	585	18,424	162	18,586	4,073	3,659	5,438	4,663	90	433	24	550	60	4,530	4,092	6,048	5,216	90	86		
Fyzabad	11,421	499	10,922	107	11,029	3,124	2,839	3,799	3,297	91	220	11	282	27	3,355	3,059	4,108	3,579	91	87		
Kannan	475	27	448	1	449	185	155	270	208	84	27	3	30	7	215	182	307	238	84	77		
Government Railway Police	2,470	80	2,390	19	2,409	1,045	936	1,328	1,154	89	84	7	115	32	1,136	1,020	1,475	1,269	90	86		
Total	84,706	4,351	80,355	843	81,198	25,375	22,613	33,104	28,017	89	2,049	152	2,531	359	27,576	24,662	35,994	30,548	89	85		

The number of ordinary theft cases for disposal was 81,198 against 73,876, 67,559 and 63,940 in the preceding three years. The increase in reports was chiefly in the Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow and Fyzabad divisions and in the Government Railway Police. Elsewhere I believe many cases were concealed and never reported. The following figures point to this —

Division	Total reported	
	1896	1897.
Meerut	4,225	4,260
Agra	7,332	7,330
Gorakhpur	8,804	8,202

The year 1897 was one of scarcity and high prices and a considerable increase in such offences was natural. The police investigated 39,063 cases compared with 33,998 in 1896. Conviction was obtained in 22,613 cases or 23 per cent against 17,551 or 24 per cent in the previous year. The police were comparatively unsuccessful in dealing with this class of crime in the districts of Sahāranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Mainpuri, Etah, Ballia and Gorakhpur, the percentages of convictions both of cases and persons being much below the provincial average (89)

The following statement shows that the work on the whole judged by figures has been better :—

	Under the theft sections of the Indian Penal Code only				Including convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code.			
	Convictions to cases decided		Persons convicted to persons tried		Convictions to cases decided		Persons convicted to persons tried	
	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897
<i>Percentage for—</i>								
1. North-Western Provinces,	88	88	84	84	89	89	84	84
2 Oudh .. .	87	90	84	86	88	91	84	87
General percentage ..	88	89	84	85	88	89	84	85

The falling off in the North-Western Provinces is slight. Of the total number (81,198) of cases for disposal, 1,349 only were instituted by Magistrates on complaints, and of these 421 were convicted.

The number of thefts of agricultural produce was 20,975 compared with 17,566, 16,929 and 15,791 in 1896, 1895, and 1894, and the proportion of these thefts to the total record is 26 per cent against 24 in the previous year. At the same time I believe that many cases of this description were never reported.

Cattle theft. 49. The following abstract gives the divisional figures of cases of cattle theft.—

Division	Cases reported during the year	False cases.	Balance	Cases pending from previous year	Total	Number of cases disposed of	Number of cases convicted	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	Cases and persons tried under section 411				Including cases and persons tried under section 411				Percentage of conviction to cases disposed of	Percentage of convictions to persons whose cases were disposed of
												Cases		Persons		Total number of cases		Total number of persons			
												Convicted	Aquitted	Convicted	Aquitted	Disposed of	Convicted	Those cases were disposed of	Convicted		
Meerut	1,010	118	897	15	912	273	224	378	281	82	74	105	38	125	62	416	329	565	406	79	72
Rohilkhand	1,247	137	1,110	28	1,138	436	371	564	455	85	80	161	15	200	27	612	532	791	655	87	83
Agra	1,077	98	979	23	1,002	391	305	548	405	78	74	339	54	449	86	784	644	1,083	854	82	79
Allahabad	1,598	75	1,523	23	1,546	855	773	1,297	1,132	90	88	518	29	716	74	1,402	1,291	2,087	1,848	92	88
Banares	912	73	839	14	853	300	255	486	395	85	81	149	17	181	31	466	404	698	576	87	82
Gorakhpur	1,312	57	1,255	26	1,281	614	502	877	678	81	78	265	23	376	40	902	767	1,293	1,054	85	81
Lucknow	1,189	186	1,003	18	1,021	410	350	556	435	85	78	326	15	410	41	751	676	1,007	845	90	84
Fyzabad	801	99	702	16	718	356	297	574	428	83	74	154	7	197	24	517	451	795	625	87	79
Kanaua	98	8	90	1	91	29	19	43	25	65	59	15	5	17	8	49	34	68	42	69	62
Government Railway Police	18	1	17	...	17	9	6	15	14	67	93				..	9	6	15	14	67	93
Total	9,262	847	8,415	164	8,579	3,673	3,102	5,338	4,248	84	79	2,032	203	2,671	393	5,908	5,134	8,402	6,919	87	82

The number of cattle theft cases for disposal was 8,579 compared with 6,137, 4,999 and 3,864 in 1896, 1895 and 1894. This increase has been general, but has taken place chiefly in the Bareilly, Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Lucknow, divisions. In most districts in which there has been an increase, it is ascribed to the scarcity which led to many animals being stolen and slaughtered for food. Of the total number of cases for disposal, 3,673 were disposed of and convictions were obtained in 3,102 compared with 1,910 in the previous year. Including convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code, the percentage of convictions to cases for disposal is 60 against 53 and 54 in the preceding two years. The following districts show unsatisfactory results as regards the number of cases that remained undetected. Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Budaun, Jaunpur, Gházipur and Ballia. The number of cases instituted by complaints to Magistrates included in the total number of cases for disposal was 108, of these 70 were disposed of, 27 ending in conviction.

In consequence of the orders passed last year by Government regarding the discontinuance of a special report on the subject of cattle theft, most districts have not submitted a separate report on the subject, the information being included in the general report. This is what was intended and I have in Part III of this report commented on the work of those districts. It may, however, be useful to give here in tabular form detailed statistics for the following districts from which special reports have this year been received —

Serial number	District.	Total number of reports excluding false cases	Number of cases convicted including convictions under section 411, I P C	Percentage of convictions to reports	Strays		Number of persons convicted who had been previously convicted	Number of thangdars convicted
					Number of cattle strayed	Number of cattle recovered		
1	Meerut	293	149	50.85	711	293	7	7
2	Bareilly	254	61	24.01	497	152	3	19
3	Aligarh	327	104	31.80	934	259	15	2
4	Sahāranpur	241	75	31.12	1,136	435	9	12
5	Aligarh	292	102	34.93	780	304	6	
6	Muttra	225	87	38.60	767	337	10	
7	Etāwah	233	123	52.78	815	244	15	14
8	Mainpuri	223	110	49.32	425	120	21	
9	Etah	258	110	42.63	475	122	12	10
10	Benares	157	70	44.58	206	115	6	1
11	Jaunpur	264	89	33.71	436	174	4	
12	Muzapur	304	166	54.59	237	134	6	
13	Gorakhpur	619	302	48.78	1,386	158	39	2
14	Azamgarh	489	251	51.32	930	209	26	6
15	Basti	429	200	46.62	407	158	13	

The districts shown in the above return in which, so far as convictions are concerned, the work was inferior, are Sahāranpur, Jaunpur, Aligarh and Muttra. Moreover Sahāranpur, Gorakhpur, Muzaffarnagar and Azamgarh show a large number of strays unaccounted for, though Gorakhpur and Azamgarh districts are conspicuous for the energy shown in proving previous convictions. The districts of Bulandshahr and Etāwah show a large number of thangdars convicted.

The chief castes convicted of this offence in the Meerut Division were Gujars, in Aligarh and Muttra, Jāts and Maivatis, in the Agra Division, Ahirs and Thakurs, and in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, Chamars and Ahirs.

Few convictions for "languri" are reported, in Meerut 2, Etah 3, Azamgarh 1.

The "Nakabandi" system where introduced and workable has been fairly successful. Thirty-five cases are reported to have been detected by its means in the Meerut district. The special measures taken for the prevention and detection in the Jumna Khadir do not appear to have been very successful. A raid, however, made in the Bulandshahr district resulted in the capture of 300 head of cattle, nearly half of whom were returned to owners who came forward and claimed them.

It may, I think, be ascertained with a tolerable amount of certainty that concealment in respect of this crime is common in most districts, the owners of lost cattle preferring to take their own measures to attempt to recover their property rather than apply to the Police for assistance. Concealment is admitted to be rife in the Bulandshahr district.

As regards cases of cattle poisoning and supposed flaying of cattle alive, a few cases of the former are reported to have occurred in the western part of the Provinces (Meerut 2, Muzaffarnagar 8, Etawah 2). In the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, however, the following figures are somewhat alarming —

Serial number	District	Number of cases		Remarks
		Poisoning	Flaying	
1	Benares	26	14	25 of the former and 1 of the latter were prosecuted to conviction
2	Jaunpur	162		107 convicted
3	Mirzapur	59		19 only ended in conviction
4	Gorakhpur	61		41 ended in conviction
5	Azamgarh	102		145 convicted
6	Basti	9		All convicted

The following tabular statement gives the figures regarding the registration of sales of cattle in the above-mentioned 15 districts —

Serial number	District	Number of sales of cattle registered		Number of cases detected by means of such registration
		At police station	At private market	
1	Meerut	16,290	25,691	
2	Bulandshahr	134	8,018	
3	Muzaffarnagar		21,258	
4	Saharanpur		1,717	
5	Muttra			
6	Etawah	206	15,476	One.
7	Mainpuri		19,396	One
8	Etah	497	12,558	
9	Benares	501		
10	Jaunpur		7,486	Ten
11	Mirzapur	1,410	189	
12	Gorakhpur	9,285	5,064	Seventeen.
13	Azamgarh	1,398	267	Two
14	Basti	816	3,182	Six
15	Aligarh		*17,910	* (By Patwāris District Superintendent of Police recommends registration at cattle marts and police stations as is done in other districts)

The cases detected by this system do not appear to have been numerous, except in Gorakhpur, the figures for which are 17. The registration of such sales by "patwāris" in Aligarh is peculiar and enquiries will be made as to why this already overworked agency is burdened with this duty.

The following statement gives details of the rewards earned by the police for work done in cattle theft cases in the 15 districts —

Serial number	District	Number rewarded			Total amount of rewards disbursed
		Officers	Constables	Chaukidars	
1	Meerut		6	87	Rs. a
2	Bulandshahr		13	56	276 0
3	Muzaffarnagar		2	26	243 0
4	Saharanpur	2	11	29	125 0
5	Aligarh		10	48	252 0
6	Muttra		24	81	220 0
7	Etawah		15	65	466 0
8	Mainpuri	3	10	69	407 0
9	Etah	2	16	50	250 0
10	Benares		5	38	378 0
11	Jaunpur		7	28	177 0
12	Mirzapur	4	15	53	127 0
13	Gorakhpur	2	15	137	177 0
14	Azamgarh			108	340 8
15	Basti	1	5	40	232 0
					229 0

The amounts paid in Muzaffarnagar, Jaunpur, Benares and Mirzapur might possibly have been larger.

50. As directed in paragraph 3 of the Government review on my report for 1896,
 Co-operation with police of Native States I annex an abstract from the district reports regarding the extent to which the officials in Native States on the borders of these provinces have co-operated with, or rendered assistance to our police during 1897.—

1. *Dehra Dún*.—No assistance was received from any native state bordering on this district in any case during the year.

2. *Bareilly*.—Very material assistance was given by the Rampur State police as regards both the detection of crime and the arrest of criminals. In the Mahmudpur dakáti, which occurred early in February 1897, it was in a great measure due to the assistance given by the Sub-Inspector of Shahabad in Rampur that the case was successfully worked out. Certain police officers of the Milak and Khemri police stations in Rampur territory also lent considerable assistance in the arrest of the gang which committed a dakáti in the Mirganj circle.

There is little or no friction now-a-days between the State police and the police of the Bareilly district, and information is freely exchanged between all border stations, without any consideration as to whether they belong to the Bareilly district or the Rampur State.

3. *Moradabad*.—Assistance has been readily given. In a dakáti case in which residents of the Rampur State were concerned, most of the gang were arrested by the Rampur Police. In another case in which, though not a dakáti, arms were used and the perpetrators were residents of Rampur, the police followed the gang into Rampur itself and there, with the assistance of the Rampur Police, arrested some of the gang, others were subsequently arrested by the Rampur police.

4. *Budaun*.—The Rampur police have assisted the police of this district whenever occasion arose, especially in the working out of the Mannu-nagai dakáti.

5. *Pilibhit*.—Not much assistance has been obtained this year from Nepál criminals when hard pressed and absconders frequently take refuge there; and delay takes place in getting answers to letters addressed to the Nepál authorities regarding official matters. One absconder at least, however, was arrested in Nepál and kept in confinement until extradition was obtained. The Subah promised help, and no case is cited in which help was refused.

6. *Agra*.—Complaint is made of the native officials of Dholepur the border of all surrounding native states are said to be closed preserves for all lawless spirits. At the end of the year a gang of dakáti were playing at hide and seek along the frontier, every one of whom was well known to the local officials across the frontier. Two members of this gang were in the employ of the State tahsil officials. Tardy information of the intended departure of this gang to British territory was received.

7. *Muttra*.—In 28 cases the officials of native states were requested to give assistance with a view to the detection of offences or the arrest of criminals. Assistance was furnished in all these cases. There were also 15 cases in which the officials of native states were requested to extradite criminals, in 10 the accused were extradited.

8. *Etáwah*.—The Barhpura dakáti case was the work of Gwalior dakáti, and thanks are due to the Subah of Bhind in Gwalior territory for the great assistance he gave in securing the offenders. Assistance has invariably been accorded by the Gwalior authorities whenever applied to. The fact that they are ready to hand over offenders is well known on their side of the border; and to this as much as to anything else, the comparative immunity from crime in the frontier circles of this district is due.

9. *Allahabad*.—In three cases the officials of native states assisted in the recovery of property.

10. *Bānda* —In no case was assistance received from native states service was, however, rendered by head constables Tufail Ahmad and Mohamed Husain of the Bānda police in a dakáiti case which occurred in the native state adjoining Kirwi, for which they were rewarded by the Political Agent. The thanks of the Political Agent were also conveyed to Mr Lawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, under whose instructions these officers had worked.
11. *Hamirpur* —Complaints were received concerning the bad characters the Rao of Behat kept in his service in a case of dakáiti at village Didwara a connection of the Rao's was arrested and convicted, and in a case of house-breaking in village Bendo a sword left by the thief was found to belong to one Sokh Singh, a kind of sepoy in the service of the Rao. Also in a case of house-breaking in Kulpahar circle and in which case some of the property was recovered in the Chattarpur native state, the conduct of a police official of the Chattarpur State had to be reported to the Political Agent. He was dismissed.
12. *Jhānsi* —The Government is aware of the complaints made against the Samphar State which has formed the subject of special correspondence as also of the trouble that was experienced with the Gwalior dakáits of Karar Kheia in respect of whom the Darbār, when addressed, took vigorous action, the Mahārāja himself visiting the village.
13. *Jalaun* —Complaint is made of the obstruction offered by a station officer of the Gwalior state, who is a dismissed Sub-Inspector of our police. This complaint is under enquiry. It would have been better had the district authorities addressed the Resident at Gwalior at the time when the circumstances occurred which gave rise to the complaint.
14. *Mirzapur* —No assistance is said to have been received from the officials of native states in respect of the detection of crime and arrest of criminals during 1897.
15. *Gorakhpur* —The Nepál authorities assisted our police in three cases. While encamped on the borders of Nepál in the cold weather, Mr. Cornelius interviewed one of the police officials of Nepál, and the latter expressed his willingness to give the police of this district all the assistance he could. There was no friction between the Nepál authorities and our police during the year, and whenever assistance was required, the officials of Nepál cordially assisted.
16. *Bastri*. —The police of this district have also always received assistance from the Nepál officials whenever this was needed. In one important case an absconded offender was arrested by the Nepál authorities and made over to our police.
17. *Kumaun Division* —No instances are given in which, when asked to render assistance, the Rampur State officials failed to do so.
18. *Kheri*. —The District Superintendent of Police went across the Nepál border twice to try and stimulate the Nepál police to action, but he was unable to get them to do much. On one occasion they came up with a gang of dakáits and shots were exchanged, but no arrests were made. The Nepál station officers, or Lieutenants as they are called, refuse to follow up men who retreat into British territory; the information furnished by them is sometimes received late. The leaders of a gang that gave much trouble were arrested by the Kheri police.
19. *Bahraich*. —Assistance was received in six cases from the Nepál authorities, the Bahraich police arrested 15 dakáits who had committed a dakáiti in Nepál.
20. *Gonda* —Some Barwais were arrested by the Nepál authorities, and as a rule the latter are willing to render assistance but the channel of official communication is slow and cumbrous.

51 In the following abstract are given the divisional figures of persons against whom the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were put into force —

Division	Number of persons sent for trial under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code	Number of persons sent for trial,			Number of cases	Cases originated by—			Number of persons discharged without being ordered to find security	Number of persons discharged or sent for trial.			Number of persons ordered to find security.	Number of persons ordered to find security for trial			Number of persons by whom furnished	Number of persons by whom not furnished	Average amount of security demanded	Average alternative punishment.	Number of persons previously convicted.	Number of persons prosecuted who were already on the register of bad characters	Remarks	
		By police	By order of Magistrate	At the instance of private individuals		a	b	c		By police.	By order of Magistrate.	At the instance of private individuals		By police	By order of Magistrate.	At the instance of private individuals								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Meerut	520	418	53	49	520	418	53	49	86	42	17	27	427	369	37	21	111	316	393	6 1 1	0 1	84	47	7 persons were pending trial
Rohilkhand	450	423	18	9	450	423	18	9	49	42	5	2	386	366	13	7	26	360	222	13 9	2 7 29	38	30	15 ditto.
Agra	578	419	159	..	578	419	159	..	70	54	16	..	480	358	122	..	75	405	249	1 8	0 10 18	115	133	23 ditto
Allahabad	370	339	29	2	370	339	29	2	55	51	2	2	297	270	27	..	56	241	146	10 5	0 8 12	95	37	18 ditto.
Benares	368	242	126	..	368	242	126	..	29	4	25	..	333	240	98	..	96	237	233	11 0	1 0 14	100	79	6 ditto
Gorakhpur	282	275	7	..	282	275	7	..	18	13	5	..	263	261	2	..	30	233	105	13 0	0 8 24	51	23	1 ditto
Lucknow	710	662	48	..	710	662	48	..	119	115	4	..	562	518	44	..	87	475	99	11 5	1 0 10	158	31	29 ditto
Fyzabad	630	548	82	..	630	548	82	..	63	34	29	..	560	516	44	..	212	348	213	8 10	1 0 6	181	90	7 ditto
Kumauu	14	14	..	..	14	14	..	..	4	4	..	..	10	10	..	..	2	8	150	0 0	11 15	..	..	..
Government Railway Police	23	23	..	..	23	23	..	..	2	..	..	2	21	21	..	..	6	15	250	0 0	0 11 0	6	..	..
Total	3,945	3,363	522	60	3,945	3,363	522	60	495	359	103	33	3,399	2,929	382	28	701	2,638	189	1 0	1 2 0	828	470	111 ditto

The bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were put in force against 3,945 persons during the course of the year compared with 2,846 in 1896. The increase was thus 1,099, which is satisfactory. Three thousand three hundred and sixty-three cases were originated by the police, 522 by Magistrates, and only 60 by private individuals. Three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine persons, or 84.6 per cent of those sent up for trial, were ordered to find security against 84 per cent last year. This indicates continued care generally in the preparation of such cases, but I note that in the following districts the number of discharges was large—Sahānpur (23), Muzaffarnagar (25), Faizkhabad (24), Jalaun (20), Lucknow (20), Sitapur (22), Hardoi (30), and Kheri (34), and therefore that in them sufficient care was not exercised. The required security was furnished by only 701 persons; the average security demanded amounted to Rs 189-1-0, and the average term of imprisonment—in default, of the persons, to whom the provisions of sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, were applied, to one year and two months, 828 were previously convicted offenders compared with 639 in 1896, while the names of 470 persons who were prosecuted, were already on the register of bad characters.

The districts in which the greatest activity was shown were—

Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	128
Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	124
Etah	...	...	...	...	...	151
Ballia	...	...	...	...	...	154
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	167
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	216
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	149
Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	156
Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	157

The districts which, considering their size or importance, neglected comparatively these salutary provisions of the law were—

Algarh	...	...	...	...	...	50
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	17
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	47
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	56
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	47
Banda	...	...	...	...	...	18
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	21
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	15
Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	56
Basti	...	...	...	...	...	59

The facts that Magistrates in the large towns of Allahabad, Cawnpore and Mirzapur made so little use of the powers conferred on them by the law despite the orders in paragraph 9 of last year's review, is deserving of the attention of Government. Prevention is better than cure.

The comparatively small amount of security demanded in the Lucknow division is noticeable.

Police surveillance over time expired convicts

52. The following abstract gives divisional figures showing the changes effected during the year—

Division.	Number of time expired convicts retained on register at the end of 1896	Number of time expired convicts released in villages during the year 1897	Total	Returned to honest livelihood and expunged from register	Emigrated or died during the year (including those transported or imprisoned for long periods)	Total number expunged, columns 5 and 6	Again convicted of offences and imprisoned during the year but names retained on register.	Character and means of livelihood doubtful	Unknown	Total of columns 8, 9 and 10, i.e., total names retained on register at end of 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Meerut	2,865	844	3,709	460	258	718	194	2,422	875	2,991
Rohilkhand	3,014	1,266	4,280	500	261	761	368	2,663	483	3,519
Agra	5,307	1,251	6,558	780	501	1,281	398	3,906	973	5,277
Allahabad	6,307	2,238	8,545	1,274	649	1,923	670	4,806	1,146	6,622
Benares	3,926	843	4,769	555	387	942	461	2,548	818	3,327
Gorakhpur	4,246	1,647	5,893	583	314	897	491	3,384	1,121	4,996
Lucknow	5,080	2,223	7,303	993	482	1,475	672	4,120	1,036	5,828
Fyzabad	4,962	2,145	7,107	772	394	1,166	603	3,953	1,385	5,941
Kumaun	68	37	105	17	8	25	13	56	11	80
Total	35,775	12,491	48,266	5,934	3,254	9,188	3,870	27,863	7,348	39,081

* Nineteen names were erroneously shown in the return of Bulandshahr district for 1896.

The names of 35,775 time-expired convicts remained on the register at the end of 1896, excluding 19 names, which were erroneously shown in the return of the Bulandshahr district for that year, the names of 12,494 convicts released from jail were added in 1897, bringing the total up to 48,269, 5,934 were found to have returned to honest livelihood and their names were expunged from the registers, 3,254 to have emigrated, died or to have been transported or imprisoned for long periods during the year their names were also expunged. Thirty-nine thousand and eighty-one names remained on the register at the close of 1897. Of these, 3,870 had been convicted again during the year. The names of 412 time-expired convicts were transferred to register No 10 compared with 517 in 1896.

The releases from jail (12,494) were much larger than in 1896, when the number was only 9,689. This is doubtless mainly due to the fact that on account of the Jubilee more prisoners than usual were released; but also to the fact that there were many short sentences in an increased number of petty cases due to the scarcity. Care should be taken to remove promptly the names of time-expired convicts in this latter class of case if they be found to have returned to honest ways. The gradual increase in the number of names borne on the registers requires attention in most districts. It is impossible to secure effective surveillance when the lists of such names become unwieldy, and there are not sufficient indications in many of the district reports to assure me that the surveillance which is exercised is really of that character. The system of "information sheets" which has recently been introduced, will, I trust, prove beneficial in this connection.

53 In the following abstract are given the divisional figures of persons convicted of offences specified in High Court Circular No 1 of 1866 —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number	Division	Total number of persons convicted during the year of any of the twenty classes of offences specified in High Court's Circular No 1 of 1866	Number of persons mentioned in column 3 against whom previous convictions were proved	Number of persons shown in column 4 who were convicted by the Sessions Court	Number of persons mentioned in column 5 who were convicted for the first time	Number of persons mentioned in column 6 against whom previous convictions were proved subsequent to their convictions	Percentage of the persons against whom previous convictions were proved (column 4) on the total convictions (column 3)
1	Meerut	3,812	546	221	3,266	6	14.32
2	Rohilkhand	6,429	916	224	5,513	..	14.24
3	Agra	5,815	810	221	5,005	1	13.92
4	Allahabad	14,731	2,254	208	12,477	5	15.30
5	Benares	5,882	1,218	213	4,664	2	20.70
6	Gorakhpur	8,018	1,094	158	6,924	..	13.64
7	Lucknow	10,685	1,984	232	8,651	1	18.65
8	Fyzabad	6,789	1,066	94	5,823	..	15.69
9	Kumaun	390	80	3	360	..	7.69
10	Government Railway Police, N-W, P and Oudh	1,515	131	39	1,384	..	8.64
	Grand Total	64,016	10,049	1,608	54,067	15	15.69

During the year under report 64,016 persons were convicted compared with 44,944 in the previous year. Previous convictions were proved against 10,049 or 15.69 per cent. compared with 15.27 in 1896 and 14.26 in 1895. Districts in which the subject does not seem to have received sufficient attention are Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Banda and Partabgarh. In 15 cases only did the police fail to place these previous convictions on record prior to conviction the corresponding number for 1896 was also 15. Dehri Dún (3) and Hamirpur (4) were responsible for seven of these. Failure in the remaining eight cases occurred in Meerut, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Muttra, Jhansi, Benares, Muzipur and Sitapur—one case each.

Of the 10,049 previously convicted offenders, 1,608 were committed to the sessions and convicted by the Judge. The percentage of such committals was in the North-Western Provinces 18.3, and in Oudh 10.7 compared with 21.4 and 14.9 in 1896.

Among districts conspicuous for the small number of such committals are Allahabad (85 out of 579), Cawnpore (30 out of 461), Jhansi (18 out of 319), Lucknow (27 out of 500), Unao (37 out of 311), Rae Bareilly (22 out of 309), Hardoi (28 out of 392), and Bara Banki (6 out of 140)

Some of the district reports show indications of a tendency this year to treat habitual offenders leniently, and of failure on the part of some Deputy Magistrates to discriminate between cases in which the accused should have been let off with a light punishment because famine-stricken, and those in which he was really a habitual offender.

54 Further progress has been made. During the year a very marked improvement both as regards greater accuracy in taking measurements and in respect of the proportion of cards traced to searched, took place. This proportion in 1896 was about one-seventeenth or 5.6 per cent. This year it has risen to about one-tenth or 10 per cent. This is due partly to increased care in measuring persons in districts before sending them cards to the Central Bureau for search, but mainly to the greatly increased number of cards now filed in the Bureau. Over 11,000 cards were submitted for permanent record during the year, including the cards of residents of these provinces convicted in Bengal, the Central Provinces, the Panjáb and Assam and submitted by the police of those places. This brings the number of cards in the Central Bureau up to about 30,000. In all 2,663 cards of under-trial prisoners and suspects were submitted for search: 1,671 from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and 992 from other provinces.

Of these, the antecedents of 260 were traced (180 submitted from districts in these provinces and 80 from other provinces). In one case sent up by the Bengal Police the particulars given by this office were proved to be incorrect. This was due to the impression on the record card being so bad as to be almost illegible. A note had been made in the search slip that the identity was uncertain. It is often difficult to be certain of the identity or otherwise of two impressions, as the impression on one or other of the cards is sometimes blurred and indistinct. This difficulty will be to a great extent removed by the new system of finger prints, as the impressions of two or three fingers will be quite enough to establish identity. No record has been kept of the number of cases in which cards submitted for search from districts in these provinces to the Central Bureaus of other provinces have been traced; such a record will be kept in future. It has, however, been ascertained from Calcutta that in the case of only nine cards and one slip on the new system submitted from districts in these provinces, the antecedents of the accused were traced in Bengal. Of the 260 cases in which the identity of under-trial prisoners was established, 143 resulted in conviction, seven were discharged and 105 were pending at the close of the year, or the result of trial had not been reported. With the exception of the cases of the three Sansals mentioned in last year's report whose identity was established in April 1896, the result of trial has been reported in all cases traced in 1896. Out of 73 cases in which identity was established in that year, 65 resulted in conviction and eight in acquittal. 430 reconvictions were reported during the year of convicts whose cards were already in the Central Bureau but who were known to the local police. More care is still required on the part of Court Inspectors in submitting reconviction statements and in referring all cases of unidentified persons to the Central Bureau. Each district should now have a full and accurate list of all persons who have been measured. One hundred and fifty-four deaths of anthropometrically measured persons were reported during the year. This number appears to be small, and efforts should be made to obtain more accurate information regarding those time-expired convicts who have been measured and may have left their homes.

In tracing the antecedents of wandering and criminal tribes, improvement this year is also noticeable, especially in the case of Barwars arrested in Assam and Bengal, the identity of 42 having been established during the year. The following statement

shows the total numbers of Barwárs, Doms, Sansiahs and Dalerahs whose antecedents were traced —

Name of tribe	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Bengal	Panjáb	Assam	Central Provinces.	Total	Remarks
Barwárs ...	16	29	...	13	1	59	
Sansiahs ...	44	...	...	..	...	44	
Doms ...	5	..	..	..	..	5	
Dalerahs .	3	1	.			4	

The skilled measurers worked well, and deserve much credit. Every district in the province with the exception of Almora and Pilibhit (in Pilibhit there is no jail) was visited by a skilled measurer at least twice. The work at central jails was very heavy.

Eighteen court inspectors, eight sub-inspectors, 20 head constables and 14 constables have been examined and declared qualified by the skilled measurers during the year. The total number of qualified measurers at present is 31 Court Inspectors, 66 Sub-Inspectors, 46 head constables and 10 constables.

The sanctioned staff of the Head office at the commencement of the year was a head clerk and one assistant. Government sanction was obtained to the entertainment of another assistant clerk, and sanction has been applied for to entertain a record-keeper. This staff is still entirely inadequate.

It is essential to the success of the system that there should be no delay in the Central Bureau in replying to references regarding identity and antecedents.

Much progress has been made during the year in collecting materials for the new system of identification by means of finger prints. About 10,500 slips have been submitted for record, of which 9,500 were prepared in districts. 1,000 slips of Barwárs and Doms were prepared by a party sent on deputation to Gonda and Gorakhpur. This party has since been sent to Kheri to take the slips of Sansiahs in the settlement there. The slips of anthropometrically measured persons who are still in jail are being collected. It is very important that slips should be carefully handled as otherwise they will wear out very quickly in the Central Bureau. One of the difficulties in connection with the new system, and not the least one, will be the perishable nature of the record. Details of some of the cases in which the antecedents of accused persons were traced are annexed —

1. On 19th January Gokal, son of Sadhari, was traced as Sita Ram, *alias* Binda, son of Kunj Bihari, with seven previous convictions for theft. The man was arrested by the Banda police, who had failed to identify him as a previously convicted offender. He was committed to sessions, convicted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

2. On March 22nd the roll card of a man calling himself Gur Dayal, son of Hardari, was received for search from Delhi and was returned the same day, the man having been traced as Ram Lal, *alias* Gobardhan, son of Baldeo, with four previous convictions for theft and house-breaking. The man was committed for trial under sections $\frac{411}{75}$, Indian Penal Code, convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in the Karnal district.

3. On 30th March the roll card of a man calling himself Sital Pershad Pattack, son of Salig Ram, was sent up by the Patna Police, Lower Provinces. He was successfully traced as Pershan, *alias* Sarju, son of Soman Bárwar of Gonda, who had been previously convicted on five occasions. The result of the search was telegraphed to the requisitioning district. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under sections $\frac{379}{75}$, Indian Penal Code.

4. On 31st March 1897 the roll card of a man calling himself Jeeo Narain, son of Bhawan, was submitted for search by the Benares Police, who had failed to identify him. Search resulted in showing that the man's real name was Sahtu, son of Dukhi, and that he had been six times previously convicted. He was committed for trial under sections $\frac{379}{75}$, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

5. On 1st April the roll card of Mula, son of Bansī, was received from Aligarh for search. On the same day the head office was able to reply that the man was a resident of the Muttra district, and not of Agra as he had said, and that his father's name was Hardeo, and not Bansī, also that he had been eight times previously convicted in Muttra. He was committed to the sessions and sentenced to transportation for life.

6. On 30th June the roll card of a man calling himself Chet Ram, son of Tikai, was sent up for search by the Naini Tal Police. The man was successfully traced as Mohan, son of Tikai Kahār, with six previous convictions. He was committed to sessions, convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

7. On 4th August a man giving his name as Bhudhu, son of Barāti Kahār, was arrested under section 380, Indian Penal Code, by the Allahabad Police, who had failed to identify him. His card was sent for search and he was traced as Bihari, son of Maddi, with six convictions for theft in Allahabad. This case is important as showing that the Anthropometrical Department succeeded in establishing the identity of a local criminal, when the police had been completely baffled by the assumption of a false name, even though the residence given was practically correct. Bihari was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on 7th September.

8. On 27th August the card of a man calling himself Sohan, *alias* Harphul and Mittan, son of Zohra, was submitted for search by the Delhi Police (Panjāb). The man was successfully traced as Harphul, son of Amra, *alias* Jabra with four convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under sections ³⁷⁹/₇₅, Indian Penal Code.

9. On 1st November 1897 a man calling himself Ram Lal, son of Kalap Brahman, was arrested by the Muttra Railway Police. His card was sent for search, and the man was traced as Sohrat, son of Kalap, a railway thief, with three previous convictions. The man was committed to sessions, convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections ³⁷⁹/₇₅, Indian Penal Code.

10. On 8th November the roll card of a man named Ram Tiwari, *alias* Ram Narain Tiwari, was submitted for search by the Shahābad Police, Lower Provinces. The man was successfully traced as Jawahir, son of Ganpat Barwār, with five previous convictions. This information was telegraphed to the requisitioning district on the same date as the card was received. The result of trial in this case was not reported by the end of the year.

11. Ten Barwārs were arrested in Dhubri (Assam) on different dates, during the year and were traced under the same names. The Dhubri Police sent them for trial under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, but the Deputy Commissioner refused to take any action and ordered them to be transferred to Gonda to be dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act. The result of trial in Gonda was not reported by the close of the year.

55. In the following abstract are given the divisional figures relating to

Absconded Offenders

absconded offenders.—

Division	Number of men on register at end of 1896	Number of men added during the year	Total	Number of men apprehended during the year	Number of men whose names were expunged by order of Magistrate	Number of ascertained deaths during the year	Total.	Number of men on register at end of 1897.
Meerut	161	111	272	59	27	2	88	184
Rohilkhand	249	259	508	156	3	2	161	347
Agra	334	201	535	120	15	3	133	397
Allahabad	264	119	383	64	9	2	75	308
Benares	223	126	349	121	8	2	131	218
Gorakhpur	214	231	445	171	8	6	185	260
Lucknow	324	228	552	155	10	5	170	382
Fyzabad	280	149	429	157	21	6	184	245
Kumaun	8	9	17	4	1	...	5	12
Total	*2,057	1,433	3,490	1,007	102	28	1,137	2,353

* Five names were erroneously included in the returns of Fatehpur (2), Muzapur (2), and Jaunpur (1) districts for 1896, and fifteen names were erroneously omitted from the returns of Bareilly (2), Moradabad (3), Shāhjahānpur (6), Lucknow (3) and Bahraich (1) districts.

Two thousand and fifty-seven names, (including 15 names not shown and excluding 5 names which were erroneously shown in the returns of certain districts for 1896) remained on the registers at the end of 1896. 1,433 names were added during the year, bringing the total up to 3,490. One thousand and seven persons were apprehended, 28 died, and the names of 102 were expunged by order of the Magistrates, leaving 2,353 names on the registers at the close of the year under report

The marginally noted districts have done best in arresting absconded offenders.

The lists are still heavy in the districts of Bareilly (86), Moradabad (71), Sháhjahánpur (78), Agra (139), Farukhabad (77), Allahabad (105), Gházipur (72), Gorakhpur (107), Azamgarh (102), Lucknow (122), Hardoi (77), and Gonda (86). It is, however, satisfactory to note that the number (1,007) of absconded offenders arrested in 1897 was larger than in either 1896, 1895 or 1894, when the number was 835, 549 and 458 respectively. This subject which is one of the most important so far as efficient police administration is concerned, has not received sufficient attention in some of the districts of the Rohilkhand, Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow divisions. The number of arrests made was small in the following districts — Saháranpur (9), Muzaffarvagar (5), Dehra Dún (3), Fatehpur (8), Bánda (3), Jhánsi (3), Jalaun (7), Jaunpur (4), Partábgarh (9)

56. The members of the force have this year earned Rs 37,106-15-9 in rewards as shown in the following abstract compared with Rs. 30,862-15-3 in 1896 The details are as follows —

Serial number	Description of rewards	1896.				1897				1896		Number
		Number of officers and men rewarded		Amount disbursed in rewards		Number of officers and men rewarded		Amount disbursed in rewards		Total		
		Armed Police	Civil Police	To Armed Police	To Civil Police	Armed Police.	Civil Police	To Armed Police	To Civil Police	Number	Amount	
1	Rewards from Government	253	3,206	Rs a. p. 1,195 15 0	Rs a. p. 22,866 15 3	303	3,805	Rs a. p. 1,167 7 1	Rs a. p. 25,471 12 10	3,459	Rs a. p. 24,062 14 3	
2	Rewards from Excise, Opium and Customs departments	52	331	241 10 0	2,756 9 0	42	711	553 2 0	6,329 10 6	383	2,998 3 0	
3	Rewards from private individuals	144	558	190 2 9	3,611 11 3	88	530	161 0 0	3,423 15 4	702	3,801 14 0	
	Total ..	449	4,095	1,627 11 9	29,235 3 6	383	5,046	1,881 9 1	35,225 6 8	4,544	30,862 15 3	

During the year 5,429 (383 belonging to the armed branch and 5,046 to the Civil branch) officers and men were rewarded compared with 4,544 (449 of the Armed branch and 4,095 of the Civil branch) in 1896. The Armed police received Rs. 1,881-9-1 and the Civil police Rs 35,225-6-8 The number has increased by 885 and the amount by Rs. 6,244-0-6. The increase in the amount has chiefly taken place in the amount given by Government and the Excise, Opium and Customs Departments, viz., Rs. 2,576-5-3 and Rs. 3,884-9-6, respectively. There was a decrease of Rs 216 14-8 in the amount paid by private individuals.

Of the amount shown under 2, I find that Rs 4,481-11-0 were paid in excise and opium cases: but an analysis of the district returns shows that in no less than 20 districts no rewards were paid at all, that in many where rewards were paid the amounts were trifling, and that in Partábgarh alone where good work was done, the amount was Rs. 2,703-8 or much more than half of the total amount. It is thus evi-

dent that in most districts no encouragement is held out to the police to perform their duties as Excise officers, and that these duties are generally neglected. This matter is therefore one which demands the attention of all Superintendents.

The budget provision for rewards was Rs 21,401, but Rs 23,491 were disbursed during 1897-98, and thus an excess expenditure of Rs 2,090 was incurred. Rewards to the Provincial police were given to the extent of (a) Rs. 17,773 for meritorious services, and (b) Rs 5,718 for apprehension of proclaimed offenders. These figures do not tally with those given in the above abstract, as they are for the financial year ending 31st March 1898 the amounts given by other departments have been shown, together with the budget grant for 1897-98. In no district was the sanctioned allotment exceeded as regards either (a) or (b), except in the case of Bareilly, in which district under the former head an excess expenditure of Rs 2,157 had to be incurred in consequence of the excellent work done in some very important cases which could not be allowed to go unrewarded. These two budget heads show an unexpended balance of Rs. 67 (Rs. 22 and Rs. 45 respectively), so that the net excess expenditure was therefore only Rs 2,090. In the following districts no rewards at all were given for the apprehension of proclaimed offenders, no grant having been applied for or allotted —Dehra Dún, Banda, Jalaun, Benares, Unao, Fyzabad, Partabgarh

Enquiry will be made as to this, for there are absconded offenders in all, and it is all important that the subordinate police should be stimulated to account for them by the offer of rewards

I note also that in the following districts a considerable balance of the allotment for rewards to the rural police was allowed to lapse —Sháhjahánpur (157), Gházipur (165), Rae Bareilly (238), Fyzabad (121), Kheri (97).

This demands the attention of the Superintendents concerned, as either sufficient care was not taken to encourage the chaukidárs and secure good work, or good work was allowed to go unrewarded. The total amount which lapsed under this head throughout the provinces was Rs 1,158.

57. During the year, 11,827 chaukidárs were rewarded compared with 9,744

Rewards to chaukidárs, their enlistment and punishment in 1896, the amount paid was Rs 33,681-3-3 against Rs. 26,362-12-0 in the previous year.

Among the districts in which rewards have been given with a less free hand than in 1896, the following are noticeable —

Number.	District	Number of chaukidárs rewarded		Amount of rewards	
		1896	1897	1896.	1897
				Rs. a p	Rs a p
1	Dehra Dún	52	25	133 1 9	76 11 0
2	Allahabad	281	168	632 8 0	521 0 0
3	Agra	239	254	1,265 0 0	891 0 0
4	Mainpuri	300	212	768 8 0	525 0 0
5	Gházipur	123	111	337 0 0	184 8 0
6	Hardoi	272	144	680 13 3	264 13 3
7	Sháhjahánpur	440	133	657 12 0	552 0 0
8	Pilibhít	99	112	433 0 0	225 4 0
9	Moradabad	346	320	1,542 0 0	1,171 13 9
10	Cawnpore	696	300	1,397 13 0	1,041 2 8
11	Benares	286	250	782 6 6	673 4 9

In Agra and Pilibhít although the number of men rewarded is larger, the amounts distributed are much less; this raises the suspicion that petty rewards must in some instances have been given. Superintendents are reminded of the necessity of substantially rewarding men who do really good work.

The grant for the year 1897-98 was Rs 29,489 Up to 31st March 1898 Rs 28,331 was expended; the balance (Rs. 1,158) was allowed to lapse In the following districts the unexpended amount was considerable —

	Rs
Sháhjahánpur ..	157
Gházípur ..	165
Rae Bareli ..	238
Fyzabad ..	121

The balance unspent was in Oudh Rs 520 and in the North-Western Provinces Rs. 638 compared with Rs. 1,707 and Rs 1,976, respectively, in the previous year.

The returns show that fair progress as noticed in the report for 1896, has continued to be made in the elimination of the criminal and menial classes from both the town and rural police, a net decrease of 40 and 1,690 men having been shown respectively, compared with 39 and 600 in the previous year.

A short abstract of the numbers of these castes, in each branch, as they stood at the end of 1896 and 1897, is given below —

Caste	Town police.				Rural police.			
	1896	1897	Decrease	Increase	1896	1897	Decrease	Increase.
Pasi ..	67	52	15	...	18,830	17,267	1,563	..
Dhanuk ..	44	37	7	.	5,312	5,753	...	441
Bhangí ..	8	3	5	...	4,261	3,592	669	.
Khatik ..	40	26	13	..	2,686	2,787	...	101
Total	159	119	40	.	31,069	29,399	2,232	542
Net decrease ..	..	.	40		.		1,690	

In the Town police there has been a decrease of 15 Pasis, seven Dhanuks, five Bhangis and 13 Khatiks. In the Rural police, though the number of Dhanuks and Khatiks have increased by 441 and 101 respectively, there has been an appreciable decrease of 1,563 Pasis and 669 Bhangis. Of the 6,164 new appointments made during the year, 779, as noted in the margin, were from the above four castes, compared with 676 and 836 in 1896 and 1895. The Pasis were chiefly appointed in Allahabad (51), Jháusi (14), Gházípur (20), Basti (10), Lucknow (16), Unao (18), Rae Bareli (24), Sitapur (54), Kheri (81), Bahraich (25), Gonda (19), the Dhanuks in Bareilly (7), Farukhabad (30), Mainpuri (19), Etáwáh (30), Etah (21), the Bhangis in Bareilly (22), Budaun (29), Agra (19), Pilibhít (6), Etah (6), Mainpuri (5), and the Khatiks in Aligarh (20), Budaun (11), Agra (12), Allahabad (12), Gházípur (26) Basti (19), Bahraich (11) and Gonda (13)

From the following table a satisfactory decrease is again noticeable this year in the punishments of all kinds inflicted on the members of the Rural police force, the total number having decreased from 4,986 to 4,373 —

Description of punishment	Number of men punished				
	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
Fined ..	1,400	634	590	433	271
Suspended ..	3,111	2,611	2,107	1,692	1,396
Reduced ..	84	123	125	89	60
Dismissed ..	2,808	2,548	2,673	2,285	2,049
Judicially punished ..	458	494	508	487	597
Total	7,951	6,710	6,083	4,986	4,373

The number of fines and suspensions has decreased from 433 to 271, and from 1,692 to 1,396 respectively, but is still large. The following districts are still more or less conspicuous for the infliction of fines and suspensions —

				Fined.	Suspended	Total
Meerut	...	...	...	4	47	51
Aligarh	...	...	...	0	51	51
Sahāranpur	...	...	...	8	72	80
Bijnor	...	...	...	20	67	87
Allahabad	...	...	...	7	139	146
Jhansi	...	...	...	18	61	79
Ghazipur	...	...	...	25	28	53
Ballia	...	...	...	13	37	50
Jaunpur	...	...	...	3	112	115
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	3	53	56
Azamgarh	...	...	...	2	49	51
Hardoi	...	...	...	9	102	111
Fyzabad	...	...	...	18	34	52

In the report of 1896 the districts of Meerut, Sahāranpur, Allahabad, Ghāzipur, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur and Hardoi were noticed in this connection. Fines are a most inappropriate form of punishment in the case of this low paid force, and for small districts like Bijnor and Ghāzipur, the above figures this year are open to objection. In the following districts the number of dismissals and convictions was large —

				Dismissals	Convictions
Aligarh	...	...	...	85	11
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	82	8
Agra	...	...	...	73	8
Allahabad	...	...	...	95	21
Ghāzipur	...	...	...	73	3
Hardoi	...	...	...	94	22
Kheri	...	...	...	107	22
Bahraich	...	...	...	93	11
Gonda	...	...	...	91	14
Bara Banki	...	...	...	95	20

It is manifest that the Superintendents both of Hardoi and Ghāzipur have not taken sufficient interest in their village police, for in both districts the amount of rewards distributed was small, while punishments were heavy.

The following statement gives the number of chāukidārs in Oudh who are still remunerated by jagirs and the average amount of land held by each —

Serial number	Districts	Number of chāukidārs in Oudh still remunerated by jagirs.	Average amount of land made over to each chāukidār still remunerated in jagirs		
			Bighas	Biswas	Biswasas
		Rs			
1	Lucknow	...	...	...	...
2	Unao	388	5	13	3
3	Rae Bareilly	...	...	...	...
4	Sitapur	2,303	5	...	...
5	Hardoi	150	9	10	11
6	Kheri	1,854	8	17	12
7	Fyzabad	22	6	5	10
8	Bahraich	106	21	...	7
9	Gonda	10	15	6	13
10	Sultānpur	20	8	18	...
11	Partābgarh	286	5	4	14
12	Bara Banki	24	9	1	17

Proposals regarding Unao, Sitapur and Partābgarh are under consideration with a view to bringing all the chāukidārs on to the cash list. Similar proposals for Kheri will be made as soon as the revised revenue settlements come into force.

58. The following statement shows that the total percentage of punishments of all kinds has further decreased this year from 6·1 to 5·3. In 1895, 1894, 1893 and 1892 it was 8·4, 8·6, 9·5 and 9·4 respectively. This gradual decrease is distinctly satisfactory.

Description of punishment	Number punished		
	Officers	Men	Total
Fine	78	48	126
Suspension	26	201	227
Degradation	286	131	417
Dismissal	58	255	313
Judicially punished	33	247	280
Total	481	882	1,363
Percentage to total strength	9·7	4·2	5·3
Percentage of punishment in 1896 to total strength	11·6	4·8	6·1

The total number of punishments amounted to 1,363 compared with 1,568 in 1896. Each kind of punishment has decreased except that of degradation, and judicial punishment, which increased from 402 to 417 and 207 to 280, respectively.

The punishment of fine was still resorted to in Pilibhít (8); Farukhabad (8), Allahabad (8), Banda (8), Hamírpur (9), Government Railway Police (16), Hardoi (7) and Gonda (6). Suspensions, which are really fines under another name, were prevalent in Meerut (20), Aligarh (8), Pilibhít (6), Farukhabad (13), Allahabad (18), Hamírpur (18), Benares (9), Jaunpur (8), Ballia (12) and Government Railway Police (11). No other district shows as many as six punishments, either of fines or suspension. The total number of fines and suspensions have, however, fallen again from 260 and 333 to 126 and 227 respectively.

The following statement shows that in the Government Railway Police (Southern section) and Hamírpur the punishment roll was heaviest —

Number	District.	Total actual strength of force (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)		Columns XI and XII, Dismissals		Columns XIII and XIV, otherwise punished		Resigned, officers and men, column XXXI	Percentage on total strength of force, (Provincial and Municipal constabulary)				Percentage of resignations	Total percentage excluding resignations
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men		of dismissals		of other punishments			
									Officers	Men	Officers	Men		
1	Government Railway Police, Southern section.	26	82	2	3	2	8	5	7·6	3·6	7·6	9·7	4·3	18·8
2	Hamirpur ...	82	312	12		13	26	3	...	8·8	15·8	8·8	7	12·9

Resignations—The total number of resignations has been 622 compared with 661 in 1896 and 693 in 1895. The districts in which the largest number of resignations took place this year are —

Meerut ...	18	Farukhabad ...	34
Saháranpur ..	20	Allahabad ...	26
Bulandshahr ...	20	Jhánsi ..	36
Bareilly ...	27	Mirzapur ..	20
Agra ..	54	Lucknow ..	32
Muttra ...	85	Fyzabad ...	20

The districts of Saháranpur, Bareilly, Agra, Farukhabad, Allahabad, Jhánsi and Lucknow were similarly conspicuous in 1896.

59 Four charges of torture were brought against the police in 1897. It is an extreme matter for regret that any cases of the kind should have occurred, and as I remarked last year, most discreditable to the force, that any of its members should have been guilty of this most heinous offence. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to report that all the offenders were successfully prosecuted to conviction and received suitable punishment. Details of the cases are —

1. *Budawn* — On March 31d one Bakhtawar Ahir, a resident of village Rajola, police station circle Usehat, was arrested by Sub-Inspector Rais-ud-din, in charge of that circle, on a charge of cattle theft, and was placed before the Tahsildár of Dataganj to have his confession recorded, and also in order that a remand might be obtained. The remand was obtained although the accused refused to confess. In this connection I cannot too strongly impress upon Superintendents the absolute necessity of their personally watching the grant of such remands, which should only under very exceptional circumstances be to police custody. The Magistrate's lock-up is the proper place for all under-trial prisoners, and Subordinate Magistrates who grant remands to police custody undertake a grave responsibility in affording police officers, as in the present case, the opportunity to commit this offence. The accused was then taken by the Sub-Inspector to Jasma, where they stopped at the "chaupál" of Hashmat, one of the other accused in this case. Bakhtawar was there taken by the Sub-Inspector and chaukidárs Thakuri and Hulasí inside a cattle enclosure belonging to Hashmat and tied to a charpoy with his *dhoti*. As he would not or could not give any information the *charpoy* was tilted up, his head being downwards, and whilst in this position he was beaten. On the expiry of the period of remand, Bakhtawar had to be brought to headquarters in a cart, as he was unable to walk, when he was found to have two severe wounds on his knees, which the Assistant Surgeon certified to be due to rubbing against some hard and rough substance. The defence was that the injuries had been caused by Bakhtawar falling down when he was taken outside the *thána* on the 6th for the purposes of nature. A report to this effect had been entered in the diary. Head constable Himait-ulla Khan, the head muharrir, entered this report. Sub-Inspector Rais-ud-din, chaukidárs Hulasí and Thakuri and Hashmat Ali, the owner of the *chaupál*, were committed to the sessions under sections 330 and $\frac{330}{109}$, Indian Penal Code, where the Sub-Inspector was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 330, Indian Penal Code, and the chaukidárs Hulasí and Thakuri to six months' rigorous imprisonment, Hashmat Ali being acquitted. The head constable muharrir was dealt with departmentally and dismissed.

The case was fully reported to Government in the correspondence ending with my letter No. $\frac{643 \text{ C.O.}}{1A-298}$, dated 3rd June 1897.

2. *Hamirpur*. — Musammam Jamna Gadariya, reported at the Ráth police station on the 14th of June 1897 that her husband had returned home and died in consequence of having been shoe-beaten by a constable whose name she did not know. Enquiries under the orders of the District Magistrate were made by Deputy Magistrate Kishen Singh, who reported that Sub-Inspector Sarwat Husain and constable Kishori Singh had committed offences under sections 330 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and that another constable Mudan was guilty under section 201, Indian Penal Code. The case was eventually committed to the court of sessions on the 2nd August 1897, where Sub-Inspector Sarwat Husain was convicted and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 under sections $\frac{330}{114}$, Indian Penal Code. Constable Kishori Singh to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, while Mardan chaukidár was acquitted. The sentences were considered inadequate, and application was made to the High Court for enhancement. The case was fully reported to Government in the correspondence ending with my letter No. $\frac{1477 \text{ C.O.}}{VIII-627}$, dated 6th November 1897.

3. *Unao*.—On the 16th August 1896, Gajadhar Pershad, an officiating head constable of the 4th grade, of the Achalganj police station, went to the village of Paderi to investigate a case of cattle theft. An officer of this rank should not have been permitted to hold an enquiry: and now that effect has been given to the Police Committee's proposals, no officer below the rank of Sub-Inspector should be allowed to do so. A man named Mannah was supposed to have been concerned in the offence, and he and his father were sent for: but as nothing could be elicited from them and as there did not appear to be sufficient evidence against them, they were not arrested, and charge sheet B was submitted to the court of the Deputy Magistrate. That officer, however, sent for the suspected person Mannah, but eventually discharged him for want of proof. Mannah then presented a petition in court in which he stated that the head constable and two persons named Bachnu and Sukhdeo had sent for him and ordered him to produce the stolen cattle or to pay Rs. 25; that the petitioner and his father, who was also present, had declared their inability to comply with either of these demands, whereupon he (Mannah) had been beaten and had a stick inserted in his fundament: that the father had then consented to mortgage his land, and that the Rs. 25 having been thus obtained, he, the petitioner, was allowed to depart. On receipt of this petition the Deputy Magistrate sent Mannah for medical examination to the Civil Surgeon, who reported that the man showed signs of having been thus ill-treated. The persons charged, head constable Gajadhar Pershad, Bachnu and Sukdeo, were then sent for, and the evidence against them was recorded by the Deputy Magistrate, who, however, discharged all three. The District Magistrate, not considering that the reasons for the discharge of the accused were sufficient, ordered a further enquiry, which was made by the Joint Magistrate and resulted in the accuseds being committed to the court of sessions. Head constable Gajadhar Pershad was convicted in that court and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment on the 3rd January 1898, under section 330, Indian Penal Code. In connection with this case, Baijnath, town chaukidār, was also convicted and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10, under section 202, Indian Penal Code, on the 14th December 1897.

The case was fully reported to Government in the correspondence ending with my letter No. ^{233S.C.} XI-4-1181, dated 4th March 1898.

4. *Allahabad*.—This case occurred on the 24th August 1897, during the course of investigation into a case of house-breaking, which had been reported at the Kheri thāna on the 22nd idem, and in connection with which complainant, Bhikari Brahman, had arrested one Ram Sahai Kurmi, a lad aged 14 years, who had told him that he had stolen his money and given it to one Musammat Kasturia. The complainant had then sent for Musammat Kasturia, and after beating her and Ram Sahai, had confined them all night in his house, and on the morning of the 22nd taken Musammat Kasturia to the police station, where assistant muharrir constable Amir Ali and constables Kampta and Shubrati were at the time present. The assistant muharrir then ordered one Daulatia sweeper, to take Musammat Kasturia outside the thāna and put some excrement into her mouth with a view to extort a confession from her and recover the stolen property. This was done under the supervision of constable Kampta. As the woman did not make any confession, she was let go and was not heard of again till the morning of the 25th August, when her corpse was found in a well near the Kheri village. The Sub-Inspector took no action against the constables or complainant, and probably intended to conceal the offence. He only sent in a special diary under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code, regarding the case of suicide. The matter was, however, at once enquired into, and Bhikari, the complainant in the burglary case, and constables Kampta and Amir Ali, were sent up for trial, convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 330, Indian Penal Code. No action was ultimately taken against the Sub-Inspector, as there was nothing definite to show that he was really to blame in this matter.

The case has been fully reported to Government in the correspondence ending with my letter No. 1937, dated 24th January 1898.

In addition to the above four cases of torture, the following cases of alleged police oppression have also been reported to Government :—

1. *Jhānsi*.—A lad aged 12 years, named Chand Ali, was caught red-handed committing an offence under section 454, Indian Penal Code. He stated that he had been accompanied by one Mulain Khan, an officiating town chaukidār, and another Muhammadan lad named Bahádur, and that the two latter had run off ahead of him carrying off their share of the spoil. Sub-Inspector Dildar Ali took up the investigation, and failing to obtain any definite clue from Chand Ali, directed constable Razi-ud-din to take him to the lock-up. It was alleged that the constable en route to the Talbehat police station had taken the accused Chand Ali with Mulain Khan and Bahádur to the fort where Chand Ali had stated that the remaining property had been hidden, and that here constable Razi-ud-din failing to discover anything from Mulain Khan had beaten him, and, knocking him down, had struck him with his shoe: that the three accused were then taken to the police station where Mulain Khan had again been assaulted by constable Amir Khan and town chaukidār Nanhey, and that he was then allowed to go home, and that the same night Mulain Khan became unconscious. He, however, recovered consciousness. Constables Razi-ud-din, Amir Khan and town chaukidār Nanhey were sent up for trial under section 330, Indian Penal Code, but were acquitted by the Joint Magistrate on the 9th March 1898. The case was finally considered by the Joint Magistrate to have been fabricated.

The case was reported to Government in the correspondence ending with my letter No. 2346, dated 14th April 1898.

2. *Azamgarh*.—On 22nd September 1897, jewellery to the value of Rs. 428 belonging to Mr. Smith, indigo planter, was stolen. The police were ordered to enquire into the case. On the 25th September 1897, Mr. T. Martin, manager of the estate, visited the scene of the occurrence and wrote to the District Magistrate reporting that three boys supposed to have been concerned in the theft, had been badly beaten by the police. On receipt of this information, the Magistrate instituted personal enquiries, the result being that he ordered the prosecution of Mr. Smith, constables Abhai Ram, Madho Singh, and Bhangai, village chaukidār, under section 330, Indian Penal Code, and also of Sub-Inspector Nasir Ali, under section $\frac{330}{109}$, Indian Penal Code. Mr. R. A. C. Smith was convicted under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 by the District Magistrate. Sub-Inspector Nasir Ali, constables Abhai Ram, Madho Singh and Bhangai chaukidar were discharged.

The case has been reported to Government in the correspondence ending with letter No. $\frac{12C.O.}{IX-1028}$, dated 5th January 1898.

Escapes from police custody.

60. The following statement gives the divisional figures of the number of escapes from the custody of the police or chankidars with details of punishments awarded :—

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8					15				
			Number of police from whose custody prisoners escaped					Punishment.									
			Officers.	Constables.				Number punished.	Fined	Sus-pended	Re-duced.	Dis-mitted		Total.			
Division.	Number of escapes which occurred during 1897	Number of prisoners escaped during 1897.	Officers.	Constables.	Chaukidars	Number of cases in which no blame was attached to police and in which the police were not punished	Number of cases in which the police were found guilty and punished departmentally.	Constables.	Chaukidars.	Officers.	Chaukidars.	Constables.	Officers.	Chaukidars.	Constables.	Officers.	Chaukidars.
Meerut Division ...	10	11	8	5	2	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra ditto ...	15	17	13	13	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ditto ...	31	32	28	33	3	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares ditto ...	(a) 16	19	2	22	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of I Circle...	72	79	5	71	9	9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Division...	16	17	3	25	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ditto ...	(b) 17	19	1	13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanoun ditto ...	7	11	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow ditto ...	14	14	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad ditto ...	10	11	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of II Circle...	64	72	6	66	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Government Railway Police.	5	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	141	156	11	144	17	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Two constable passed over for promotion.

(b) Of these six persons, two chaukidars were let off with severe warning.

(c) Of these 16 cases, 2 cases of the Mirzapur district remained under enquiry at the close of the year.

(d) One of these cases of the Azamgarh district remained under enquiry at the close of the year.

(e) One of the five chaukidars was let off with a severe warning

(f) Five of the 56 constables were punished with extra drill.

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Division.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Number of cases in which the negligence was gross and proceeding was taken against the police.	Number of police officers and men prosecuted.	Result of prosecution.	Number of prisoners re-arrested.	Number of prisoners prosecuted.	Result of prosecution.	Number of prisoners prosecuted.	Result of prosecution.	Number of prisoners prosecuted.	Result of prosecution.	Number of prisoners prosecuted.	Result of prosecution.	Number of prisoners prosecuted.	Result of prosecution.
Meerut Division ...	1	28	29	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Agra ditto ...		8	2	1	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ditto ...		18	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares ditto ...		11	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	7	1	13	...	...	...
Total of I Circle...		45	4	22	11	3	12	13	3	12	6	58	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Division...		10	2	3	4	1	4	1	1	12	2	16	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ditto ...		12	1	(a) 15	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Kanoun ditto ...		7	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Lucknow ditto ...		8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Fyzabad ditto ...		3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Total of II Circle...		40	3	30	1	7	10	14	16	1	2	55	...	...	...
Total of Government Railway Police.		5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		90	7	108	52	119	13	244	29	484	8	1187	...	...	...

The number of cases of escape was 141 compared with 124 and 123 in 1896 and 1895, and the number of prisoners who escaped was 156 against 151 in the previous year. This indicates continued negligence and is matter for regret, and I would impress upon Superintendents the necessity of dealing promptly and severely with their subordinates in all such cases. The districts in which five or more escapes occurred and in which the discipline of the force must have been lax, were:—

District.	Number of cases of escape.	Number of prisoners who escaped.
Cawnpore	5	5
Banda	8	8
Hamirpur	5	5
Jhansi	6	6
Mirzapur	8	10
Gorakhpur	5	7
Azamgarh	10	10
Kumaun Division	7	11
Government Railway Police...	5	5

There were no cases of escape in the Mainpuri, Benares, Sultanpur, and Bara Banki districts. In 17 cases no blame was found to attach to the custodians, who were not punished: in 31 cases the police and chaukidars were punished departmentally and in 90 cases 115 officers and men and 52 chaukidars were criminally prosecuted for their negligence: of these 38 and 8 respectively were acquitted: 3 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. Of the 156 prisoners who escaped, 118 were rearrested and 1 committed suicide.

61. Eliminating cases of actual police misconduct, the procedure of the police is reported to have been animadverted on by courts in seven instances:—(1), Sub-Inspector Saiyid Ahmad of the Muttra district entered and searched a common gaming house without a warrant. He was reduced. (2) Head Constable Dost Mohamed Khan of the Lucknow district kept an accused in custody more than 24 hours without any remand or legal authority. He was reprimanded. (3) Head Constable Hasán Ali of the Aligarh district was guilty of delay in carrying out an enquiry on the petition of one Nehal Singh in which Bansi and others were charged under sections 447 and 392, Indian Penal Code, and in also another case (*Queen-Empréss versus Kesho*). He was departmentally punished by reduction. (4) The Sessions Judge found that Sub-Inspector Mustahsan Khan, 3rd grade of the Hamirpur district, had detained certain men from morning to evening at the spot of a murder without taking their statements and had brought pressure on them to name certain persons. He was reduced. (5) Head Constable Muhammad Husain of the Rae Bareli district, was guilty of irregularities in conducting a search. He was subsequently dismissed. (7) Head Constable Chittan Lal of Rae Bareli got the confessions of two accused, Pirbhu and Kalidin, recorded by an Honorary Magistrate of Partabgarh, who exercised no magisterial powers in the Rae Bareli district.

Orders were issued during the year directing the maintenance of a register by the Court Inspector to show all such cases and the result of the action taken by the Superintendent. This will be scrutinised by inspecting officers.

The number of officers whose knowledge was tested during the year was 963, while the number who qualified was 464 compared with 449 in 1896. This result can hardly be considered satisfactory. Eight hundred and sixty-seven officers had passed the test in previous years. The total number is 2,543: so that the number who have yet to pass is 1,212. This return according to practice will be submitted to Government separately. A reference to it will show how disappointing generally the results are. In about half the districts in the provinces the number of officers who passed this year was under 10. The subject is one which demands the serious attention of Superintendents. The best

results were obtained in Allahabad and Rae Bareilly where all the candidates (41 and 30 respectively) passed : in Sahāranpur 20 out of 21 were successful and in Fatehpur 35 out of 41.

62. The two half-yearly examinations were held on the 15th January 1897 and following days, and 15th July 1897 and following days. At the first half-yearly examination, 36 students appeared, of these 34 were new candidates (14 officers of the force and 20 outsiders), 2 outsiders of the previous session were allowed to appear. In all 21 students (7 head constables and 14 outsiders including the 2 of the previous session) passed the examination successfully.

At the second half-yearly examination 31 students appeared (21 head constables including 12 of the previous session and 10 outsiders including 2 of the previous session). Of these 15 head constables and 6 outsiders passed the examination successfully and 10 new candidates (6 head constables and 4 outsiders) failed to pass.

In addition to the scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem sanctioned for each outsider, who is admitted to the school, candidates nominated from the grade of head constable have now been allowed to draw Rs. 10 each per mensem instead of Rs. 6.

The course has recently been extended to nine instead of six months, and several other changes in the rules affecting the internal economy and management of the school are under consideration. The complaints received last year regarding several of the passed students not turning out well have not been repeated.

63. At the beginning of the year the strength of the Armed police in the United Provinces was 72 sub-inspectors, 918 head constables and 5,915 constables. The strength of the 1st circle was increased during the year by four head constables and 23 constables, viz.—

Head constables. Constables.

1	..	6	...	added to the Jhānsi reserve for the formation of a treasury guard for duty at the office of the Indian Midland Railway.
1	..	1	...	increased consequent on reallocation and regrading.
2	..	16	...	added to the Ballia reserve by transfer of seven constables from three districts in the 1st circle and two head constables and nine constables from four districts in the 2nd circle.
Total, 4		..	23	...

Thus the strength of the 2nd circle, Armed police, was decreased by two head constables and nine constables, but the armed force of Naini Tal was increased by three head constables and 15 constables by transfers from 16 districts in the circle. The strength at the close of the year stood therefore as under :—

		Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.
1st circle	...	40	533	3,399
2nd circle	...	32	387	2,523
Total	...	72	920	5,922

The most striking feature still in the composition of the Armed branch is the large proportion of Hindus to Muhammadans, only one-fourth of the officers, and a little over one-third of the men being of the latter class. Six hundred and forty-nine probationers were confirmed in the Armed branch during the year. One hundred and sixty-one head constables and constables were deputed to regiments for instruction in drill ; and of this number 112 obtained first class, 37 second class and 10 third class certificates of efficiency. Altogether 788 head constables were efficient : of the balance many are old and on the eve of retirement and consequently have passed the age to benefit by instruction. Including recruits, 6,392 officers and men were put through a course of musketry. Escort duty during the year was particularly heavy, no fewer than 12,532 guards having been supplied for prisoners and treasure. The districts in which the demands for escorts were most numerous were Sahāranpur, Cawnpore, Agra, Fatehgarh,

Bánda, Jhánsi, Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapur and Jaunpur in the 1st Circle, and Bareilly, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Unao, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri, Fyzabad, Bahraich, Sultánpur, and Partábgarh in the 2nd circle. Saháranpur, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow alone utilized 704, 1,322, 999 and 714 guards respectively. Nearly all the districts suffered more or less from the great drain on their resources, consequent on the famine and the increasing demand for guards, and to meet which there has been little or no corresponding augmentation in the numerical strength of the Armed police force. Owing to the numerous calls on the reserves for plague duty, training has suffered to some extent and the duties have been heavy. The average number of days each man in the Armed branch was on duty during the year was 272. The districts in which work was heaviest were Saháranpur, Bánda, Mirzapur, Fatehpur, Muzaffarnagar, Allahabad, Mainpuri, Benares, Gházipur, Fatehgarh, Budaun, Hardoi, Lucknow, Sultánpur, Gorakhpur and Partábgarh, in all of which each man was on duty from 291 to 357 days in the year. The number of deaths in the force was 107, and the monthly average number of sick in hospital was 11.29. The *morale* of the force is excellent, and discipline has been maintained throughout the year, the average number of punishments, by fine, suspension, reduction or dismissal being 3.4 only. The districts in which punishments were most frequent were Jhánsi, Aligarh, Benares, Etáwah, Gházipur, Etah, Azamgarh and Lucknow. There were 188 resignations, and the districts chiefly responsible are Cawnpore, Jhánsi, Saháranpur, Meerut, Muttra, Allahabad, Etah, Azamgarh, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Bareilly and Lucknow. Three hundred and eighty-three officers and men received pecuniary rewards for good services rendered, and in addition to these the usual rewards for target practice were distributed to the successful competitors in both circles.

64. There was no change in the strength of the Mounted police force during the year, which is composed of eight sub-inspectors, 12 dafadárs, 20 lance-dafadárs and 372 mounted constables: total 412, divided into eight troops, stationed at Benares, Bareilly, Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Jhánsi, Meerut and Cawnpore.

The following statement gives the strength, cost and details of distribution of the force:—

Serial number	Headquarters of troops.			Sub-Inspectors			Dafadárs.		Lance-dafadárs on Rs. 27	Constables			Cost.	
				On Rs. 85.	On Rs. 65.	On Rs. 45.	On Rs. 32.	On Rs. 30.		On Rs. 25.	On Rs. 22.	Total.	Per mensem.	Per annum.
1	Lucknow	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	28	39	74	Rs. 1,813	Rs 21,756
2	Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	20	26	50	1,203	14,436
3	Allahabad	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	17	21	42	1,036	12,432
4	Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	16	18	38	925	11,100
5	Benares	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	19	24	47	1,132	13,584
6	Meerut	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	20	26	50	1,223	14,676
7	Agra	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	4	24	33	66	1,641	19,692
8	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	18	23	45	1,085	13,020
	Total	...	...	2	2	4	4	8	20	162	210	412	10,058	1,20,696

The balance to the credit of the Chunda Fund was, on the 1st January 1898, Rs. 28,932-12-1, including Rs. 24,000 invested in Government paper, while on the 1st January 1897 it had been Rs. 31,683-11-2. The excess expenditure of

Rs. 2,750-15-1 has been unavoidably caused by the payment of veterinary college fees for four sowars, and of the cost of their books and allowances : also of the cost of hay and grass supplied, and the feed and keep of horses without riders, as for want of suitable candidates certain vacancies could not be filled up during the year. On the 31st May 1898 no less than 15 vacancies still existed in the districts of Lucknow (3), Cawnpore (3), Jhānsi (2), Benares (1), Meerut (3), Agra (2) and Bareilly (1). Steps are now being taken to fill up these vacancies. At the close of the year 1898 there were seven vacancies ; twenty-two occurred during 1897, of which 21 were filled up, while 11 have since occurred up to the 31st May 1898, of which only four have been filled up. The payment of donations towards the cost of remount was suspended till October on account of the scarcity which told heavily on the sowars, the price of grain being so high. This was the main cause of the difficulty experienced in recruiting. The arrangements made by Mr. J. Young at Jhānsi for the purchase of grass were excellent.

Twenty-two mounted constables retired on pension, died, resigned and were discharged : 21 mounted constables were appointed on probation and 33 remounts were purchased at a cost of Rs. 8,225.

A veterinary assistant (Lance-Dafadār) is now attached to each of the troops at Benares, Agra and Meerut. In the hospital for the treatment of horses of the mounted police at Benares, 41 horses belonging to the troop came under treatment and, excepting one that died of tetanus, all were efficiently cured. There were 45 admissions of animals belonging to private individuals, and four major and one minor operations were performed. All the major operations were cases of successful castration. The net receipts amounted to Rs. 503, against which Rs. 266-14-1 were spent on veterinary assistants fees and the cost of English and country medicines. A sum of Rs. 100 was credited to the Chunda Fund, and a balance of Rs. 136-1-11 was in hand at the close of the year.

The nature of the diseases and the results of the treatment are noted in detail in the following statements A and B :—

A.—Government horses of the police troop Benares, admitted and treated in the hospital.

Serial number.	Disease.					No. of cases.	Result.
1	Wounds	...	...	...	...	19	Cured.
2	Thrush	...	...	...	...	6	Do.
3	Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	2	Do.
4	Colic	...	...	...	...	5	Do.
5	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	Do.
6	Grease	...	...	...	...	2	Do.
7	Tetanus	...	...	...	...	1	Uncured.
8	Tumour	...	...	...	...	1	Cured.
9	Sprain	...	...	...	...	2	Do.
10	Lymphangitis	...	...	...	...	1	Do.
11	Mange	...	...	...	...	1	Do.
Total					...	41	
<i>Major operation.</i>							
1	Tumour	...	...	...	...	1	Cured.

B.—Horses and other cattle belonging to private individuals treated by the Police Veterinary Assistant.

Serial number.	Disease.	No. of cases.	Result.
1	Thrush	3	Cured.
2	Rheumatism	4	Do.
3	Fever, simple	5	Do.
4	Wounds	10	Do.
5	Colic	6	Do.
6	Spasm	1	Do.
7	Sprain	4	Do.
8	Castration	4	Do.
9	Dyspepsia	2	Do.
10	Bronchitis	2	Do.
11	Filaria	1	Uncured.
12	Choking	1	Cured.
13	Cold	2	Do.
Total ...		45	
1	Dockingtail <i>Minor operation.</i>	1	Cured.
1	Castration <i>Major operation.</i>	4	Do.

The work done by the Veterinary Assistants at Agra and Meerut is shown in detail in the following statements :—

• AGRA.

Government horses of the Agra troop admitted and treated in the hospital.

Serial number.	Disease.	No. of cases.	Result.
1	Nephritis	1	Cured.
2	Lameness	4	Do.
3	Catarrh	3	Do.
4	Wounds	2	Do.
5	Ulcer	1	Do.
6	Urticaria	1	Do.
7	Broken knees	1	Do.
8	Laminitis	1	Do.
9	Sprain	1	Do.
10	Diarrhoea	1	Do.
11	Ophthalmia	1	Do.
12	Capped knee	1	Do.
13	Colic	2	Do.
Total ...		20	

Horses and other cattle belonging to private individuals treated by the Police Veterinary Assistant.

Serial number.	Disease.	No. of cases.	Result.
1	Nephritis	1	Cured.
2	Castration	1	Do.

MEERUT.

Government horses of the Meerut Police Troop admitted and treated in the hospital.

Serial number.	Disease.	No. of cases.	Result.
1	Strangles	1	Cured
2	Catarrh, fever and saddle gall	1	Do.
3	Lameness	3	Do.
4	Catarrh fever	2	Do.
5	Choking	1	Died.
6	Colic	2	Cured.
7	Mange	1	Do.
8	Broken knees	1	Do.
9	Splint	1	Do.
10	Colic and fever	1	Do.
Total ...		14	

Horses and other cattle belonging to private individuals treated by the Police Veterinary Assistant.

Serial number.	Disease.						No. of cases.	Result.
1	Urticaria	...	...	...	...	...	1	Cured.
2	Colic	...	...	...	...	...	2	Do.
3	Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	Do.
4	Catarrh and fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	Do.
5	Sprain	...	...	...	...	...	1	Do.
6	Strangles	...	...	...	...	...	1	Do.
Total						...	7	

65. All the districts in these provinces were inspected, in some instances more than once, between May 1897 and April 1898, either by myself or one or other of the Deputy Inspectors-General.

Between October 1897 and April 1898 Mr. Lovett-Thomas inspected the following districts in the first circle :—

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Meerut. | (10) Mainpuri. |
| (2) Agharh. | (11) Allahabad. |
| (3) Sahānpur. | (12) Cawnpore. |
| (4) Muzaffarnagar | (13) Hamirpur. |
| (5) Bulandshahr. | (14) Jhānsi. |
| (6) Dehra Dūn. | (15) Benares. |
| (7) Agra. | (16) Mirzapur |
| (8) Muttra. | (17) Jaunpur. |
| (9) Fatehgarh. | |

Between October 1897 and April 1898 Mr. G. D. Billings and Mr. Moyle Shärer, who officiated for him three months, inspected the following districts of the second circle :—

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (1) Bareilly. | (11) Sítapur. |
| (2) Moradabad. | (12) Hardoi. |
| (3) Shāhjahānpur. | (13) Kheri. |
| (4) Pilibhft. | (14) Fyzabad. |
| (5) Kumaun Division. | (15) Bahraich. |
| (6) Gorakhpur. | (16) Sultānpur. |
| (7) Azamgarh. | (17) Bara Banki. |
| (8) Basti. | (18) Partābgarh. |
| (9) Unao. | (19) Lucknow. |
| 10. Rae Bareli. | (20) Gonda. |

Mr. C. F. Knyvett inspected the Bijnor district on the 27th April and the Budaun district on the 4th May 1898.

During the cold weather of 1897-98 all the police stations in the provinces were inspected by District Superintendents, except 38, as detailed below :—

District.	Number of police stations not inspected.	Reasons given for failure to inspect.
Meerut	4	Were to be inspected in April 1898.
Muzaffarnagar	1	Owing to ill health Mr. Moseley was unable to inspect police station Gordhanpur which is situated at a great distance from headquarters.
Etāwah	1	Was about to be inspected at the time of submission of the return.
Fatehgarh	2	Were to be inspected in April 1898.
Bareilly	1	Mr. Begbie was ordered to inspect this station, but owing to his transfer was unable to do so. The District Superintendent of Police regrets that he could not make a full detailed inspection.
Bijnor	6	Owing to press of work at headquarters the District Superintendent of Police could not inspect these stations.
Moradabad	2	Mr. Prince says he was under the impression that the Kotwāli had been inspected by his predecessor. He has since inspected it. No reasons are given for the other not having been inspected.

Mirzapur	...	...	...	3	Owing to their great distance from headquarters and the District Superintendent's presence being required at headquarters on matters connected with the city and lines, Mr. Ross could not visit these stations.
Ghāzipur	...	...	...	1	No excuse or explanation has been given. Mr. Laing is responsible.
Kheri	...	...	...	4	These remained un-inspected owing to the fair held at Gola in April, and have since been inspected.
Fyzabad	...	...	...	2	The two stations which could not be inspected before April, have since been inspected.
Partābgarh	...	...	...	2	Mr. Beadon expresses regret and states that the two stations will be shortly inspected.
Government Railway Police, Central section.				9	Owing to the deputation of special police officers on plague duty during the end of the cold weather and the necessity of personally taking this very important matter in hand, the Deputy Inspector-General was unable to visit the Cawnpore-Achnera line.

The explanations offered in the case of Bijnor, and Partābgarh are not to my mind sufficient.

66. The expenditure incurred during the calendar year 1897 on the construction of new buildings for the Police Department amounted to Rs. 72,397 against the normal allotment of Rs. 80,000 compared with Rs. 54,962 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on police buildings including petty works and repairs during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,53,117-13-6, in which Rs. 407 reported by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts as spent on famine relief works is included. The amounts spent in the two previous years were Rs. 1,32,454-3-7 and Rs. 1,94,442 1-7, respectively.

The necessity for providing new police stations in several districts in Oudh is urgent. The existing circles are much too large to admit of work being done with promptitude and efficiency, and it is hopeless, under the present conditions, to expect the work to reach that standard which is desirable. Attempts have been made without success to hire buildings, and unless special grants are provided for new buildings, the existing state of affairs which is much to be deprecated must, I fear, continue for some years to come. In accordance with the recommendations of the Police Committee, new circles have been formed and sanctioned, and the staff provided, but the latter have no accommodation.

I would also again invite attention to the inadequacy and insanitary conditions of the Benares Kotwali, which building has been condemned by the medical officers. That at Lucknow is not much better. The numerous other requirements of the Police Department, both as regards accommodation in the reserve and at police stations, are well-known to Government. Years must elapse before the existing state of affairs can be remedied if Government do not increase the normal grants provided by the Public Works Department.

67. Progress, so far as funds permitted, was made in giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Committee. There was some delay in obtaining the specific sanction of Government to some of these measures, and this prevented the reorganization of the investigating staff being taken up till late in the year. This is being completed this year. The regrading of the civil constables was completed, as was that of the Inspectors. Court Sub-Inspectors have been provided for all Judges' headquarters. Sanction was obtained to the entertainment of eight additional circle inspectors. The separation of the clerical staff from the executive force was continued. I doubt whether such separation will ultimately prove beneficial. Those who join the clerical staff have under ordinary circumstances, little to look forward to in the way of promotion. The new rules relating to correspondence and accounts continued to prove useful. The new edition

of the Police Regulations and Orders has not yet issued : its issue was delayed in order that the new rules enhancing the powers of Commissioners might be included in it.

68. All, with few exceptions, have worked well and done their best during a year beset with exceptional difficulties and marked by an unusual amount of hard work, due to famine and plague. The exceptions I allude to are four officers whose conduct had to be brought to the notice of Government and who in consequence were censured and either reduced or had their promotion stopped.

The work of both the Deputy Inspectors-General of Circles was exceptionally heavy as Government is aware : this was mainly the cause of the correspondence in the first circle getting into confusion and of Mr. Lovett-Thomas finding himself unable to control it. To Mr. Billings my acknowledgments are due for the prompt manner in which he disposed of the business in his circle, and for the assistance he invariably rendered me. He was unfortunately obliged to take leave on account of his health.

If I were to select any Superintendents as having done exceptionally good work during the year, I would mention again Messrs. Gregson, Straight and Kaye; to their names I would add that of Mr. Sherer, whose administration of Lucknow has been successful, and who officiated for three months for Mr. Billings as Deputy Inspector-General of the Second Circle, with efficiency and credit. The other officers who have distinguished themselves in individual instances or who have effected improvement in backward districts have been mentioned in Part III of this report.

I have to thank Mr. C. J. A. Hoskins, my Personal Assistant, for his indefatigable labours and assistance throughout the year. He has never spared himself, and despite the considerable additional clerical labour involved during this exceptional year, he has always managed to discharge his duties with promptitude and in a business like manner. Mr. R. C. Strachey who acted as Assistant to the Inspector-General, is also deserving of commendation for the manner in which he performed his duties. During the year Mr. B. Harkness retired.

Sanction has been received to the appointment of six additional Assistant Superintendents: this number is barely sufficient for the increasing requirements of these provinces.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. THOMSON,

Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDICES.

	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns V and VI).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
	XII	XIII	XIV	
		
		
		
	100	...		
		
	63	44	30 Escaped, Withdrawn, &c.	Died after issue of summons.
	58	14	4 Compounded, &c.	
	44	4	2 Compounded.	
	62	3	24 Absconded, &c.	1 Appeared before Magistrate without issue of process.
	52	79		
	34	...	23 Withdrawn, &c.	
13	32	39		
5	55	...		
13	...	1		1 Appeared before Magistrate without issue of process.
16	69	11	83 Withdrawn, &c.	1 Died after issue of summons.
7	60	195		1 Appeared before Magistrate without issue of summons.
14				
8	46	...		
		
	40	...		
2				
9				
0				
7	21	10	39 Compounded, &c.	
7				
3				
3	13	...	15 Abandoned, &c.	
3	18	87	2,655 Compounded, &c.	
3	57	...	1 Under section 259.	
3	16	409	12,455 Compounded, &c.	
7	16	496	15,126 Compounded, &c.	
	24	31	69 Compounded, &c.	
	48	5	9 Compounded, &c.	
	86	11	100 Absconded, &c.	
	15	82	1,501 Compounded, &c.	
	19	129	1,679 Compounded, &c.	
		...		
		...	10 Compounded, &c.	
		46	2 Withdrawn.	
	16	10	694 Compounded, &c.	
	18	13	90 Compounded, &c.	
	68	4	178 Compounded, &c.	
	80	...	167 Compounded, &c.	
	47	75	249 Withdrawn, &c.	
	68	48	55 Compounded, &c.	
	42	108	32 Compounded, &c.	
		8	299 Compounded, &c.	
			1,776 Compounded, &c.	
			1,843 Withdrawn, &c.	

STATEMENT C.—FOR 1897.

Property stolen and recovered.

Offence.	I		Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	V		Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
	II	III			IV	V			
<i>(A)—Cognizable.</i>									
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a. \text{ In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.} \\ b. \text{ In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.} \\ c. \text{ Other thefts} \end{array} \right.$									
1. Theft	38,847	18,260	47	19	Rs. 10,76,441	2,02,499	34		
	1,172	8,652	...	...	20,426	1,69,440	6		
2. Robbery	84,348	40,265	48	34	7,56,719	2,57,782	23		
	576	330	57	6	2,47,493	14,996	38		
	816	419	51		24,793	5,670			
3. Criminal breach of trust	1,068	481	45		68,416	25,840			
<i>(C)—Non-cognizable.</i>									
5. Extortion	218	20	9	9	3,703	330	43		
6. Criminal misappropriation	160	88	55		8,105	3,487	10		
7. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	176	70	40		26,612	2,748			
Total	1,27,381	68,585	54		22,32,708	6,82,792	31		

STATEMENT E.

Showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year 1897.

Province.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.				
	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.										Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.				
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief Inspectors, or European constables.	Number of head constables.	Number of mounted constables.	Number of foot constables.	Number of Water constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds), and pay of travelling or other allowances of their establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns IV to VI).	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns VII to IX).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
North-Western Provinces	...	56	133	1,520	2,448	321	13,580	...	18,057	658	7,436	...	4,71,790	13,58,397	12,02,904
Oudh	...	17	38	245	715	71	4,213	...	5,299	158	1,657	...	1,56,275	3,27,519	3,64,812
Total N.-W. P. and Oudh	(a) 5	73	171	1,900	2,690	392	19,662	...	24,388	(s) 816	(t) 9,093	1,51,700	6,13,620	16,90,732	17,57,808
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kalka Railways.	(b) 1	...	5	19	53	...	216	...	293	...	...	15,778	...	38,236	20,786
Ditto, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway	1	2	12	...	37	...	52	...	...	2,482	...	6,176	3,552
Ditto, Indian Midland Railway	3	5	18	...	86	...	113	...	...	1,259	12,718	14,495	9,600
Ditto, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including branch lines.	5	10	36	...	175	...	227	...	...	2,323	9,854	24,966	16,224
Ditto, Bengal and North-Western Railway, including branch lines.	1	1	9	...	39	...	50	...	...	476	2,018	4,620	3,744
Ditto, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, including branch lines.	1	1	9	...	37	...	48	...	...	465	1,990	4,380	3,528
Total Railway Police	16	38	137	...	590	...	783	...	...	22,783	26,580	92,873	57,384
GRAND TOTAL	...	75	187	1,988	2,827	392	20,252	...	25,671	816	9,093	1,74,483	6,40,200	17,83,606	18,15,252

(a) Inspector-General	(b) Deduction to meet the cost of eight Circle Inspectors increased Ditto under head Travelling Allowances of Officers	(c) Sub-Inspectors European Sergeants	(d) Allowances to Inspectors under the reform scheme Ditto to Sub-Inspectors of the Armed Police Ditto to the Civil Police	Rs
Inspector-General	...	1	...	14,400
Deputy Inspectors-General	...	2	...	45
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General	...	1	...	14,445
Special Assistant to Inspector-General	...	1	...	24,475
Total	...	5	...	3,600
including branch lines.	2,34,120
Total Railway Police	...	172	509	191
GRAND TOTAL	...	3,307	10,142	4,952
	20,644
	8,635
	526
	107,503
	46,905,085
	188
	1 to 7-99
	3,425
	5'0 to 1 Policeman.
	2,76,447
	20-5 to 1 Policeman.

STATEMENT E.

Showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year 1897—(continued).

Province.	Cost of Police.						Distribution of force.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Average pay						Provincial				District force.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns XIII and XIV.						Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns XIII to XVII.				Total cost.		Payable from (a) Imperial, (b) Provincial		Payable from other sources.		Guards at District Central and Sub-sidiary Jails.				Reserve.				Guards over lock-ups and Treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and included in columns XXVI and XXVII), also policemen on orderly duty.				Police employed in courts.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

(m.) Item as shown in column 13.

(n.) Total of items (i), (k), and (l) in columns 15 and 16, minus the total of items (h) and (j) in columns 14 and 15.

(o.) Total of items (m), (n), and (p) in column 21.

(p.) Payable from Provincial Revenues.

(q.) and (r.) Proposals under the reform scheme.

Showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year 1897.—(concluded).

(13A)

Provinces.	Distribution of force.							Area of whole province in square miles.	Population of whole province.	Number of police stations.	Number of out-posts.	Proportion of the police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men.)						Remarks.		
	District force.			On town, municipal, or harbour duty.								To area.			To population.					
	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.	Total.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
		Officers.	Men.									Officers.	Men.	Of the whole province.	Of province exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of province exclusive both of the		Of towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported in column V of Part I, and (columns VIII and X of Part III of statement A.)	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns XXXII and XXXIII).
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
North-Western Provinces	2,619	7,678	4,091	13,910	601	7,055	438	83,286	34,254,254	727	134	1 to 8'08	..	..	1 to 3,326	..	..	1,83,812	17'8 to 1 Policeman.
Oudh	516	1,955	938	4,284	147	1,580	88	24,217	12,650,881	156	54	1 to 9'80	..	..	1 to 5,119	..	..	89,210	36'1 to 1 Policeman.
Total N.-W. P. and Oudh	3,135	9,633	4,761	20,054	748	8,635	526	107,503	46,905,085	883	188	1 to 8'41	..	..	1 to 3,673	..	..	2,73,022	21'3 to 1 Policeman.
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Umballa and Kalka Railways.	71	188	77	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Cawnpore-Achnera Railway	13	31	15	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Indian Midland Railway	22	61	26	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including branch lines.	44	153	51	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,425	5'0 to 1 Policeman.
Ditto Bengal and North-Western Railway,	11	32	11	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, including branch lines.	11	37	11	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Railway Police	172	509	191	590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,425	5'0 to 1 Policeman.
GRAND TOTAL	3,307	10,142	4,952	20,644	748	8,635	526	107,503	46,905,085	883	188	1 to 7'99	..	..	1 to 3,487	..	..	2,76,447	20'5 to 1 Policeman.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Serial number.	Division.	Province. (District.)	Total strength.				Armament of the force.				
			Sanctioned.		Actual.		With fire-arms.		Not with fire-arms.		
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with rifles (special reserves &c.)	Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bore carbines.	Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bore.	Number provided with swords only.	Number provided with batons only.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	169	724	159	698	20	288	...	375	210
2		Aligarh	104	411	103	411	...	154	...	82	279
3		Saharanpur	105	390	104	376	...	138	...	87	270
4		Muzaffarnagar	79	293	75	279	...	100	...	64	208
5		Bulandshahr	99	341	94	328	...	112	...	43	285
6		Dehra Dún	57	188	55	186	...	91	...	42	112
		Total	613	2,347	590	2,278	20	883	...	693	1,864
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	137	879	136	860	...	234	...	115	667
8		Bijnor	82	324	81	311	...	99	...	67	240
9		Moradabad	114	452	108	447	...	130	...	49	387
10		Budaun	87	349	85	344	109	...	...	191	136
11		Sháhjahánpur	108	461	107	440	...	116	...	94	359
12		Pilibhit	58	202	58	202	...	111	...	44	105
		Total	586	2,667	575	2,604	109	690	...	560	1,894
13	AGRA.	Agra	194	1,202	193	1,193	471	102	...	526	297
14		Muttra	102	379	102	379	...	124	...	83	274
15		Fárukhabad	90	466	90	436	...	127	...	267	162
16		Mainpuri	86	310	85	300	...	120	...	190	86
17		Etáwáh	91	324	91	324	22	119	...	69	205
18		Etah	84	305	81	285	...	111	...	67	211
		Total	647	2,986	642	2,917	493	703	...	1,202	1,235
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	180	777	173	767	...	309	...	461	187
20		Cawnpore	135	678	127	665	...	290	...	106	417
21		Fatehpur	83	323	83	323	...	106	...	68	232
22		Bánda	109	387	101	373	...	130	...	87	279
23		Hamirpur	87	315	82	312	...	106	...	70	226
24		Jhánsi	212	753	208	737	100	458	...	382	25
25		Jalaun	92	328	83	313	...	180	...	54	186
		Total	898	3,561	857	3,490	100	1,579	...	1,228	1,552
26	BENARES.	Benares	156	812	152	809	11	230	...	156	571
27		Mirzapur	107	451	103	433	...	95	...	290	173
28		Jaunpur	87	345	87	345	...	109	...	73	250
29		Gházípur	80	299	80	292	...	109	...	270	...
30		Ballia	75	240	73	240	...	107	...	62	146
		Total	505	2,147	495	2,119	11	650	...	851	1,140
31	GORAKH- PUR.	Gorakhpur	143	527	141	525	...	...	219	353	98
32		Basti	96	314	96	314	...	94	...	78	238
33		Azamgarh	99	372	90	362	...	133	...	253	85
		Total	338	1,213	336	1,201	...	227	219	684	421
34	KUMAUN.	Kumaun Division, including Naini Tal, Almora, and Garhwál.	110	355	110	333	...	145	...	83	237
		Total	110	355	110	333	...	145	...	83	237
		Total, North-Western Provinces	3,697	15,276	3,605	14,942	733	4,877	219	5,301	7,843
35	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	181	1,339	180	1,314	100	311	...	149	960
36		Unao	74	323	74	317	...	115	...	59	223
37		Rae Bareli	73	304	70	304	...	...	116	57	204
38		Sitapur	90	388	90	382	...	126	...	73	279
39		Hardoi	93	330	92	324	...	121	...	77	225
40		Kheri	69	248	67	246	...	106	...	51	160
		Total	580	2,932	573	2,887	100	779	116	466	2,051
41	UNAO.	Fyzabad	106	434	103	434	...	170	...	85	285
42		Bahraich	66	299	65	297	...	94	...	169	102
43		Gonda	87	395	87	395	...	110	...	153	219
44		Sultánpur	76	303	74	296	...	132	...	58	189
45		Partábgarh	67	244	67	244	...	98	3	49	161
46		Bara Banki	78	290	78	282	...	93	...	61	214
		Total	480	1,965	474	1,048	...	697	3	575	1,170
		Total, Oudh	1,060	4,897	1,047	4,835	100	1,476	119	1,041	3,221
		Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	4,757	20,173	4,652	19,777	833	6,353	338	6,342	11,064
47	...	Government Railway Police, Central Section	92	253	92	253	...	...	...	81	264
		Ditto Northern Section	73	251	72	242	...	...	...	67	257
		Ditto Southern Section	26	86	26	82	...	...	...	24	88
		Total	191	590	190	577	...	...	...	172	609
		GRAND TOTAL	4,948	20,763	4,842	20,354	833	6,353	338	6,514	11,673

Vacancies ... Officers ... 106 Men ... 409.

MENT^F.

Internal Management of the force for 1897.

Punishments.

Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended, departmentally or otherwise, under Police Act.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 333, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII
2	5	6	22	1	5	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	5	7	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	3	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	2	5	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2
2	2	9	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
1	4	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	21	43	55	2	13	...	...	1	...	5	15
...	2	6	9	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	1	9	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
3	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	3	5	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3
1	4	17	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	6	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
8	11	46	47	2	11	1	...	...	...	1	12
...	51	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	6	9	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	6	23	11	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
1	...	7	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	3	5	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	68	58	32	...	8	...	...	1	...	2	7
2	3	16	28	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...
...	1	3	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
3	2	15	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	12	13	26	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
2	21	11	12	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	12
...	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	43	69	86	1	12	1	4	...	3	2	24
4	7	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
5	5	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
...	2	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	1	8	13	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	17	40	52	1	5	...	...	...	3	2	7
1	3	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
3	5	21	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	16
3	2	4	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	2	4	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
41	167	281	294	7	50	2	4	2	6	15	82
...	2	5	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
2	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
...	3	17	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	18	43	27	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	13
1	5	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1	3	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	11	3	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
...	2	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	6	5	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	9	8	8	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2
6	29	38	34	1	3	1	2	2	1	...	10
14	47	81	61	4	7	1	2	2	2	...	23
55	214	362	355	11	57	3	6	4	8	15	105
...	3	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2	3	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	7	28	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
58	221	390	380	11	57	3	6	4	8	15	110

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

Serial number.	Division.	Province. (District)	Rewards.		Education		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
			Rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.				
			By promotion.	By khilats, presents, good-conduct stamps, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.			
		I	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX
1	MEERUT.	Meerut ... ..	...	185	132	97	62	434	361
2		Aligarh ... ..	...	138	80	74	34	258	222
3		Saharanpur	236	166	87	98	32	228	220
4		Muzaffarnagar ... ..	...	21	53	55	25	154	175
5		Balanshahr ... ..	...	2	64	81	58	197	188
6		Dehra Dún ... ..	...	112	68	42	16	128	91
		Total	351	642	480	398	212	1,399	1,257
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	284	159	104	71	54	504	488
8		Bijnor ... ..	...	71	80	117	15	210	167
9		Moradabad	1	124	91	119	38	297	220
10		Budaun ... ..	...	60	67	77	44	160	225
11		Sháhjahánpur ... ..	...	102	108	100	25	257	255
12		Pilibhit ... ..	...	46	89	34	...	141	113
		Total	285	562	489	518	182	1,579	1,418
13	AGRA.	Agra	297	159	169	175	162	830	394
14		Muttra ... ..	...	75	73	79	43	245	193
15		Farrukhabad	253	126	68	82	50	238	238
16		Mainpuri ... ..	...	32	73	54	26	143	216
17		Etáwáh ... ..	...	59	89	98	32	206	177
18		Etah ... ..	...	1	124	80	65	175	174
		Total	551	575	552	553	330	1,837	1,392
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	1	91	170	122	64	360	516
20		Cawnpore ... ..	...	179	112	143	53	354	385
21		Fatehpur ... ..	...	71	68	47	25	134	247
22		Bánda	174	36	86	93	21	222	231
23		Hamírpur	160	56	60	67	30	183	181
24		Jhánsi ... ..	...	69	143	85	68	474	408
25		Jalaun ... ..	...	80	54	33	18	197	181
		Total	335	582	693	590	279	1,924	2,144
26	BENARES.	Benares	80	297	144	70	101	513	347
27		Mirzapur ... ..	...	127	87	89	47	238	251
28		Jaunpur ... ..	...	66	73	56	25	242	165
29		Gházipur	154	29	63	53	17	160	195
30		Ballia ... ..	...	129	59	52	33	143	137
		Total	234	643	420	320	223	1,296	1,005
31	GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur ... ..	...	155	118	98	36	343	287
32		Basti ... ..	...	37	78	93	5	176	229
33		Azamgarh ... ..	...	40	34	85	23	286	152
		Total ... ..	...	232	280	276	64	805	668
34	KUMAUN.	Kumaun Division, including Naini Tal, Almora, and Garhwál.	84	37	73	47	24	307	112
		Total	84	37	73	47	24	307	112
		Total, North-Western Provinces	1,840	3,278	2,993	2,702	1,314	9,147	8,086
35	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	1	564	139	150	198	500	796
36		Unao ... ..	...	70	58	48	15	163	213
37		Rae Bareli	111	60	56	67	22	193	159
38		Sitapur	8	54	75	58	37	172	263
39		Hardoi ... ..	...	70	72	91	9	105	302
40		Kheri ... ..	...	521	50	48	26	151	136
		Total	120	1,348	450	462	307	1,284	1,869
41	UNAO.	Fyzabad ... ..	...	54	90	67	47	253	237
42		Bahraich ... ..	...	102	52	38	20	179	163
43		Gonda ... ..	...	98	97	74	37	183	262
44		Sultanpur ... ..	...	52	55	64	15	204	151
45		Partábgarh ... ..	...	234	67	44	17	127	167
46		Bara Banki ... ..	...	142	57	56	25	198	137
		Total ... ..	...	682	418	343	161	1,144	1,117
		Total, Oudh	120	2,030	868	805	468	2,428	2,986
		Total, N-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,960	5,308	3,861	3,507	1,782	11,575	11,072
47	}	Government Railway Police, Central Section	33	250	89	72	32	174	139
		Ditto Northern Section ...	47	197	72	67	19	186	109
		Ditto Southern Section ...	28	95	26	18	16	70	22
		Total	108	542	187	157	67	430	270
		GRAND TOTAL	2,068	5,850	4,048	3,664	1,849	12,005	11,342

MENT F.

Internal Management of the Force for 1897—(concluded).

On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Remarks.
XXX	XXXI	XXXII	XXXIII	XXXIV	XXXV	XXXVI	XXXVII	XXXVIII	XXXIX
7	18	7	50	...	...	80.57	.22	...	
9	11	5	3	2	5	43.58	.11	.97	
3	20	3	5	...	5	38.12	.10	1.03	
5	17	8	10	...	4	61.86	.16	1.12	
5	20	4	9	...	6	47.0	.1	1.42	
3	11	5	4	...	6	55.0	.1	2.48	
32	97	32	81	2	26	54.34	.15	.90	
12	27	9	7	2	9	19.58	.05	.90	
6	11	1	3	...	5	47.29	.12	1.27	
4	8	4	7	...	5	66.0	.1	.90	
8	13	7	3	...	3	64.80	.17	.09	
6	13	7	19	...	5	52.10	.14	.91	
1	3	...	...	...	2	75.0	.2	.76	
37	75	28	39	2	29	54.13	.15	.91	
8	54	57	...	1	16	72.0	.1	1.15	
3	35	6	2	1	7	68.0	.1	1.45	
14	34	10	9	3	4	84.0	.2	.76	
7	9	1	4	...	4	75.3	.2	1.03	
3	5	2	5	...	5	57.0	.1	1.20	
5	12	3	4	...	5	61.74	.16	1.36	
40	149	79	24	5	41	69.63	.19	1.15	
17	26	9	4	1	10	69.68	.19	1.06	
14	9	1	17	1	6	63.0	.1	.75	
4	5	1	2	...	2	83.9	.2	.49	
3	6	6	3	...	12	67.93	.18	2.53	
9	3	12	9	1	4	48.47	.13	1.01	
6	32	23	14	3	21	71.4	.1	2.22	
5	8	8	...	...	14	96.22	.26	3.53	
58	89	60	49	6	69	71.35	.20	1.58	
15	12	11	8	1	24	51.61	.14	2.49	
3	20	13	23	...	14	47.76	.13	2.61	
10	5	2	1	...	5	30.78	.08	1.15	
5	7	2	3	...	5	60.8	.1	1.34	
18	6	2	6	...	3	18.53	.05	.95	
51	50	30	41	1	51	41.75	.11	1.95	
6	...	4	4	...	9	30.33	.08	1.35	
6	1	2	...	...	3	36.34	.09	.73	
6	10	2	...	1	6	48.72	.13	1.29	
18	11	8	4	1	18	38.46	.11	1.16	
7	13	5	8	1	11	25.0	.07	2.42	
7	13	5	8	1	11	25.0	.07	2.42	
243	484	242	246	18	245	56.38	.15	1.32	
11	32	2	8	...	24	41.05	.11	1.60	
3	8	2	...	...	3	54.47	.14	.70	
7	10	13	3	...	6	35.02	.09	1.60	
9	16	2	6	2	5	32.0	.08	1.05	
2	1	3	1	...	...	27.1	.07	...	
5	4	4	11	...	4	63.37	.18	1.87	
37	71	26	29	2	42	42.98	.12	1.21	
8	20	6	6	...	7	55.12	.15	1.30	
1	3	4	7	...	6	56.35	.15	1.65	
2	4	5	5	...	5	44.81	.12	1.03	
4	6	2	...	...	3	59.18	.16	.81	
3	5	6	...	...	3	17.9	.04	.96	
5	4	12	...	...	4	27.1	.07	1.11	
23	42	35	18	...	28	41.59	.11	1.15	
60	113	61	47	2	70	42.29	.12	1.18	
303	597	303	293	20	315	52.71	.14	1.28	
6	12	3	1	...	3	51.0	.1	.86	
1	8	2	...	...	5	17.0	.04	1.59	
...	5	5	4	...	1	44.0	.1	.92	
7	25	10	5	...	9	37.33	.10	1.17	
310	622	313	298	20	324	53.92	.15	1.28	

Memorandum showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1897.

Cases of last year.	Cases received during the year.	Total.	Number of cases sanctioned by Government.			Number of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police.			Undisposed of cases.					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Inspector-General of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
81	306	387	154	4	158	189	12	201	6	5	13	1	25	In three cases pension was refused and men were re-instated.

Showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and

Division.	Province. (District.)	Race.									
		European.					Eurasians.				
		District Superintendent- ents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-In- spectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants	Constables.	District Superintendent- ents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-In- spectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.
		II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
MEERUT.	1 Meerut ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2 Aligarh ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Saharanpur ...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 Muzaffarnagar ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 Bulandshahr ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 Dehra Dun ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	4	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
ROHILKHAND.	7 Bareilly ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Bijnor ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Moradabad ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Budaun ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	11 Shshjahanpur ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 Pilibhit ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total	6	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
AGRA.	13 Agra ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14 Muttra ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 Farukhabad ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16 Mainpuri ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	17 Etawah ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18 Etah ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Total	6	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALLAHABAD.	19 Allahabad ...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 Cawnpore ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21 Fatehpur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	22 Banda ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23 Hamirpur ...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24 Jhansi ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25 Jalaun ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Total	6	9	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
BENARES.	26 Banares ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27 Mirzapur ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28 Jaunpur ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29 Ghazipur ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30 Ballia ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GO- RAKH- PUR.	31 Gorakhpur ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	32 Basti ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33 Azamgarh ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
KUMAUN.	34 Kumaun Division ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...
	Total, North-Western Provinces	32	16	32	8	1	1	...	...	...	...
LUCKNOW.	35 Lucknow ...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36 Unao ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	37 Rae Bareilly ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	38 Sitapur ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	39 Hardoi ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 Kheri ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	6	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
FYZABAD.	41 Fyzabad ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	42 Bahraich ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43 Gonda ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44 Sultanpur ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45 Partabgarh ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	46 Bara Banki ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total Oudh	12	2	12	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	44	24	49	9	...	1	...	7	2	...
	47 Government Railway Police, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, Central section.	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government Railway Police, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, Northern section.	1	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Government Railway Police, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, Southern section.	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	46	24	58	27	...	1	...	7	2	...

MENT G.

Men employed in the Police during the year 1897.

Race.						Religion or caste.					
Natives.						Officials.					
District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants	Constables.	Christians.	Mohammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gorkhas.	Sikhs.	Jats.
XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII
...	...	4	153	698	4	88	19	11	...	1	13
...	...	3	99	411	5	50	19	10	...	7	2
...	...	3	99	376	5	41	13	3	...	5	6
...	...	2	72	279	2	33	13	7	...	...	...
...	...	2	91	328	2	50	8	...	...	5	1
...	...	2	52	186	2	26	8	4	1	1	...
...	...	16	566	2,278	19	288	80	35	1	19	22
...	...	3	132	860	4	69	12	2	1	10	...
...	...	2	78	311	3	52	13	5	...	1	...
...	...	3	104	447	3	51	14	...	...	1	...
...	...	2	82	344	2	36	16	10	...	...	...
...	...	2	103	440	3	50	15	10	1	...	5
...	...	2	55	202	3	26	11	7	...	1	5
...	...	14	554	2,604	18	284	81	35	2	13	10
...	...	4	186	1,193	6	106	18	2	...	8	4
...	...	3	98	379	2	44	14	11	...	10	...
...	...	2	87	436	2	49	16	6	...	5	...
...	...	2	82	300	3	46	14	4	...	6	...
...	...	2	88	324	2	58	8	1	...	3	...
...	...	2	78	285	2	40	11	3	...	5	...
...	...	15	619	2,917	17	343	81	27	...	37	4
...	...	4	164	767	12	86	18	26	1	10	3
...	...	4	121	665	4	62	16	20	...	7	8
1	...	2	80	323	1	42	8	14	...	5	...
...	...	2	97	373	4	55	9	12	...	4	17
...	...	2	79	312	3	45	11	11	1	1	...
...	...	2	203	737	6	123	21	24	...	15	...
...	...	2	80	313	3	29	13	11	...	10	11
1	...	13	824	3,490	33	442	96	118	2	52	39
...	...	3	148	809	4	72	25	23	...	5	...
...	...	3	99	433	2	62	9	6	...	4	...
...	...	2	84	345	1	46	6	4	...	1	1
...	...	2	77	292	2	40	10	5	3	5	...
...	...	2	70	240	2	41	7	5	...	3	...
...	...	12	478	2,119	11	261	57	43	3	18	1
...	...	4	186	525	3	80	13	14	1	5	18
...	...	3	92	314	3	49	10	9	...	2	...
...	...	3	95	362	2	58	11	...	2	4	14
...	...	10	323	1,201	8	187	34	23	3	11	32
...	...	1	108	333	2	22	15	4	...	3	...
1	...	1	108	333	2	22	15	4	...	3	...
...	...	86	3,472	14,912	108	1,827	444	285	11	153	108
...	...	4	173	1,214	7	80	28	1	2	10	2
...	...	2	71	317	2	42	11	9	...	...	1
...	...	2	67	304	2	31	11	8	1	2	...
...	...	2	87	352	2	45	16	6	...	5	...
...	...	2	89	324	2	44	10	14	...	1	1
...	...	2	64	246	2	38	11	5	...	3	...
...	...	14	551	2,897	17	280	87	43	3	21	4
...	...	2	100	434	2	58	12	9	...	4	2
...	...	2	61	297	3	32	7	...	2	1	...
...	...	2	84	395	2	35	16	25	1	3	...
...	...	2	71	296	2	41	9	8	...	1	1
...	...	2	64	244	2	33	11	7	...	3	1
...	...	2	75	282	2	43	10	9	...	3	...
...	...	12	455	1,948	13	242	65	58	3	15	4
...	...	26	1,006	4,835	30	522	152	101	6	36	8
1	...	112	4,478	19,777	132	2,352	596	386	17	189	116
...	...	1	75	253	16	44	5	4	...	1	1
...	...	1	60	242	12	42	5	4	...	1	...
...	21	82	6	11	4	2	...	...	...
...	...	2	156	577	34	97	14	10	...	2	1
1	...	114	4,634	20,354	172	2,446	610	396	17	191	117

STATE

Showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and

Division.	Provinces. (District.)	Religion.									
		Officers.					Men				
		Hindus.			Other religious		Hindus.				
		Kaiths.	Gujars.	Hindus of all other castes.			Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	
		XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX	XXX	XXXI	XXXII	
MEERUT.	1 Meerut ...	11	...	14	...	...	...	260	159	165	
	2 Aligarh ...	9	...	4	...	...	1	182	66	76	
	3 Saharanpur ...	5	...	29	...	...	...	141	59	76	
	4 Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	21	...	...	...	124	31	54	
	5 Bulandshahr ...	13	...	16	...	...	...	157	45	4	
	6 Dehra Dún ...	...	...	14	...	...	...	51	37	35	
	Total	38	...	98	...	...	1	915	397	410	
ROHILKHAND.	7 Bareilly ...	...	...	40	...	...	1	249	204	246	
	8 Bijnor ...	6	...	2	...	...	...	166	64	43	
	9 Moradabad ...	...	...	39	...	...	...	200	67	2	
	10 Rudaun ...	...	...	22	...	...	...	146	91	69	
	11 Shahjahanpur ...	18	...	6	...	...	...	157	103	66	
	12 Pilibhit ...	5	1	1	...	...	...	75	50	1	
	Total	29	1	110	...	...	1	993	579	427	
AGRA.	13 Agra ...	21	...	31	...	...	1	405	136	373	
	14 Muttra ...	...	...	22	...	...	...	157	72	77	
	15 Farukhabad ...	10	...	3	...	...	...	167	77	15	
	16 Mainpuri ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	122	57	65	
	17 Etawah ...	12	...	8	...	...	...	130	53	1	
	18 Etah ...	...	...	21	...	...	...	148	61	7	
	Total	50	...	92	...	...	3	1,129	456	538	
ALLAHABAD.	19 Allahabad ...	19	...	4	...	...	...	232	183	227	
	20 Cawnpore ...	2	1	9	...	...	1	240	113	155	
	21 Fatehpur ...	10	...	4	...	...	...	130	76	66	
	22 Banda ...	6	...	2	...	...	...	175	77	56	
	23 Hamirpur ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	107	57	73	
	24 Jhānsi ...	11	...	11	...	...	...	244	105	209	
	25 Jalaun ...	1	...	6	...	...	...	106	73	75	
	Total	49	1	41	...	...	2	1,234	684	861	
BENARES.	26 Benares ...	17	3	6	...	...	...	246	116	303	
	27 Mirzapur ...	12	...	9	...	...	...	186	63	115	
	28 Jaunpur ...	14	...	16	...	...	...	131	54	100	
	29 Ghāziipur ...	12	...	4	...	...	...	114	53	84	
	30 Ballia ...	...	...	16	...	...	...	101	35	62	
	Total	55	3	51	...	...	...	778	321	664	
GO-RAKH-PUR.	31 Gorakhpur ...	...	...	9	...	...	...	180	103	119	
	32 Basti ...	...	...	24	...	...	...	135	81	39	
	33 Azamgarh ...	6	...	3	...	...	...	154	68	...	
	Total	6	...	33	...	...	...	469	252	158	
KUMAUN.	34 Kumaun Division ...	6	...	59	...	...	1	71	29	12	
	Total	6	...	59	...	...	8	5 589	2,718	3,070	
Total, North-Western Provinces		233	5	487	...	...	1	373	226	4	
LUCKNOW.	35 Lucknow ...	4	...	49	...	...	...	106	67	75	
	36 Unao ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	69	52	83	
	37 Rae Bareilly ...	9	...	7	...	...	...	128	83	89	
	38 Sitapur ...	7	...	10	...	...	1	116	74	66	
	39 Hardoi ...	19	...	2	...	...	...	93	40	63	
	40 Kheri ...	4	...	5	...	...	2	885	542	380	
	Total	48	...	78	...	...	...	107	88	145	
FYZABAD.	41 Fyzabad ...	8	1	8	...	...	...	108	70	1	
	42 Bahraich ...	7	...	14	...	...	...	136	30	104	
	43 Gonda ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	92	59	85	
	44 Sultanpur ...	5	...	8	...	...	...	63	63	66	
	45 Partābgarh ...	1	7	3	...	...	1	127	53	50	
	46 Bara Banki ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	21	8	51	...	...	3	1,518	905	831	
Total Oudh		69	8	129	...	...	11	7,107	3,623	3,901	
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh		302	13	616	...	...	...	95	59	60	
47 Government Railway Police, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, Central section		18	...	3	...	...	...	...	110	61	42
Government Railway Police, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, Northern section.		7	...	2	...	...	...	...	31	13	22
Government Railway Police, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, Southern section.		3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	28	...	6	...	...	...	236	133	124	
GRAND TOTAL		330	13	622	...	...	...	11	7,343	3,756	4,025

Officers.

Vacancies.
1902 1907

MENT G.

Men employed in the Police during the year 1897—(concluded).

or caste.		Men.					Other religions		Grand Total, Officers & Men.
		Hindus.							
Gorkhas.	Sikhs.	Jats.	Kaiths.	Gujars.	Hindus of all other castes.	XXXIX	XL	XLI	
XXXIII	XXXIV	XXXV	XXXVI	XXXVII	XXXVIII				
...	12	34	...	...	68	...	...	859
...	34	14	8	...	30	...	...	516
...	13	24	5	...	58	...	...	483
...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	355
...	11	10	2	...	99	...	...	423
...	1	...	...	...	58	...	...	242
4	71	82	15	...	383	...	...	2,878
4	16	...	...	...	144	...	...	998
1	3	...	5	...	29	...	...	393
...	6	...	...	...	152	...	...	556
20	7	...	...	...	31	...	...	480
...	2	2	20	...	57	...	...	548
33	1	2	8	38	27	...	...	262
...	35	4	33	33	440	...	...	3,187
54	32	38	24	8	173	...	...	1,389
2	14	...	...	...	58	...	...	482
...	11	...	21	...	145	...	...	527
...	4	2	9	...	41	...	...	386
...	2	...	5	...	133	...	...	416
...	3	...	...	...	66	...	...	367
...	66	40	59	8	616	...	...	3,508
2	15	...	29	...	80	...	...	946
1	26	13	2	1	114	...	...	794
...	4	...	11	...	35	...	...	407
...	4	...	17	...	44	...	...	476
...	6	3	12	...	54	...	...	395
...	25	...	8	...	146	...	...	948
...	8	15	...	...	36	...	...	397
...	83	31	79	1	569	...	...	4,363
1	16	2	16	1	107	...	...	964
2	4	1	26	...	38	...	...	587
...	3	...	14	...	43	...	...	434
...	3	...	10	...	15	...	...	373
13	1	2	2	...	37	...	...	314
...	27	5	68	1	240	...	...	2,622
15	7	26	23	...	43	...	...	668
24	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	411
4	2	13	76	...	40	...	...	462
9	9	39	99	...	138	...	...	1,541
37	1	...	8	...	210	...	...	444
1	1	...	8	...	210	...	...	444
1	1	...	8	...	2,536	...	...	18,603
114	297	201	361	48	670	...	...	1,497
9	31	...	...	...	55	...	...	202
...	...	7	7	...	82	...	...	375
...	4	1	13	...	66	...	...	473
...	4	...	8	...	48	...	...	417
4	3	1	15	...	38	...	...	314
...	4	...	6	...	959	...	...	3,468
2	46	9	49	...	84	...	...	588
15	3	...	7	...	105	...	...	363
...	2	...	8	...	61	...	...	483
3	6	...	34	...	52	...	...	371
24	3	1	4	...	38	...	...	312
...	4	...	10	...	48	...	...	861
...	3	...	...	...	388	...	...	2,428
...	21	1	63	...	1,347	...	...	5,896
27	67	10	112	...	3,683	...	...	24,493
42	364	211	478	48	22	...	...	345
156	4	3	10	...	20	...	...	315
...	...	...	9	...	11	...	...	109
...	2	...	3	...	53	...	...	769
...	6	3	22	...	936	...	...	25,268
16	30	214	495	48	...	...	...	...

DEPARTMENTAL RETURNS



Nos. I TO VIII.

Comparative return by Districts for the years 1896 and 1897 of the

Serial number.	Division.	Districts.	Murder, Serial Nos 8 to 12 of 1896 and 12 to 16 of 1897.		Dakaiti, Serial Nos. 30 and 31 of 1896 and 36 of 1897.		Robbery, Serial Nos. 32 and 33 of 1896 and 37 to 41 of 1897.		Lurking House-trespass in order to commission of theft, &c, and house breaking, Serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43 including attempts of 1896 and 45, 46 and 53 of 1897.		Cattle-theft, Serial Nos 44 of 1896 and 54 of 1897.	
			1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut ...	16	33	10	15	19	30	2,275	2,155	168	149
2		Aligarh ...	12	22	9	10	31	22	1,909	2,941	192	299
3		Saharānpur...	7	20	13	6	7	22	2,406	2,318	179	192
4		Muzaffarnagar	20	13	8	11	10	26	2,004	2,217	188	230
5		Bulandshahr	13	18	9	4	19	84	1,800	2,087	119	124
6		Dehra Dūn ...	3	5	3	1	10	9	140	191	18	16
		Total	71	111	52	47	96	193	10,714	11,909	864	1,010
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	14	15	24	33	54	54	1,558	1,801	124	174
8		Bijnor ...	11	11	6	11	21	43	1,608	16,346	185	165
9		Moradabad ...	14	11	14	27	19	51	2,277	2,455	330	354
10		Budaun ...	11	27	8	9	18	52	1,302	1,849	149	252
11		Shāhjahānpur	23	30	14	28	40	59	1,930	2,133	200	230
12		Pilibhūt ...	6	2	20	24	24	12	1,353	1,522	43	63
		Total	79	96	86	132	176	271	10,028	11,406	1,031	1,247
13	AGRA.	Agra ...	16	18	20	22	35	26	1,900	2,521	179	256
14		Muttra ...	12	9	5	12	29	24	1,145	1,508	159	180
15		Farukhabad ...	18	20	11	16	19	29	1,499	2,022	147	174
16		Mainpuri ...	10	11	15	25	18	38	1,393	1,671	95	132
17		Etāwah ...	9	21	2	9	7	19	1,096	1,326	72	132
18		Etah ...	13	14	10	20	17	33	1,710	2,052	108	194
		Total	78	93	63	104	125	169	8,743	11,100	760	1,077
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	11	18	4	4	42	39	4,448	5,993	261	320
20		Cawnpore ...	16	16	1	8	19	8	1,894	2,534	117	171
21		Fatehpur ...	20	12	11	15	42	19	1,972	2,388	88	161
22		Bānda ...	17	19	10	15	38	39	2,585	2,107	133	254
23		Hamīrpur ...	8	7	5	5	13	5	1,181	1,221	106	134
24		Jhānsi (including Lalitpur)	7	12	11	27	18	13	1,641	1,909	204	357
25		Jalaun ...	7	4	8	5	21	17	1,299	1,551	106	196
		Total	86	88	50	79	193	140	15,523	17,706	1,015	1,598
26	BENARES.	Benares ...	6	10	4	8	19	18	1,974	2, ...	...	...
27		Muzapur ...	9	20	29	28	21	40	2,915	3,486	121	238
28		Jaunpur ...	9	15	6	23	20	37	3,175	4,265	159	292
29		Ghazipur ...	1	2	3	...	6	5	1,864	2,441	149	111
30		Ballia ...	6	9	1	2	9	27	1,356	2,060	75	143
		Total	31	56	43	61	75	127	11,314	14,741	612	912
31	GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur ...	10	18	32	53	29	50	5,017	5,011	529	701
32		Rasti ...	12	18	10	13	15	25	3,185	3,092	150	269
33		Azamgarh ...	10	22	5	9	28	17	4,175	5,176	281	342
		Total	32	58	47	75	72	92	12,377	13,279	969	1,312
34	KUMAUN.	Kumaun Division	7	7	7	19	16	16	339	309	85	93
35		Naini Tal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
36		Almora ...	7	...	1	2	22	16	2	16	2	1
37		Garhwāl ...	1	...	...	2	8	13	4	7	4	4
		Total	15	7	8	23	46	45	345	334	91	98
38	GOVT. RAILWAY POLICE.	Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	4	1	2	14	11	19	155	197	8	18
39		Government Railway Police, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		ditto ditto Rajputana.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	4	1	2	14	11	19	155	197	8	18
		Total, N.-W. Provinces	396	510	351	535	794	1,056	69,199	80,672	5,350	7,272
41	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	22	21	7	6	19	25	2,329	3,159	34	179
42		Unao ...	22	28	5	12	34	56	3,809	4,573	70	139
43		Rae Bareilly...	13	12	15	16	31	27	3,313	4,094	74	207
44		Sitapur ...	24	22	8	5	22	26	3,605	3,498	255	134
45		Hardoi ...	19	23	21	16	41	65	4,547	5,099	228	387
46		Kheri ...	14	19	17	25	18	28	2,650	2,799	112	143
		Total	114	125	73	80	165	227	20,253	23,222	773	1,189
47	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	22	9	22	25	34	43	3,609	3,039	72	123
48		Bahraich ...	11	8	19	19	37	30	3,003	3,550	138	132
49		Gonda ...	8	8	8	5	15	25	2,768	2,948	110	145
50		Sultanpur ...	11	20	8	5	13	35	2,531	2,944	83	135
51		Partalgarh...	9	10	4	12	14	36	2,552	3,584	48	42
52		Bara Banki...	19	17	9	8	15	29	3,465	3,423	65	124
		Total	80	72	70	74	128	193	17,928	19,518	516	801
		Total, Oudh	194	197	143	154	293	425	38,181	42,740	1,289	1,990
		GRAND TOTAL	590	707	494	689	1,057	1,481	1,07,380	1,23,412	6,639	9,262

I.

principal offences against person and property, stolen and recovered.

Ordinary theft, Serial Nos. 44 of 1896 and 55 of 1897.		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt; Serial Nos. 21 of 1896 and 25 of 1897.		Property.								Serial number.
				Stolen.				Recovered.				
				No. of cases.		Value of property.		No. of cases.		Value of property.		
				1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
793	844	2	2	1,698	1,687	Rs. 1,82,990	Rs. 85,537	1,084	988	Rs. 25,744	Rs. 24,207	1
1,091	1,122	1	3	1,636	1,907	28,931	48,505	753	927	9,525	12,330	2
1,069	1,120	...	...	1,928	1,792	98,346	68,889	780	790	11,008	12,715	3
556	648	1	5	1,131	1,203	67,408	41,880	619	550	14,056	13,430	4
622	684	1	2	1,290	1,235	1,26,012	48,995	614	615	18,075	15,285	5
303	425	...	...	491	508	19,366	15,092	174	259	7,557	6,829	6
4,434	4,843	5	12	8,174	8,332	5,23,053	3,08,898	4,024	4,129	85,965	84,796	
1,625	1,866	...	...	2,186	2,542	73,182	63,079	1,037	1,267	14,668	18,621	7
578	747	3	4	1,227	1,350	40,358	42,822	563	744	10,169	15,354	8
1,680	1,506	2	...	2,517	1,848	48,610	25,929	1,268	1,310	10,951	8,762	9
1,006	1,344	6	1	1,486	1,943	20,574	34,132	777	1,049	8,477	13,513	10
1,630	1,479	1	...	2,210	2,127	44,626	36,892	1,110	954	15,413	10,541	11
1,082	960	4	1	1,575	1,621	20,449	36,947	752	721	10,275	6,909	12
7,601	7,902	16	6	11,201	11,431	2,47,799	2,39,801	5,507	6,045	69,953	73,700	
1,398	1,639	1	1	2,172	2,711	86,013	75,643	1,189	1,670	23,568	26,776	13
752	687	...	1	1,213	1,357	44,888	52,365	645	674	16,216	16,223	14
1,108	1,167	...	1	1,605	1,965	24,126	25,871	729	1,147	6,858	8,417	15
973	879	...	1	1,441	1,305	40,822	45,301	770	779	9,597	9,555	16
570	1,003	1	2	924	1,492	15,545	29,127	625	911	7,225	10,163	17
930	1,123	...	1	1,484	1,776	15,283	28,409	650	809	7,060	4,895	18
5,731	6,498	2	7	8,839	10,606	2,26,677	2,56,716	4,608	5,990	70,524	76,029	
2,454	2,931	...	1	4,346	5,379	83,386	1,01,799	2,244	2,935	17,642	21,886	19
3,351	3,536	1	1	4,079	4,647	63,623	71,532	2,041	2,738	20,656	37,547	20
1,039	1,245	...	...	1,686	2,160	29,162	25,093	1,101	1,600	9,752	13,191	21
1,990	1,836	2	...	3,078	2,856	39,201	24,275	1,895	1,882	14,429	12,558	22
1,825	1,660	...	1	2,554	2,455	29,662	23,390	1,585	1,675	18,280	13,084	23
1,914	2,185	...	...	3,330	3,878	59,899	70,770	1,902	2,385	24,535	24,759	24
887	1,032	...	...	1,672	2,114	25,897	31,393	822	1,198	7,530	10,025	25
13,460	14,425	3	3	20,745	23,489	3,30,830	3,48,252	11,590	14,413	1,12,824	1,33,050	
1,589	2,428	2	...	2,455	2,546	1,32,341	71,669	1,274	2,234	70,683	34,700	26
1,923	2,247	1	2	2,700	3,144	35,233	49,101	1,600	2,048	12,140	14,485	27
1,006	1,492	...	2	1,662	2,256	35,092	61,032	829	1,354	7,333	8,539	28
1,433	1,702	...	...	2,056	2,313	33,667	50,739	1,146	1,221	11,132	9,885	29
913	1,085	...	...	1,230	1,679	18,180	30,787	681	866	6,812	10,730	30
6,864	8,954	3	4	10,103	11,938	2,54,513	2,63,328	5,530	7,723	1,08,100	78,339	
3,555	3,699	1	1	5,441	5,791	60,854	96,151	3,308	3,642	21,030	25,219	31
2,822	2,553	2	3	3,690	3,695	27,225	33,424	1,754	1,933	10,558	13,594	32
2,555	2,457	...	1	3,658	3,837	16,736	30,988	3,179	2,815	8,861	11,369	33
8,932	8,709	3	5	12,789	13,323	1,04,815	1,60,563	8,241	8,390	40,449	50,182	
458	365	1	1	712	604	29,826	20,980	332	294	6,429	8,237	34
4	2	...	...	5	...	164	...	4	...	14	...	35
73	65	2	...	108	75	2,995	2,802	63	52	1,381	1,090	36
45	43	...	...	32	38	9,221	1,537	82	21	2,006	468	37
580	475	3	1	857	717	42,206	25,319	431	367	9,830	9,845	
1,768	2,439	2	3	1,924	2,619	60,715	1,18,292	1,021	1,447	21,601	22,210	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
20	31	...	...	19	35	185	694	10	19	42	235	40
1,788	2,470	2	3	1,943	2,654	60,900	1,18,986	1,031	1,466	21,643	22,445	
49,890	54,276	37	41	74,651	82,490	17,90,793	17,21,863	40,962	48,523	5,19,288	5,28,386	
2,517	3,749	...	...	3,297	4,737	45,843	38,067	1,233	2,297	13,497	16,556	41
1,830	2,131	...	1	2,507	2,974	23,665	29,103	1,173	1,698	7,952	10,108	42
1,586	1,724	...	...	2,820	3,185	50,572	58,233	1,246	1,701	9,831	12,187	43
5,133	6,165	4	2	7,036	7,826	53,047	74,395	1,415	1,975	13,586	27,154	44
2,972	2,977	1	2	4,530	5,233	53,154	60,397	1,922	2,360	14,547	13,812	45
2,375	2,263	...	1	3,357	3,522	45,255	50,383	1,377	1,485	8,941	12,893	46
16,413	19,009	5	6	23,547	27,527	2,71,036	3,10,578	8,366	11,516	68,354	92,660	
1,166	1,329	1	1	1,908	2,144	35,988	33,264	1,031	1,214	8,991	12,196	47
2,290	2,078	2	1	3,726	2,974	2,16,167	23,774	1,283	1,407	57,876	6,420	48
2,486	2,955	3	...	3,508	4,228	50,031	55,530	1,585	2,128	28,758	15,732	49
940	1,055	...	3	1,607	1,835	21,592	16,089	813	909	6,728	4,732	50
1,376	2,437	3	2	1,921	3,863	14,315	36,605	1,020	1,730	3,141	5,776	51
1,421	1,517	...	1	2,141	2,315	26,823	35,005	791	1,153	16,767	16,840	52
9,679	11,421	9	8	14,811	17,364	3,64,916	2,00,267	6,523	8,546	1,22,261	61,746	
26,092	30,430	14	14	33,358	44,891	6,35,952	5,10,845	14,839	20,062	1,90,615	1,54,406	
75,482	84,706	51	55	113,009	127,381	24,26,745	22,32,708	55,851	68,585	7,09,903	6,82,792	

No. II.—PART. I.

Statement showing the actuals of Police Receipts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from 1st January to 31st December 1897.

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1896-97.	From the accounts for 1897-98	Total actual receipts for 1897.	Remarks.
		January to March 1897.	April to December 1897.		
	<i>VI.—Provincial Rates (Local).</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rural Police Rate, Oudh	1,56,950	4,47,148	6,04,098	
	Total, Provincial rates ...	1,56,950	4,47,148	6,04,098	
	<i>XVII.—Police—Provincial.</i>				
1	Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town funds—				
	(a) Contribution for clothing, from Municipal Cantonment and Town Funds.	16,906	47,690	64,596	
	(b) Other receipts from Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds.	689	1,976	2,665	
2	Police supplied to Public Departments, private companies and persons.	6,781	21,259	27,990	
3	Fees, fines and forfeitures :—				
	(1) Other fees, fines, &c, including infanticide receipts.	3,741	3,535	7,276	
4	Superannuation receipts	1,512	5,114	6,626	
5	Miscellaneous :—				
	(a) Receipts from other Departments for rewards to Police (General Police).	4,317	7,498	11,815	
	(b) Receipts on account of prisoners' under Prisoners' Testimony Act.	1	1	2	
	(c) Other miscellaneous receipts	2,680	8,661	11,341	
	Total, Police, Provincial ...	36,577	95,734	1,32,311	
	<i>XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.</i>				
1	Contribution for pensions and gratuities :—				
	(a) Railway Police, Provincial	3,070	3,561	6,631	
	(b) Ditto, Imperial ... ..	...	...	...
	Total, Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	3,070	3,561	6,631	
	<i>Excluded Local Funds.</i>				
1	(a) Police Chanda (Remount) Fund—				
2	Subscription from pay of mounted constables ...				
3	Recoveries of advances made to mounted constables for purchase of horses.				
4	Recoveries of advances made to mounted constables for purchase of saddles.				
5	Savings on account of horse allowance	4,026	14,502	18,528	
6	Entrance donation from newly appointed mounted constables.				
7	Proceeds of stable litters, cost of horses, and shoes, &c., Interest derived from Investment of Rs. 24,000, Government promissory notes.				
	(b) Government Railway Police, Clothing Fund ...	2,521	2,245	4,766	
	Total, Excluded Local Fund ...	6,547	16,747	23,294	
	ABSTRACT.				
1	Total receipts under VI, Provincial Rates (Local) ...	1,56,950	4,47,148	6,04,098	
2	Ditto XVII, Police, Provincial	36,577	95,734	1,32,311	
3	Ditto XXII, receipts in aid of superannuation, &c.	3,070	3,561	6,631	
4	Total receipts under Excluded Local Funds ...	6,547	16,747	23,294	
	GRAND TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	2,03,144	5,63,190	7,66,334	

NO. II.—PART. II.

Statement showing the actuals of Police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
from 1st January to 31st December 1897.

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1896-97.	From the accounts for 1897-98.	Total actual charges for 1897.	Remarks.
		January to March 1897.	April to December 1897.		
	CHARGES 20.—POLICE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	<i>East Indian Railway.</i>				
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General ...	—3,319	4,091	772	
2	Exchange compensation allowance ...	—465	372	—93	
3	Inspectors ...	—688	3,577	2,889	
4	Sub-Inspectors ...	—2,340	3,361	1,021	
5	European constables and sergeants ...	—1,108	3,863	2,755	
6	Head constables ...	—3,643	6,556	2,913	
7	Constables ...	—3,873	10,119	6,246	
8	Exchange compensation allowance ...	405	—501	—96	
9	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General,	—1,075	2,147	1,072	
10	Jamadars ... } watch and ward establishment ...	4,856	3,810	8,666	
11	Chaukidars ... }				
11	Grain compensation allowance ...	417	508	925	
(a)	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General,	—5	344	339	
13	Travelling allowance of subordinate officers ...	378	950	1,328	
14	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General ...	—258	1,789	1,531	
15	House rent of subordinate officers ...				
16	Clothing and great-coats ...	420	308	728	
17	Rewards ...	60	328	388	
18	Telephone charges ...	48	27	75	
19	Postage charges ...	12	78	90	
20	Telegram charges ...	...	2	2	
21	Rents, rates and taxes ...	300	900	1,200	
22	Country stationery ...	8	24	32	
23	Other contingencies ...	511	342	853	
	Total, East Indian Railway ...	—9,359	42,995	33,636	
	<i>Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.</i>				
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General ...	739	571	1,310	
2	Ditto of Superintendent, Northern Division...	111	4,995	5,106	
3	Exchange compensation allowance ...	57	530	587	
4	Inspectors ...	2,459	7,150	9,609	
5	Sub-Inspectors ...	—472	3,669	3,197	
6	European constables and sergeants ...	1,012	2,477	3,489	
7	Head constables ...	—996	8,603	7,607	
8	Constables ...	—1,471	17,098	15,627	
9	Exchange compensation allowance ...	49	129	178	
10	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General } ...	591	2,324	2,915	
11	Ditto ditto of Superintendent, Northern Section.				
12	Watch and ward establishment ...	...	...	...
12	Grain compensation allowance ...	399	1,126	1,525	
(a)	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General } ...	96	341	437	
14	Ditto ditto of Superintendent, Northern Section.				
15	Travelling allowance of subordinate officers ...	1,096	2,614	3,710	
16	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General ...	5,031	5,603	10,634	
17	Ditto ditto of Superintendent, Northern Section,				
18	House rent of subordinate officers ...				
19	Clothing and great coats ...	...	1,906	1,906	
20	Rewards ...	220	746	966	
21	Telephone charges ...	130	73	203	
22	Postage charges ...	30	92	122	
23	Telegram charges ...	1	14	15	
24	Rents, rates and taxes ...	65	389	454	
25	Country stationery ...	28	82	110	
26	Other contingencies ...	716	1,013	1,729	
	Total, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ...	9,891	61,545	71,436	

No. II.—PART II.

Statement showing the actuals of police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh
from 1st January to 31st December 1897—(continued).

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1896-97.	From the accounts for 1897-98.	Total actual charges for 1897.	Remarks.
		January to March 1897.	April to December 1897.		
Delhi Umballa and Kalka Railway.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General ...	227	174	401	
2	Exchange compensation allowance ...	28	17	45	
3	Inspectors ...	375	790	1,165	
4	Sub-Inspectors ...	1,020	-588	432	
5	European constables and sergeants ...	680	-392	288	
6	Head constables ...	1,100	-637	463	
7	Constables ...	1,948	-980	968	
8	Exchange compensation allowance ...	102	-73	29	
9	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General,	211	86	297	
10	Watch and ward establishment ...	246	271	517	
10 (a)	Grain compensation allowances ...	31	51	82	
11	Share of Travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General.	13	14	27	
12	Travelling allowance of subordinate officers ...	112	302	414	
13	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General ...	24	376	400	
14	House rent of subordinate officers ...	43	43	86	
15	Clothing and great-coats ...	3	51	54	
16	Rewards ...	8	4	12	
17	Telephone charges ...	5	21	26	
18	Postage charges ...	...	...	...
19	Telegraph charges ...	...	...	...
20	Rents, rates and taxes ...	1	5	6	
24	Country stationery ...	74	44	118	
22	Other contingencies ...				
Total, Delhi-Umballa and Kalka Railway ...		6,251	-421	5,830	
Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.					
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General...	265	203	468	
2	Exchange compensation allowance ...	33	20	53	
3	Inspectors ...	-75	965	890	
4	Sub-Inspectors ...	1,020	-588	432	
5	European constables and sergeants ...	...	...	...
6	Head constables ...	1,898	-1,102	796	
7	Constables ...	2,745	-1,450	1,295	
8	Exchange compensation allowance ...	29	-39	-10	
8 (a)	Grain compensation allowance ...	45	304	349	
9	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General,	98	100	198	
10	Watch and ward establishment ...	902	1,118	2,020	
11	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector General	15	16	31	
12	Travelling allowance of subordinate officers ...	157	551	708	
13	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General ...	409	46	455	
14	House rent of subordinate officers ...	86	63	149	
15	Clothing and great coats ...	13	100	113	
16	Rewards ...	9	5	14	
17	Telephone charges ...	3	18	21	
18	Postage charges ...	...	...	...
19	Telegraph charges ...	...	...	...
20	Rents, rates and taxes ...	2	5	7	
21	Country stationery ...	10	26	36	
22	Other contingencies ...				
Total, Cawnpore Achnera Railway ...		7,664	361	8,025	
Bengal and North-Western Railway.					
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General ...	45	35	80	
2	Ditto Superintendent, Northern Section ...	306	184	490	
3	Exchange compensation allowance ...	46	22	68	
4	Inspectors ...	-813	1,023	210	
5	Sub-Inspectors ...	252	-343	-91	
6	Head Constables ...	603	-808	-205	
7	Constables ...	1,129	-1,529	-400	
8	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General,	824	91	915	
9	Ditto of Superintendent, Northern Section ...	-31	...	-31	
10	Watch and ward establishment ...	48	13	61	
10 (a)	Grain compensation allowance ...	18	16	34	
11	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General	48	105	153	
12	Ditto Superintendent, Northern section ...	86	12	98	
13	Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police ...	82	135	217	
14	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General ...				
15	Ditto Superintendent, Northern section ...				
16	House rent of subordinate officers ...				
17	Clothing and great-coats ...				

No. II.—PART II.

Statement showing the actuals of police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 1st January to 31st December 1897—(continued).

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1896-97 January to March 1897.	From the accounts for 1897-98, April to December 1897.	Total actual charges for 1897.
<i>Bengal and North-Western Railway—concluded.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18	Rewards	16	25	41
19	Telephone charges	7	4	11
20	Postage charges	4	14	18
21	Telegraph charges ... ..	...	...	...
22	Rents, rates and taxes	22	14	36
23	Country stationery	2	5	7
24	Other contingencies	28	104	132
	Total Bengal and North-Western Railway ...	2,722	—878	1,844
<i>Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.</i>				
1	Share of Salary of Deputy Inspector-General ...	43	33	76
2	Ditto Superintendent, Northern Section ...	290	174	464
3	Exchange compensation allowance	43	21	64
4	Inspectors	—271	565	294
5	Sub-Inspectors	469	—245	224
6	Head constables	1,386	—809	577
7	Constables	2,601	—1,440	1,161
8	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General ...	97	86	183
9	Ditto of Superintendent, Northern Section ...	783	...	783
10	Watch and ward establishment	45	12	57
10(a)	Grain compensation allowance	17	15	32
11	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General, ...	23	127	150
12	Ditto of Superintendent, Northern Section ...	45	124	169
13	Travelling allowance of Subordinate police ...	58	58	116
14	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector General ...	5	35	40
15	Ditto Superintendent, Northern Section ...	7	4	11
16	House rent of	4	12	16
17	Clothing and great coats ... ..	...	2	2
18	Rewards	20	13	33
19	Telephone charges	2	7	9
20	Postage charges	11	70	81
21	Telegraph charges	5,678	—1,136	4,542
22	Rents, rates and taxes			
23	Country stationery			
24	Other contingencies			
	Total, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway ...			
<i>Indian Midland Railway</i>				
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General ...	120	93	213
2	Ditto Superintendent, Southern Section ...	810	2,430	3,240
3	Exchange compensation allowance	103	241	344
4	Inspectors	—174	3,775	3,601
5	Sub Inspectors	32	1,522	1,554
6	European Constables and sergeants	—69	1,604	1,535
7	Head constables	25	3,084	3,109
8	Constables	489	6,806	6,795
9	Exchange compensation allowance	8	77	85
10	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General ...	165	562	727
11	Office establishment of Superintendent, Southern Section ...	15	...	15
12	Watch and ward establishment	119	478	597
12(a)	Grain Compensation Allowance	62	142	204
13	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General, ...	152	497	649
14	Ditto Superintendent, Southern ...	1,232	360	1,592
15	Section. Travelling allowance of subordinate officers ...	188	192	380
16	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General ...	21	94	115
17	Ditto Superintendent, Southern Section, ...	22	12	34
18	House rent of subordinate officers	9	12	21
19	Clothing and great coats ... ..	...	7	7
20	Rewards	18	46	64
21	Telephone charges	295	578	873
22	Postage charges			
23	Telegraph charges			
24	Rents, rates and taxes			
25	Country stationery			
26	Other contingencies			
	Total, Indian Midland Railway ...			

Statement showing the actuals of Police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 1st January to 31st December 1897—(continued).

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1896-97.		From the accounts for 1897-98.	Total actual charges for 1897.	Remarks.
		January to March 1897.	April to December 1897.			
	<i>Abstract Railways.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	East Indian Railway	— 9,359	42,995	33,636		
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	9,891	61,545	71,436		
3	Delhi—Umballa and Kalka Railway	6,251	— 421	5,830		
4	Cawnpore-Achnera Railway	7,664	361	8,025		
5	Bengal and North-Western Railway	2,722	— 878	1,844		
6	Rohilkhand and Kamaun Railway	5,678	— 1,136	4,542		
7	Indian Midland Railway	3,642	22,112	25,754		
8	North-Western Railway	36	...	36		
	Total, Railways	26,525	1,24,578	1,51,103		
	<i>Charges 20.—Police Superintendence.</i>					
	<i>Salaries.</i>					
1	Inspector-General	6,266	21,600	27,866		
2	Deputy Inspector-General	8,100	25,975	34,075		
2(a)	Assistant to Inspector-General ... ..	...	...	...
3	Personal Assistant	2,400	7,200	9,600		
4	Exchange compensation allowance	1,818	3,675	5,493		
	<i>Establishment.</i>					
5	Inspectors	300	1,154	1,454		
5(a)	Sub-Inspectors ... ..	...	...	...
5(b)	Allowance to Sub-Inspectors for anthropometric work	872	1,805	2,677		
6	Clerk on Rs. 300 ... ..	...	...	...
7	" " 220 ... ..	...	...	...
8	" " 101 to 200	8,425	26,070	34,495		
8	" " 51 to 100 ... ..	...	...	...
9	" " 50 and below ... ..	...	...	...
9	Foot constables	307	1,027	1,334		
10	Servants	153	498	656		
	<i>Allowance.</i>					
11	Travelling allowance of officers	3,529	5,807	9,336		
12	Ditto of establishment	947	2,069	3,016		
12(a)	Grain compensation allowance	98	146	244		
	<i>Hill journey allowances.</i>					
13	Travelling allowance	9	981	990		
14	House rent "	25	872	897		
15	Education " ... ..	...	169	169		
16	Deputation "	3	96	99		
	<i>Supplies and services.</i>					
17	Purchase of tents ... ..	...	...	...
	<i>Contingencies.</i>					
18	Office rent	340	1,022	1,362		
19	Office expenses and miscellaneous (contract)	3,529	9,817	13,346		
	<i>Hill journey charges.</i>					
20	Rent, rates and taxes	38	64	102		
21	Contingencies and miscellaneous	— 48	174	126		
	Total, General Branch	37,116	1,10,221	1,47,337		

No. II.—PART II.

Statement showing the actuals of police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 1st January to 31st December 1897—(continued).

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1896-97.	From the accounts for 1897-98.	Total actual charges for 1897.	Remarks.
		January to March 1897	April to De- cember 1897.		
	<i>Superintendence, Special Branch.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rt.	
22	Assistant to Inspector-General ...	8,000	7,400	10,400	
23	Special allowance ...				
24	Exchange compensation allowance ...				
	<i>Establishment.</i>				
25	Clerk on Rs. ...	...	...	...
	<i>Allowances.</i>				
26	Travelling allowance of Assistant to Inspector-General	164	60	224	
	<i>Hill Journey Allowances.</i>				
27	Travelling allowance ...	...	139	139	
28	House rent allowance ...	...	30	30	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>				
29	Postage charges ...	77	272	349	
30	Telegram charges ...	7	160	167	
31	Office expenses and miscellaneous ...	63	92	155	
	<i>Hill Journey charges.</i>				
32	Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	49	177	226	
	Total, Special Branch	3,360	8,791	12,151	
	Total, Superintendence	40,476	119,012	159,488	
	<i>DISTRICT EXECUTIVE FORCE.</i>				
	<i>Salaries.</i>				
1	District Superintendent of Police ...	91,226	2,75,984	3,67,210	
2	Assistant District Superintendent of Police ...	23,179	55,637	78,816	
2(a)	Exchange compensation allowance ...	11,762	26,313	38,075	
3	Inspectors ...	82,459	262,874	3,45,333	
4(a)	Sub-Inspectors (armed police) ...	9,490	28,936	38,426	
4(b)	Ditto (civil police) ...	1,35,513	4,09,210	5,44,723	
4(c)	Station house allowance to Sub-Inspectors ...	31,239	96,070	1,27,309	
5	European sergeants ...	2,020	6,187	8,207	
5(a)	Exchange compensation allowance ...	579	1,472	2,051	
6	Mounted Sub-Inspectors ...	1,385	4,235	5,620	
7	Ditto Head constables ...	1,120	3,272	4,392	
8	Ditto constables ...	26,881	81,628	1,08,509	
9	Head constables ...	1,31,658	3,84,883	5,16,541	
9(a)	Station house allowance to head constables ...	4,578	12,473	17,051	
10	Constables ...	3,31,059	10,34,092	1,365,151	
11	Hill allowance ...	Included in salaries of officers concerned.			
11(a)	Servants ...	14	14	14	
12	Sweepers for police lines ...	319	1,105	1,424	
12(a)	Grain compensation allowance ...	72,537	74,651	1,47,188	
13	Travelling allowance of officers ...	17,474	22,506	39,980	
14	Ditto Police Force ...	18,626	42,637	61,263	
15	Clothing of Provincial Constabulary Police ...	7,749	1,09,653	1,17,402	
16	Ditto Municipal, cantonment and town chaukidars.	20,538	18,299	38,837	
17	Arms and accoutrements ...	33,592	2,849	36,441	
18	Repair of arms ...	3,096	8,565	11,661	
19	Railway fares and carriage of police escorts ...	29,319	77,078	1,06,397	
20	Secret service money ...	948	1,132	2,080	
21	Rewards for meritorious services ...	5,257	13,040	18,297	
22	Rewards for apprehension of proclaimed offenders ...	1,459	3,219	4,678	
23	Purchase of tents ...	...	...	...
24	Telephone charges ...	6,030	3,128	9,158	
25	Lodgings ...	1,806	2,801	4,607	
26	Purchase of books ...	1	1	2	
27	Officers equitation charges ...	...	25	25	
28	Office expenses and miscellaneous ...	21,167	50,215	71,382	
29	Native doctors ...	1,443	4,513	5,956	
30	Compounders and Leechmen ...	1,284	3,906	5,190	
31	Hospital orderly peons ...	944	3,230	4,174	
32	Bhisties, cooks and sweepers ...	878	2,646	3,524	
33	Cost of bazar medicines ...	597	1,543	2,140	

No.—II PART II.

Statement showing the actuals of Police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 1st January to 31st December 1897—(continued).

Serial number.	Stems.	From the accounts for 1896-97.	From the accounts for 1897-98.	Total actual charges for 1897.	Remarks.
		January to March 1897.	April to De- cember 1897.		
	DISTRICT EXECUTIVE FORCE—concluded.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Salaries—concluded.				
34	European medicines supplied by the Military Department,	2,218	227	2,445	
34(a)	Grain compensation allowance	95	19	114	
35	Extra guards	4,714	14,935	19,649	
36	Cost of clothing ... ..	...	237	237	
37	Rewards to constables	3,450	7,104	10,554	
37(a)	Grain compensation allowance	121	349	470	
38	Miscellaneous	82	263	345	
39	Distillery guards	2,632	8,100	10,732	
40	Superintendents' orderly peons	1,047	3,620	4,667	
41	Canal chaukidars	798	2,273	3,071	
42	Temporary guards	1,374	7,726	9,100	
43	Grain compensation allowance	845	145	990	
	Total, district Executive force, items 1 to 43 ...	11,46,588	31,75,020	43,21,608	
	Item 43, Police Training School.				
	SALARIES.				
1	Principal	346	1,039	1,385	
2	Teachers	390	1,160	1,550	
3	Servants	60	320	380	
4	Traveling allowance ... ..	...	...	...
5	Subsistence ditto	151	947	1,098	
5(a)	Scholarship ... ..	...	670	670	
6	Feed of horses	575	1,655	2,230	
7	Purchase of remount ... ..	...	...	...
8	House rent	289	450	739	
9	Stable sundries ... ..	...	...	...
10	Office contingencies (contract grant)	40	93	133	
	Total, Police training school	1,851	6,334	8,185	
	Total, 20 Police charges, District Executive Force...	11,48,439	31,81,354	43,29,793	
	Infanticide Special Police (Provincial)				
1	Pay of infanticide police	1,637	4,101	* 5,738	
2	Clothing ditto ... ..	...	...	...
3	Country stationery and other contingencies	63	216	279	
	Total, Infanticide police	1,700	4,317	6,017	
	*Includes Rs. 31 on account of grain compensation allow- ance.				
	THAGGI AND DAKAITI.				
1	Approvers	15	34	49	
2	Clothing	2	4	6	
	Total, Thaggi and dakaiti	17	38	55	
	Village police—Local.				
1	Chaukidars local rate (North-Western Provinces) ...	5,15,403	15,28,078	20,43,481	
2	Good conduct allowance to rural police (Local Rate North- Western Provinces)	2,415	7,594	10,009	
3	Reward to chaukidars (Local Rate, North-Western Provin- ces)	5,649	11,766	17,415	
4	Miscellaneous (Local Rate, North-Western Provinces) ...	228	417	645	
5	Petty construction and repairs (Local Rate, North-Western Provinces)	2,345	3,516	5,861	
6	Clothing to chaukidars (Local Rate, North-Western Provin- ces)	47,337	65,922	1,13,259	
7	Rural and road chaukidar (Rural Police Rate, Oudh) ...	1,04,257	3,29,709	4,33,966	
8	Rewards to chaukidars, (Rural Police Rate, Oudh) ...	4,242	7,451	11,693	
9	Clerks and moharrirs (Rural Police Rate, Oudh) ...	180	...	180	
10	Miscellaneous (Rural Police Rate, Oudh)	54	441	495	
11	Clothing to chaukidars (Rural Police Rate, Oudh) ...	6,790	15,886	22,676	
12	Petty construction and repairs (Rural Police Rate, Oudh...	495	512	1,007	
	Total, Village Police, Local	6,89,395	19,71,292	26,60,687	

No. II.—PART II.

Statement showing the actuals of police charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh
from 1st January to 31st December 1897—(concluded).

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1896-97.	From the accounts for 1897-98.	Total actual charges for 1897.	Remarks.
		January to March 1897.	April to De- cember 1897.		
	<i>30—Stationery and printing Provincial.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Stationery purchased in the country; 20—police district executive force	6,524	18,584	25,108	
	Carriage of stationery	33	383	416	
	Total, Stationery	6,557	18,967	25,524	
	<i>Refunds.</i>				
	Other Police Funds	* 34,304	200	34,504	* Includes Rs. 33,941 for Ballia district.
	<i>Excluded Local Funds.</i>				
1	Police Chanda Remount Fund	7,554	13,746	21,300	
2	Government Railway Police Clothing Fund	136	2,619	2,755	
	Total, Police Fund	7,690	16,365	24,055	

Statement showing strength and cost of Municipal Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Serial number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Number of municipalities and cantonments.	Inspectors.		Sub Inspectors.		Head Constables.		Foot Constables.	
				Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut ...	10	1	900	2	1,200	17	2,400	122	8,784
2		Aligarh ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Saharanpur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	216
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		Bulandshahr ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Dehra Dún ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	28	1	900	2	1,200	2	360	13	1,368
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	1	...	...	...	...	19	2,760	143	10,368
8		Bijnor ...	5	...	...	...	...	23	3,180	246	18,444
9		Moradabad ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Budaun ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Pilibhít ...	2	...	...	...	...	12	1,440	129	9,756
		Total ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	AGRA.	Agra ...	4	...	...	...	...	35	4,620	375	28,200
14		Muttra ...	4	...	...	2	960	27	3,480	355	25,980
15		Farrukhabad ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Mainpuri ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Etáwáh ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Etah ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	17	...	...	2	960	27	3,480	355	25,980
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	7	...	...	...	...	1	240	10	756
20		Cawnpore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		Fatehpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		Bánda ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Jhánsi ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	BENARES.	Lalitpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Jalaun ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	16	...	...	...	...	1	240	16	756
27	GORAKH-PUR.	Benares ...	2	...	...	...	...	30	3,600	360	27,300
28		Mirzapur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Gházipur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		Ballia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		Jaunpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	8	30	3,600	360	27,300
32	KUMAUN.	Gorakhpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33		Basti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34		Azamgarh ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	LUCKNOW.	Kumaun Division ...	5	1	600	2	720	5	648	36	2,674
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	95	2	1,500	6	2,880	117	15,348	1,279	95,278
36		Lucknow ...	2	1	1,800	...	...	57	7,980	603	44,148
37		Unao ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38		Rae Bareli ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		Sitapur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	FYZABAD.	Hardoi ...	5	...	...	...	...	1	120	10	720
41		Kheri ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	14	1	1,800	...	...	58	8,100	613	44,868
42	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		Bahraich ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44		Gonda ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		Sultanpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46		Partábgarh ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47		Bara Banki ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	30	1	1,800	...	...	58	8,100	613	44,868
		GRAND TOTAL ...	125	3	3,390	6	2,880	175	23,448	1,892	1,40,146

III.

in which the provisions of Acts XV of 1873 and 1883 were in force on the 31st December 1897.

Jamadárs.		Dafadárs.		Chaukidárs.		Clothing of Constables @ Rs 8-8 0.	Clothing of Municipal Chaukidárs @ Rs. 6.	GRAND TOTAL.		Serial number.
Number.	Cost per annum.	Number	Cost per annum.	Number	Cost per annum.			Total number of men.	Total cost per annum.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	
26	2,820	...	...	339	21,168	1,143 4 0	2,034	507	40,449 4 0	1
20	2,040	...	...	234	14,688	...	1,516	254	18,244 0 0	2
17	1,632	1	84	210	13,200	25 8 0	1,368	231	16,525 8 0	3
5	552	...	...	82	5,064	...	522	87	6,138 0 0	4
15	1,320	...	...	106	9,420	...	1,086	181	11,826 0 0	5
2	192	...	...	30	2,040	105 8 0	192	52	4,317 8 0	6
85	8,556	1	84	1,061	65,580	1,534 4 0	6,718	1,312	97,500 4 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,234 12 0	...	269	23,858 12 0	7
11	1,056	...	...	115	7,248	...	756	126	9,060 0 0	8
23	2,100	...	...	272	16,140	...	1,770	295	20,010 0 0	9
4	312	5	420	119	6,408	...	768	128	7,908 0 0	10
3	360	...	...	40	2,400	1,171 8 0	258	184	15,385 8 0	11
7	696	...	...	82	5,004	...	584	89	6,234 0 0	12
48	4,524	5	420	628	37,200	3,406 4 0	4,086	1,091	82,456 4 0	
3	312	...	...	37	2,220	3,067 8 0	210	1	30,258 5 0	13
16	1,608	...	...	203	12,924	...	1,314	219	15,846 0 0	14
13	1,092	...	...	153	8,100	...	906	166	10,188 0 0	15
2	216	...	...	33	2,136	...	210	35	2,562 0 0	16
6	588	...	...	68	4,200	...	444	74	5,232 0 0	17
9	846	...	...	111	6,660	...	720	120	8,226 0 0	18
49	4,662	...	...	605	36,240	3,067 8 0	3,924	1,038	78,318 8 0	
23	2,448	...	...	276	18,072	91 4 0	1,794	310	23,401 4 0	19
20	1,680	...	...	252	13,332	...	1,632	272	16,644 0 0	20
3	324	...	...	30	1,800	198 0 0	...	33	2,322 0 0	21
4	432	...	...	40	2,580	...	264	44	3,276 0 0	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
12	1,428	...	...	147	9,312	...	954	159	11,694 0 0	24
5	480	...	...	65	4,152	...	420	70	5,052 0 0	25
67	6,792	...	...	810	49,248	289 4 0	5,064	888	62,389 4 0	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,247 8 0	...	390	34,147 8 0	27
...	...	7	696	154	9,420	...	966	161	11,082 0 0	28
6	576	...	...	92	4,944	...	588	98	6,108 0 0	29
2	192	...	...	22	1,272	...	144	24	1,608 0 0	30
7	744	...	...	100	6,360	...	642	107	7,746 0 0	31
15	1,512	7	606	368	21,996	3,247 8 0	2,340	780	60,691 8 0	
...	...	11	912	89	5,340	...	600	100	6,852 0 0	32
...	...	3	258	32	1,824	...	210	35	2,202 0 0	33
...	...	14	1,170	121	7,164	...	810	135	9,134 0 0	34
4	396	...	...	66	4,224	337 4 0	420	114	10,109 4 0	35
268	26,442	27	2,370	3,659	2,21,652	11,632 0 0	23,362	5,358	4,00,604 0 0	
...	...	...	...	12	768	5,481 12 0	72	678	60,189 12 0	36
...	...	1	96	17	1,020	...	108	18	1,224 0 0	37
3	288	...	...	20	1,836	...	192	32	2,316 0 0	38
...	...	4	360	51	3,012	91 4 0	330	66	4,638 4 0	39
...	...	8	840	106	6,720	...	684	114	8,244 0 0	40
...	...	2	192	23	1,452	...	150	25	1,794 0 0	41
3	288	15	1,488	238	14,748	5,573 0 0	1,536	928	78,401 0 0	
14	1,236	2	192	166	9,128	...	1,092	182	11,618 0 0	42
7	672	...	...	66	3,936	...	438	73	5,046 0 0	43
7	540	...	...	84	4,194	...	546	91	5,280 0 0	44
...	...	1	96	14	840	...	90	15	1,026 0 0	45
...	...	1	96	11	660	...	72	12	828 0 0	46
1	120	2	192	33	2,112	...	216	36	2,640 0 0	47
29	2,568	6	576	374	20,570	...	2,454	409	26,468 0 0	
32	2,856	21	2,064	612	35,618	5,573 0 0	3,990	1,337	1,04,869 0 0	
300	29,298	48	4,434	4,271	2,57,270	17,255 0 0	27,352	6,695	5,05,473 0 0	

Statement showing the strength and cost of town Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in which

Serial number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Number of towns and cantonments.	Sergeants.		Sub-Inspectors.		Head Constables.		Foot Constables.	
				Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Aligarh ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Saharanpur ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		Bulandshahr ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Dehra Dún ...	4	...	...	1	360	2	240	3	252
		Total ...	83	...	...	1	360	2	240	3	252
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	12	1	720	...	...	2	240	24	2,112
8		Bijnor ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Moradabad ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Budaun ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Pilibhát ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	47	1	720	...	...	2	240	24	2,112
13	AGRA.	Agra ...	5	...	...	...	...	2	300	6	432
14		Muttra ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Farukhabad ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Mainpuri ...	7	...	...	...	...	2	300	6	432
17		Etáwáh ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Etah ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	49	...	...	...	...	2	300	6	432
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	11	...	...	...	...	5	600	45	3,240
20		Cawnpore ...	6	...	...	1	360	...	...	...	...
21		Fatehpur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		Bánda ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Hamirpur ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Jhánsi ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	BENARES.	Lalitpur ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Jalaun ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	45	...	...	1	360	5	600	45	3,240
27		Benares ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	120	4	288
28		Mirzapur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Gházipur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	GORAKH-PUR.	Ballia ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		Jaunpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	23	...	...	...	...	1	120	4	288
32		Gorakhpur ...	15	...	...	...	...	1	120	5	360
33		Basti ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34		Azamgarh ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	29	...	...	...	...	1	120	5	360
35	KU-MAUN.	Kumaun Division ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	280	1	720	2	720	13	1,620	87	6,684
36	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		Unao ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38		Rae Bareli ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		Sitapur ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		Hardoi ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41		Kheri ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		Bahraich ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44		Gonda ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		Sultanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46		Partabgarh ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47		Bara Banki ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	333	1	720	2	720	13	1,620	87	6,684

IV. •

the provisions of Act XX of 1856, as amended by Act XXII of 1871, were in force on the 31st December

Jamadars.		Daffadars.		Chaukidars.		Clothing of constables at Rs. 7-2-0.	Clothing of town chaukidars at Rs. 6.	Grand total.	
Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.			Number.	Total cost per annum.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.
18	1,650	...	...	136	7,650	...	924	154	10,224 0 0
16	1,464	...	...	123	6,642	...	834	139	8,940 0 0
10	840	...	...	111	6,594	...	726	121	8,160 0 0
11	1,104	...	...	122	6,837	...	795	133	8,736 0 0
18	1,296	...	...	171	8,448	...	1,134	189	10,878 0 0
1	120	...	...	24	1,608	38 0 0	150	31	2,768 0 0
74	6,474	...	...	687	37,779	38 0 0	4,563	767	49,706 0 0
5	468	...	...	68	3,666	216 8 0	408	100	7,830 8 0
9	672	...	...	84	4,206	...	552	93	5,430 0 0
10	828	...	...	133	5,796	...	660	143	7,284 0 0
...	...	5	360	55	2,640	...	360	60	3,360 0 0
4	360	1	72	45	2,262	...	300	50	2,994 0 0
1	72	...	...	16	768	...	102	17	942 0 0
29	2,400	6	432	401	19,338	216 8 0	2,382	463	27,840 8 0
5	348	...	...	42	1,908	...	282	47	2,526 0 0
11	918	...	...	93	5,076	...	624	104	6,618 0 0
3	216	...	...	96	4,824	63 8 0	594	107	6,429 8 0
6	456	...	...	68	3,264	...	444	74	4,164 0 0
5	480	...	...	56	3,252	...	366	61	4,098 0 0
8	588	...	...	69	3,312	...	462	77	4,362 0 0
38	2,994	...	...	424	21,636	63 8 0	2,772	470	28,197 8 0
9	792	...	...	80	3,840	...	534	89	5,166 0 0
6	516	...	...	57	3,060	413 12 0	378	114	8,567 12 0
2	216	...	...	39	1,956	...	246	41	2,418 0 0
4	312	...	...	33	1,732	...	222	37	2,316 0 0
8	744	...	...	98	4,728	...	588	106	6,060 0 0
1	120	...	...	50	3,000	...	306	51	3,426 0 0
4	288	...	...	21	1,008	...	150	25	1,446 0 0
34	2,988	...	...	378	19,374	413 12 0	2,424	463	29,399 12 0
2	144	1	96	26	1,248	40 4 0	156	34	2,092 4 0
...	...	1	84	36	1,728	...	222	37	2,034 0 0
5	444	...	...	41	2,076	...	276	46	2,796 0 0
8	696	...	...	86	4,986	...	564	94	6,246 0 0
4	336	...	...	58	2,784	...	372	62	3,492 0 0
19	1,620	2	180	247	12,822	40 4 0	1,590	273	16,660 4 0
...	...	11	990	105	5,700	48 12 0	696	122	7,914 12 0
...	...	4	360	41	2,460	...	270	45	3,090 0 0
...	...	4	300	102	5,556	...	636	106	6,492 0 0
...	...	19	1,650	248	13,716	48 12 0	1,602	273	17,496 12 0
1	120	...	...	26	1,536	...	162	27	1,818 0 0
195	16,596	27	2,262	2,411	1,26,201	820 12 0	15,495	2,736	1,71,118 12 0
...	...	6	384	47	2,256	...	318	53	2,958 0 0
...	...	7	504	52	2,508	...	354	59	3,366 0 0
...	...	...	...	7	348	...	42	7	390 0 0
...	...	6	528	59	2,928	...	390	65	3,846 0 0
...	...	5	372	58	2,784	...	378	63	3,534 0 0
...	...	2	138	8	456	...	60	10	654 0 0
...	...	26	1,926	231	11,280	...	1,542	257	14,748 0 0
...	...	7	504	58	2,784	...	390	65	3,678 0 0
...	...	...	...	26	1,284	...	156	26	1,440 0 0
...	...	...	...	15	720	...	108	18	1,044 0 0
...	...	10	756	102	5,403	...	672	112	6,831 0 0
...	...	20	1,476	201	10,191	...	1,826	221	12,993 0 0
...	...	46	3,402	432	21,471	...	2,868	478	27,741 0 0
195	16,596	73	5,664	2,843	1,47,672	820 12 0	18,363	3,214	1,98,859 12 0

Statement showing the sanctioned strength and cost of Rural Police in the

Serial number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Population of the district according to Census of 1891, after deduction of the population of Towns under Acts XV of 1873 and XX of 1856.	Number of inhabited villages.
1	MEERUT	Meerut	1,107,596	1,511
2		Aligarh	841,035	1,907
3		Saharanpur	798,441	1,614
4		Muzaffarnagar	646,865	883
5		Bulandshahr	788,646	1,486
6		Dehra Dún	129,890	434
		Total	4,312,473	7,835
7	ROHILKHAND	Bareilly	869,124	1,923
8		Bijnor	637,581	1,876
9		Moradabad	936,583	2,443
10		Budaun	826,028	1,844
11		Sháhjahánpur	798,096	2,031
12		Pilibhít	428,847	1,046
		Total	4,496,259	11,163
13	AGRA	Agra	793,868	1,196
14		Muttra	565,623	836
15		Farukhabad	720,638	1,701
16		Mainpuri	710,049	1,409
17		Etawah	664,778	1,436
18		Etah	593,652	1,460
		Total	4,048,608	8,088
19	ALLAHABAD	Allahabad	1,328,853	3,503
20		Cawnpore	998,432	1,969
21		Fatehpur	654,727	1,420
22		Bánda	664,774	1,195
23		Hamirpur	459,435	764
24		Jhánsi	564,805	1,336
25		Lalitpur	343,990	854
26		Jalaun	343,990	854
		Total	5,015,016	11,041
27	BENARES	Benares	686,391	1,988
28		Mirzapur	1,044,832	4,300
29		Gházípur	960,630	2,586
30		Balla	840,926	1,708
31		Jaunpur	1,190,969	3,187
		Total	4,723,748	13,763
32	GORAKHPUR	Gorakhpur	2,827,874	7,557
33		Azamgarh	1,643,776	4,679
34		Basti	1,751,477	6,859
		Total	6,223,127	19,095
35	KUMAUN	Kumaun Division	51,644	139
		Total N.-W. P.	28,870,875	71,124
36	LUCKNOW	Lucknow	467,008	903
37		Unao	875,621	1,655
38		Rae Bareli	1,011,979	1,730
39		Sitapur	1,000,885	2,319
40		Hardoi	1,008,208	1,875
41		Kheri	877,070	1,656
		Total	5,240,271	10,138
42	FYZABAD	Fyzabad	1,078,435	2,674
43		Bahraich	961,143	1,834
44		Gonda	1,394,960	2,822
45		Sultanpur	1,067,100	2,470
46		Partabgarh	894,846	2,184
47		Bara Banki	1,070,419	2,059
		Total	6,466,903	14,093
		Total, Oudh	11,707,174	24,231
		GRAND TOTAL	40,578,049	95,355

V.

districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1897.

Sanctioned number of chaukidars.			Sanctioned cost per annum.	Number of inhabitants to each chauki- dar.	Serial number.	Remarks.
Village.	Road.	Total.				
2,097	150	2,247	Rs 82,368	493	1	
1,917	116	2,033	73,884	414	2	
1,677	52	1,729	62,556	462	3	
1,175	90	1,265	46,116	511	4	
1,885	88	1,973	71,604	400	5	
100	10	110	4,092	1,180	6	
8,851	506	9,357	3,40,620	461		
1,929	60	1,989	72,072	437	7	
1,767	46	1,813	65,544	352	8	
2,227	58	2,285	82,656	410	9	
1,997	48	2,045	73,908	404	10	
2,045	52	2,097	75,804	381	11	
1,033	14	1,047	37,920	409	12	
10,998	278	11,276	4,07,904	399		
2,247	104	2,351	87,804	338	13	
1,543	104	1,647	59,988	343	14	
1,962	104	2,066	75,000	348	15	
1,758	100	1,858	67,488	382	16	
1,463	72	1,535	56,607	433	17	
1,469	78	1,547	56,160	384	18	
10,442	562	11,004	4,03,047	368		
3,252	134	3,386	1,22,700	392	19	
2,703	184	2,887	1,05,036	346	20	
1,801	76	1,877	68,028	349	21	
1,644	85	1,729	62,754	384	22	
1,075	83	1,158	42,186	397	23	
1,407	116	1,523	55,524	371	24	
1,097	121	1,218	44,574	282	25	
12,979	799	13,778	5,00,802	364	26	
1,409	52	1,461	52,908	470	27	
1,292	82	1,374	50,040	760	28	
1,601	52	1,653	59,820	581	29	
1,363	12	1,380	49,788	609	30	
1,872	82	1,954	70,679	609	31	
7,542	280	7,822	2,83,235	608		
2,302	24	2,326	83,880	1,216	32	
2,191	44	2,235	80,724	735	33	
3,170	38	3,208	1,15,716	546	34	
7,663	106	7,769	2,80,320	801		
123	6	134	4,932	385	35	
58,603	2,537	61,140	22,20,860	472		
1,064	53	1,117	40,530	418	36	
1,986	54	2,040	65,502	429	37	
1,991	9	2,000	72,000	506	38	
3,193	20	3,213	42,700	311	39	
2,677	...	2,677	49,125	377	40	
2,376	32	2,408	88,061	364	41	
13,292	163	13,460	3,57,918	389		
2,502	27	2,529	63,715	426	42	
2,330	...	2,330	62,349	412	43	
2,294	47	2,341	46,117	595	44	
2,406	5	2,411	47,207	442	45	
2,208	...	2,208	53,500	405	46	
2,872	54	2,926	76,355	366	47	
14,612	133	14,745	3,49,243	439		
27,904	301	28,205	7,07,161	415		
86,507	2,838	89,345	29,28,021	454		

Statement showing rewards given to police of every denomination whether officers, constables or

Serial number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Rewards from Government.													Total amount distributed in rewards.						
			Number of officers and men rewarded.													To Provincial (armed) Police.	To Provincial (Civil) Police.	To chaukidars.				
			Inspec-tors.		Sub-Inspec-tors.		Head Cons-tables.		Foot Cons-tables.		Mounted cons-tables.	Chaukidars.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.			
			Armed.	Civil.	Armed.	Civil.	Armed.	Civil.	Armed.	Civil.												
1	MEERUT	Meerut	...	1	1	7	3	11	45	104	...	396	56	0	0	434	8	0	1,132	0	0	
2		Aligarh	...	1	...	8	...	16	5	108	...	336	10	0	0	1,205	8	0	837	0	0	
3		Saharanpur	...	1	...	8	1	11	1	105	...	234	115	0	0	786	0	0	804	8	0	
4		Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	15	...	132	18	0	0	67	0	0	433	8	0
5		Bulandshahr	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	54	...	204	...	...	509	8	0	557	0	0
6		Dehra Dún	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	10	25	...	23	24	0	0	148	8	0	64	11	0
		Total	...	2	4	1	32	7	43	63	411	1,325	223	0	0	3,151	0	0	3,828	11	0	
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	...	4	...	8	1	12	1	124	...	112	15	0	0	2,627	0	0	860	0	0	
8		Bijnor	...	...	...	4	2	5	2	34	...	161	19	8	0	141	8	0	364	2	0
9		Moradabad	4	...	5	1	13	1	98	...	306	13	0	0	858	8	0	1,112	13	6
10		Budaun	...	...	...	3	...	9	3	45	...	100	18	0	0	373	0	0	401	8	0
11		Sháhjahánpur	2	...	11	...	12	4	52	...	128	29	0	0	1,016	0	0	526	0	0
12		Pilibhít	1	...	7	...	3	17	6	2	112	54	8	0	203	4	0	225	4	0
		Total	11	...	38	4	54	28	359	2	919	149	0	0	5,219	4	0	3,489	11	6
13	AGRA.	Agra	...	...	...	2	1	11	...	160	...	251	5	0	0	583	0	0	882	0	0
14		Muttra	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	12	52	...	255	46	0	0	392	0	0	1,016	0	0
15		Farukhabad	...	...	...	10	...	6	3	107	...	134	18	0	0	833	0	0	372	0	0
16		Mainpuri	1	...	4	1	5	1	27	...	207	6	0	0	289	8	0	499	0	0
17		Etawah	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	42	...	148	36	0	0	265	0	0	617	0	0
18		Etah	...	...	...	5	2	6	7	67	...	240	83	0	0	347	0	0	1,382	0	0
		Total	...	1	1	1	21	9	32	27	455	...	1,235	194	0	0	2,709	8	0	4,768	0	0
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	...	...	...	14	...	12	...	53	...	166	...	...	692	0	0	506	0	0	
20		Cawnpore	7	...	10	1	5	2	153	1	300	18	0	0	958	13	4	1,041	2	8
21		Fatehpur	...	...	...	5	1	4	2	58	...	158	18	0	0	450	0	0	377	8	0
22		Bánda	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	...	274	...	...	128	0	0	753	8	0	
23		Hamirpur	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	47	...	81	...	...	325	0	0	291	0	0	
24		Jhánsi	...	...	...	1	3	4	21	32	1	237	103	0	0	132	0	0	...	6	...
25	BENARES.	Lalitpur	...	...	...	1	...	3	17	42	2	892	50	0	0	209	4	0	14,041	0	...
26		Jalaun	...	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	8	...	38	5	33	42	409	4	2,108	189	0	0	2,895	1	...	1,988
27	BENARES.	Benares	...	1	4	...	5	4	10	11	96	...	234	33	15	1	557	0	...	4,300
28		Mirzapur	...	...	...	3	1	17	2	69	...	251	18	0	0	251	8	0	495	...	...
29		Jaunpur	...	...	...	5	1	3	3	45	...	136	15	0	0	299	3	3	422	0	0
30		Gházipur	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	18	...	111	20	8	0	171	0	0	184	8	0
31		Ballia	...	...	3	...	13	...	7	...	106	...	197	...	...	764	0	0	729	8	0
		Total	...	1	8	1	27	9	40	16	334	...	929	87	7	1	242	11	3	2,447	8	0
32	GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur	...	3	1	...	4	4	10	28	97	...	526	58	0	0	514	5	8	1,057	1	4
33		Basti	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	17	...	64	...	...	289	0	0	333	0	0	
34		Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	34	...	308	12	0	0	288	0	0	794	0	0
		Total	...	3	1	...	6	4	17	32	148	...	898	70	0	0	1,091	5	8	2,184	1	4
35	KA-MAUN.	Kamaun Division	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	32	...	32	...	...	402	8	0	220	0	0	
36	G.R.P.	Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	3	...	27	...	119	...	347	...	...	...	...	3,203	0	0	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P.	...	7	36	3	190	38	342	208	2,483	6	7,446	912	7	1	20,714	6	3	21,289	15	0
37	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	...	2	...	4	1	25	4	130	...	346	28	0	0	1,054	0	0	905	0	0	
38		Unao	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	69	...	283	...	...	287	0	0	758	8	0	
39		Rae Bareli	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	45	...	271	25	0	0	358	0	0	988	8	0
40		Sitapur	...	...	...	1	...	8	4	38	...	332	22	0	0	298	0	0	964	10	10
41		Hardoi	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	55	...	139	...	...	172	8	0	244	8	0	
42		Kheri	...	...	...	9	...	4	1	48	1	283	14	0	0	347	0	0	813	0	0
		Total	2	...	19	2	51	9	385	1	1,654	89	0	0	2,516	8	0	4,654	2	10
43	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	40	...	193	...	...	327	8	0	533	8	0	
44		Bahraich	...	1	...	3	1	3	6	71	...	328	79	0	0	552	8	0	1,198	0	0	
45		Gonda	1	...	3	...	7	3	78	...	357	18	0	0	654	6	7	921	0	3
46		Sultanpur	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	34	...	228	18	0	0	195	0	0	957	11	6
47		Partabgarh	1	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	389	23	0	0	284	0	0	921	12	0
48		Bara Banki	1	3	2	6	1	47	...	485	28	0	0	227	8	0	563	0	0
		Total	...	1	3	1	16	5	22	22	283	...	1,980	166	0	0	2,240	14	7	5,095	0	0
		Total Oudh	...	1	5	1	35	7	73	31	668	1	3,634	255	0	0	4,757	6	7	9,749	2	10
		GRAND TOTAL	...	8	41	4	234	45	415	239	3,151	7	11,080	1,167	7	1	25,471	12	10	31,039	1	10

VL.

chaukidars from the budget head or from other sources during the year 1897.

Rewards from excise opium and customs departments.

Number of officers and men rewarded.										Total amount distributed in rewards.		
Inspectors.		Sub-Inspectors.		Head-Constables.		Foot Constables.		Mounted constables.	Chaukidars.	To Provincial (armed) Police.	To Provincial (Civil) Police.	To chaukidars.
Armed.	Civil.	Armed.	Civil.	Armed.	Civil.	Armed.	Civil.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...
...	2	...	3	...	4	...	12	...	179 8 0	88 0 0
...
...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	17 0 0	10 0 0
...	3	...	3	...	10	...	13	...	196 8 0	98 0 0
...	1	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	45 0 0	10 0 0
...	1	...	1	1	6	...	9	2 0 0	45 0 0	61 0 0
...	2	...	...	14 0 0
...	7	...	...	41 0 0
...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4 8 0	10 0 0
...
...	2	...	3	1	13	...	22	2 0 0	94 8 0	136 0 0
...	2	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	76 0 0	9 0 0
...
...	2	...	3	...	8	...	15	...	54 0 0	24 0 0
...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	28 0 0	26 0 0
...	2	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	63 9 4	60 4 8
...	1	1	1	4	20	...	4	19 0 0	97 0 0	15 0 0
...	10	1	4	4	42	...	34	19 0 0	318 9 4	134 4 8
1	1	...	300 0 0	...	...
...
...	1	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	2 1 0	7 10 0
...	1	...	2	1	2	...	37 0 0	14 0 0
...	1	...	4	...	4 0 0	24 0 0
...
...	4	2	4	...	...	2	39 0 0	13 0 0	4 4 0
1	1	4	4	4	5	2	17	339 0 0	57 1 0	49 14 0
...	10	...	10	1	85	...	14	5 0 0	272 3 3	50 4 9
...	3	2	4	1	19	...	28	39 0 0	70 1 0	134 8 0
1	...	1	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	10 0 0	48 0 0	...
...
...	2	...	3	...	5	...	23	...	35 0 0	112 0 0
1	...	1	17	2	18	4	112	...	65	54 0 0	425 4 8	296 12 9
...
...	1	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	85 0 0	8 0 0
...
...	1	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	85 0 0	8 0 0
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	185 0 0	...
2	1	1	34	7	35	13	187	2	153	414 0 0	1,361 14 7	722 15 5
...	2	...	7	...	20	1	116	...	3	2 0 0	565 4 0	25 0 0
...	1	...	1	...	...	6	5 0 0	...	21 0 0
...	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	6 0 0	47 0 0	...
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	30 0 0	95 0 0
...	2	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	17 8 0	5 5 3
...
...	2	...	14	1	21	3	124	...	25	13 0 0	639 12 0	146 5 3
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3 7 9	8 0 3
...	4	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	89 0 0	45 0 0
...	2	...	1	...	5	...	15 0 0	17 0 0
1	8	...	5	...	9	...	4	10 0 0	59 10 2	20 13 10
2	4	...	24	4	28	6	136	...	109	116 2 0	3,000 14 0	601 8 0
...	2	...	15	...	21	...	32	...	37	...	1,110 0 0	160 0 0
...	4	59	6	181	...	162	126 2 0	4,307 15 11	852 6 1
3	6	...	47	5	80	9	305	...	187	139 2 0	4,967 11 11	998 11 4
5	9	1	95	12	115	22	492	2	340	553 2 0	6,329 10 6	1,721 10 9

Statement showing rewards given to police of every denomination whether officers, constables or chaurkidars from the budget head or from other sources during the year 1897—(concluded).

Serial number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Rewards from private individuals.											Total amount distributed in rewards.		
			Number of officers and men rewarded.											Total amount distributed in rewards.		
			Inspection.		Sub-Inspection.		Head constables.		Foot Constables.		Mounted Constables.	Chaukidars.	To Provincial (armed) Police.	To Provincial (Civil) Police.	To chaukidars.	
			Armed.	Civil.	Armed.	Civil.	Armed.	Civil.	Armed.	Civil.						
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.														
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	9	...	63	...	71 0 0	104 0 0	
2		Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	225 0 0
3		Saharanpur	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	26	...	34	...	63 0 0	35 0 0
4		Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5 0 0	...	...
6		Dehra Dún	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	12	...	1	...	142 0 0	2 0 0
		Total	...	1	...	6	...	8	...	47	...	244	5 0 0	276 0 0	366 0 0	
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	8 5 4	16 10 8
8		Bijnor	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	5	...	11	...	5 0 0	45 0 0
9		Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	...	...	...
10		Budaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Sháhjahánpur	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	10	...	4	...	168 0 0	16 0 0	
12		Pilibhít	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	6	...	...	15 0 0	75 0 0	...
		Total	...	2	...	6	2	4	9	23	...	36	39 0 0	256 5 4	77 10 8	
13	AGRA.	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	...
14		Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	11 0 0	6 0 0
15		Farukhabad	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	38 0 0	8 0 0
16		Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Etáwáh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4 0 0	5 0 0
18		Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	10	...	6	...	65 0 0	19 0 0
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	95 0 0	15 0 0
20		Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		Fatehpur	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4 0 0	...
22		Bánda	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	150 0 0	5 0 0
23		Hámípur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Jhánsi	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	29 8 0	10 0 0
25	BENARES.	Lalitpur	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	20 0 0	...
26		Jalaun	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208 8 0	30 0 0
27		Benares	...	3	...	8	1	9	6	39	...	2	15 0 0	592 12 0	6 0 0	
28		Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		Gházípur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2 0 0	...
31	GOLAKH. PUL.	Ballia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	77 0 0
32		Gorakhpur	...	3	...	8	1	9	6	40	...	27	15 0 0	594 12 0	83 0 0	
33		Basti	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	13 0 0	88 0 0	...
34		Azamgarh	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	106 8 0	21 0 0
		Total	...	...	1	2	...	4	2	5	...	2	13 0 0	191 8 0	21 0 0
35	KAM. AUN.	Kamaun Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	G. R. P.	Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	4	...	4	...	16	...	19	...	...	...	644 8 0	...
		Total, N.-W. P.	...	10	1	38	3	51	18	154	...	319	72 0 0	2,329 9 4	596 10 8	
37	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	...	1	...	1	2	26	8	214	...	11	22 0 0	467 6 0	15 12 0	
38		Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		Rae Bareli	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30 0 0	...
40		Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41		Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42		Kheri	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	4 0 0	15 0 0
		Total	...	1	...	4	2	26	8	219	...	21	22 0 0	661 6 0	60 12 0	
43	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	100 0 0	0 8 0
44		Bahraich	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	17	...	35 0 0	53 0 0
45		Gonda	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	31 0 0	97 8 0
46		Sultánpur	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	149 0 0	36 0 0
47		Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48		Bara Banki	...	1	...	3	1	...	4	3	...	24	15 0 0	...	...
		Total	...	1	...	10	2	1	4	15	...	67	52 0 0	118 0 0	76 0 0	
		Total Oudh	...	2	...	14	4	27	12	234	...	88	67 0 0	433 0 0	263 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL	...	12	1	52	7	78	30	388	...	407	89 0 0	1,094 6 0	323 12 0	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 0 0	3,423 15 4	920 6 8

Statement of additional police quartered as a punitive measure during the year 1897.

Districts	Name of place where quartered	Strength of additional police				Total annual cost of additional police including all contingencies	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional police	Current period for which quartered	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional police is quartered since the date of original quartering	Reasons for quartering of the police.
		Inspectors	Sub Inspectors	Head constables	Foot constables					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sabarámpur,	Villages Ran khandi and Biala, Police Circle Deo band		1	4		Rs a p 752 0 0	Nos $\frac{1381}{VIII-531B}$, dated 1st December 1893, No $\frac{687}{VIII-631B}$, dated 13th July 1896, No. $\frac{1116}{VIII-611C}$ 10, dated 31st October 1896, 1506 and No $\frac{1506}{VIII-611C}$, dated 19th November 1897	For a period of five years from 1st December 1893	40	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants
Aligarh	Villages Kalwa and Sanjar, Police Circle Sonri		1	1		702 0 0	No $\frac{885}{VIII-251B}$ 10, dated 2nd July 1897,	For one year from 1st August 1897	2	Owing to the acts causing wrongful damage to a telegraph wire in the villages at Kalwa and Sanjar
Pilibhit	Village Mighora,		1	6		900 0 0	No $\frac{716}{VIII-872D}$, dated 7th May 1897	For one year from 1st June 1897.	4	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants
Moradabad,	Village Tnoul, Police Circle Behra			2		198 12 0	No $\frac{1380}{VIII-219E}$, dated 12th October 1897	For one year from 1st December 1897	.	Ditto
Muttia ..	Guteri Police Circle, Sahpan,		1	1		631 0 0	No $\frac{112}{VIII-519B}$, dated 7th February 1894	To end of March 1897	7	Ditto
Unao	Village Kauwan,			14		492 0 0	Nos $\frac{896}{VIII-551C}$, dated 7th May 1896 and 1403 No $\frac{1403}{VIII-551C}$, dated 18th October 1897	From 1st August 1896,	12	Ditto

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No $\frac{710}{\text{VIII}-\frac{576A}{6}-6}$ OF 1898.

FROM

W H. L IMPEY, Esq ,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N -W PROVINCES AND OUDH,

To

J. B. THOMSON, Esq ,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

N -W PROVINCES AND OUDH.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 12TH SEPTEMBER 1898

SIR,

POLICE DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt, on the 22nd August, of your Report on the Administration of the Police of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st December 1897. The preparation of the returns in the new forms recently prescribed by the Government of India was the chief cause of the delay. The tabular statements entered in Part II of the report have, in accordance with the orders of Government, been considerably curtailed and simplified. It is observed, however, that the percentages worked out are still very numerous, and I am to suggest that those now given in paragraph 25 should be accepted in place of those calculated by excluding sanitary offences and offences under special and local laws only.

2 Including cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cognizable cases of every description alleged to have occurred which came to the notice of the Magistrates or the police during the year amounted to 277,582, of which 17,378 were Magistrates' cases (*i e*, complaints made to, or cases instituted by, Magistrates), and 260,204 were police cases (*i e*, cases reported to or taken up by police officers). Of the Magistrates' cases, half were dismissed either summarily or after enquiry. Only 2,484 cases, mostly of theft, were referred to the police for investigation, of which 600 came into court and resulted in convictions to the number of 391, or 65 per cent. Magistrates at the same time convicted in 3,214 cases which were not referred to the police at all for investigation, of which the greater part consisted of public nuisances. Of the police cases proper for disposal (260,204), comprising 814 cases pending from the previous year, 2,631 cases taken up by the police otherwise than on report, and 256,759 cases reported to the police during the year, 135,515, or 52 per cent, were investigated with the following result: 999 cases remained under investigation at the close of the year, 10,269, or 7 per cent, were not sent before the courts by the police (the accused, if any, being released on account of

insufficient evidence), 84,628, or 62 per cent, were forwarded to Magistrates, and 39,619, or 29 per cent, remained either undetected or, if detected, the accused were not apprehended. Judged by the action of the supervising Magistrates, the police appear to have exercised with discretion their power of declining to investigate cases, and of refraining after investigation from forwarding the accused to a Magistrate. They declined to investigate 124,689 cases, or 48 per cent of the total reported, and in only 506 instances, chiefly theft and house-breaking, were they directed by a Magistrate to make an investigation after such refusal. The percentage of cases investigated, 52, is a mean between two extremes: under the important heads of serious crime practically all cases were investigated, but under those crimes of common occurrence which may be divided into petty and serious, with a preponderance of petty cases, the percentage of investigation fell to a low point, such as under house trespass with intent to commit an offence, 34, and ordinary theft, 46. Out of the 10,269 cases not forwarded after investigation to court by the police on account of insufficient evidence, only 1,281, or 12 per cent, were sent for by the Magistrates, the trials which followed in court ending in conviction in 1,114 cases. In addition to the 84,628 cases sent before Magistrates by the police during the year, 2,536 had remained over from the previous year, making 86,964 in all to be disposed of by the courts. deducting the few cases declared to be non-cognizable or not to have occurred, 74,627, or 90 per cent, of those disposed of resulted in conviction, the percentage being lowest under the heads of murder in *dakuoti* (50), poisoning (52), and serious mischief (53).

3 Owing to the alterations that have recently been made in the form of the annual returns (Statements A and B), it is not possible to compare the figures for 1897 in all particulars with those for 1896. It appears, however, that the total volume of cognizable crime dealt with by Magistrates and police in 1897 exceeded that of 1896 (234,274) by 43,308 cases: the number of persons brought before the courts in 1897 was greater by some 26,000 than those tried in 1896, and a larger proportion of those tried were convicted. The increase in crime in 1897 fell mostly under the head of minor offences against property and house-breaking, and was only to be expected in a year of famine and distress. The figures quoted by you in paragraph 4 show that since 1895 there has been a progressive increase in the reports of cognizable crime from 200,000 in 1895 to over 250,000 in 1897. Under non-cognizable crime both the cases and the persons concerned show a decrease in 1897, 82,301 cases were instituted by 'complaint or taken up by a Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the police, as compared with 96,535 in 1896, and the number of persons against whom process issued declined from 109,283 in 1896 to 92,560 in 1897. The largest decrease occurred under the heads of hurt and municipal offences. It is satisfactory to note that the police were employed to investigate only 1,116 cases, which is probably the lowest number on record. Including 1,080 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the total number for disposal in 1897 amounted to 83,381, of which 28,873 were

dismissed without trial, 475 were found to be non-cognizable or not to have occurred, 13,944 were compounded or withdrawn, 1,119 were pending at the close of the year, and 38,970, or 46 per cent, were tried by the courts, 22,198, or 57 per cent, ending in conviction

The cases falling under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code, Public Nuisances, are recorded at a very high figure—3,311 as against 860 in 1896. An explanation of the increase is required

4 The most important point connected with the returns of the past year is the effect on crime of the high prices which prevailed throughout the year—a question which has been exhaustively dealt with in Chapter XI of the Resolution on the Administration of Famine Relief during 1896 and 1897, from which extracts are quoted below. It was pointed out in that Resolution that crime which is associated with turbulence, violence, public disorder, or concerted outrages in which whole classes of the community are associated was conspicuously moderate in its character and dimensions. Cases of rioting and unlawful assembly were even less frequent than in ordinary years. Though *dakats* and robbery were more numerous than usual during the famine period, “very many of these crimes were merely ‘technical *dakats*,’ free to a greater extent than usual from the aggravated features which would have indicated a general spirit of turbulence. They consisted commonly of isolated cases of plunder of grain carts or stores by knots of hungry and unarmed villagers.” Simple or ordinary crime, which is the natural outcome of privation and distress, as was to be expected, increased, and there was found to be “simultaneity, if not a closer connection, between the movement of crime and the movement of prices. As prices fell in March, crime decreased rapidly and reached its minimum in April, when prices also were at their lowest. Thereafter crime increased as prices again became more stringent and did not begin to sink till the early staples of the autumn harvest became available in the villages at the end of August.”

“The chief increase of crime occurred under the head of those offences which are classed as theft or house-breaking according as they are committed outside or inside a dwelling. The reported cases of theft and house-breaking during the twelve months exceeded by 38 per cent the previous year’s return. But even this high total will not perhaps be thought excessive as the record of this sort of crime among a population of nearly 46 millions suffering from famine or famine prices. A large proportion of these crimes were of a very trivial description, such as pilfering or snatching of grain or other food, or field thefts when the standing crops were ripe. Petty offences of this class, committed under the pressure of hunger, were naturally and properly treated by Magistrates with exceptional lenience and generally punished by merely nominal sentences, while organized and violent crime was sternly repressed. The return of reported offences during the famine months shows that general crime, though of increased volume, moved on the ordinary lines. It rose, as usual, in the winter months, when field labour is slack, reaching a maximum in January, which was followed by a very sharp fall. The movement was accentuated by the special conditions of the year. The great extension of outdoor relief in January 1897 had its response in the extraordinarily rapid decline in crime, the fall being most marked in the crime classed as

theft and burglary The decrease continued through March and April, when the spring harvest brought both food and employment During May crime remained stationary in some districts, but showed in others a tendency to rise, which was accentuated in June and July This movement is usual, but here, again, it was exaggerated by the desertion by the people in those months of the relief works which had afforded so much support to the labouring classes By August the early crops were reaching maturity, and crime tended to resume its normal dimensions By the close of the famine in September there was little to notice beyond the ordinary fluctuations and the natural results on the crime rate of continued high prices

" It may be observed that the increase of ordinary crime was not confined to the distressed districts, but was shared by districts where there had been no general failure of crops and no distress among the rural population No doubt the pressure of high prices, which fell heavily on all who had to purchase their food, stimulated crime even where there had been no crop failure or want of usual employment The relief measures went far to equalize the conditions affecting crime in all districts "

5 In paragraph 9 you deal with professional crime, the figures

	Cases	Persons			
	Occurred	Tried		Convicted	
	1897	1896	1897	1896	1897
<i>Dakarti</i>	608	2,751	4,249	754	1,928
Robbery	838	978	1,010	632	699
Cattle-theft	1,713	773	1,119	561	859

for which, given in Statement D, show a considerable increase as compared with previous years, especially under the heads of *dakarti* and cattle-theft The districts of Jhānsi, Bareilly, Pilibhīt, and Agra were conspicuous for the worst

form of *dakarti*—attacks on houses by gangs of desperate men armed with fire-arms The gangs consisted to a great extent of men from Native States banded together to commit raids in British territory, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is glad to acknowledge the great assistance rendered to the police by the authorities of the Gwalior and Rāmpur States in dealing with these offenders The success of the police in hunting down gangs of *dakarts* was most marked You are able to report that there does not appear to be any *dakart* leader of renown at large—a result due in great part to the good work done by the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors named by you The question of taking action, wherever possible, under section 216A of the Indian Penal Code, against the harbourers of *dakarts* and robbers has received much attention during the year, with, in some instances, very satisfactory results The general increase in cattle-theft is attributed to the prevailing scarcity on the whole, the crime was well dealt with, the percentage of convictions secured showing a substantial increase. The Government attaches much importance to the development of the system of registration of sales of cattle, which is entirely voluntary, not so much on account of the number of thefts which may be detected thereby, but because it provides to honest dealers a means of proving their good faith. Though the submission of separate cattle-theft reports has been discontinued, statistics showing

the number of sales of cattle registered at police stations and at markets for all districts in the provinces should be given in the police report and compared with the figures for the previous year

Heinous crime of other descriptions, especially murder, homicide, and kidnapping, also rose as compared with the previous year in some instances, such as grievous hurt and rioting, the rise was inconsiderable. Several important coining cases were detected, but you report that for the most part the cases under this head, which showed a considerable increase, consisted of passing copper coins silvered over.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner regrets to observe the very large number of cases of mischief to cattle, chiefly by poisoning, in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, which together accounted for half the cases for the United Provinces. In many of the district notices you have quoted the exact number of cattle-poisoning cases, which are mixed up in the provincial returns with other cases of mischief to animals: as the crime of cattle-poisoning appears to be on the increase, the figures for cattle-poisoning should be separately given in your reports for each district in the provinces. The matter attracted the attention of the Government when dealing with the Chemical Examiner's Report for 1897. You observe that the demand for hides and the absence of any check on the sale of arsenic facilitate the commission of the offence; and that it is suspected that influential persons abet the commission of the crime. In Ballia a person was caught distributing arsenic which he had obtained from Calcutta. In Unao the increase in the crime is attributed to the high prices prevailing for leather well-buckets and to the proximity of the Cawnpore hide market. In Sitapur the villagers, it is said, were led to believe that their cattle were dying of epidemic disease, while the *Chamárs* were secretly poisoning them. The question of the advisability of endeavouring by legislation to restrict and regulate the sale and possession of poisons was considered by this Government in 1896 on a reference from the Government of India. Until such legislation is undertaken, the periodic outbreaks of cattle-poisoning must be dealt with and suppressed by the methods hitherto in force, which were laid down in 1881 (page 198—VI, Manual of Government Orders). It appears that hide purchasers and contractors are being watched, and that several exemplary punishments were imposed during the past year.

6 Considerable progress was made in 1897 towards the completion of the reforms sanctioned by the Government on the recommendation of the Police Committee, a sum of over two lakhs of rupees was devoted to this purpose, raising the total expenditure to Rs. 54,63,204. The total strength of the force was slightly raised, and amounted to 25,711 officers and men, of whom 22,751 were Provincial, 2,179 Municipal and Cantonment, and 781 Railway Police. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is glad to receive your assurance that the tone of the force is improving, a conclusion which

is borne out by the substantial decrease in the punishments inflicted during the year. The good conduct of the armed police is especially noticeable, and the percentage of punishments of the civil police is gradually approximating more closely to the low figure customary with the armed branch of the force. His Honor attaches great importance to a prompt and liberal distribution of rewards both to the provincial and rural police in the case of exceptionally good service, and is glad to learn that the number of men rewarded both by promotion and otherwise and the amount of money paid away in rewards exceed considerably the figures of the preceding year. You notice, however, that in some districts the unexpended balances of the grant for rewards to rural police were large, and that more might have been done in granting rewards in cases of cattle-theft. It has come to the notice of Government that, in spite of the orders on the subject, the authorized rewards are frequently not paid by Magistrates in cases under the Arms Act. There can be no doubt that more attention would be paid by the police to their duties both under the Arms and Excise Acts if convictions were invariably followed by the distribution of the rewards prescribed by the rules. The necessity of granting rewards in Arms Act cases has been recently impressed upon the Magistrates, but I am to suggest that, as an additional precaution, it should be made the duty of the Court Inspector, when the circumstances are appropriate, to bring the rules to the notice of the convicting Magistrate and to apply for the authorized rewards on behalf of the police officers concerned. With a liberal system of rewards, the complaints at present received by the Government of the slackness of the police in the administration of these Acts would doubtless be less frequent.

7 Statistics relating to the various divisions show that the reports of

Division	Incidence of serious crime per 10,000 of population	Percentage of cases convicted to cases reported	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of
Meerut	12.3	35.8	82.2
Agra	15.3	40.7	80.6
Rohilkhand	14.3	43.7	83.6
Allahabad	24.1	51.0	90.6
Benares	14.0	44.8	86.7
Gorakhpur	12.6	52.6	88.2
Lucknow	24.2	38.0	88.7
Fyzabad	15.0	44.8	88.8
Total for North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17.0	44.1	87.0
Total for North-Western Provinces and Oudh in 1896	13.6	39.9	83.3

serious crime were again low in Meerut and Gorakhpur, the figures for the Agra, Rohilkhand, Benares, and Fyzabad Divisions all approximated to normal, while in Allahabad and Lucknow they were exceptionally high. Within the divisions there are some noticeable variations. Thus in Rohilkhand, Bareilly had a

percentage of reports of 12.8, and the adjoining district, Pilibhiti, of 20.2, in the Benares Division, a percentage of 9.1 in Ballia contrasts markedly with one of 22.7 in Benares district, and in the Fyzabad Division, Sultanpur with a percentage of 11.9 stands next to Partabgarh with a percentage of 22.2. The high figures for the Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions are due in great part to the large number of reports in Bundelkhand (Jhansi, 40.7 per 10,000 of population, Jalaun, 37.1) and

in Hardoi (31 8) respectively. From the above figures cases declared to be false have been excluded. You appear to have ample reason for your conclusion that more care and exercise of judgment is required in many districts before cases are expunged from the register, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner trusts that Magistrates of districts will pay special attention to the subject.

In the matter of detection of crime and prosecution of cases the Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Fyzabad, and Benares Divisions show the best results, and among districts Azamgarh, Hamirpur, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Cawnpore, Banda, Unao, Gonda, and Bara Banki. Under each of the two tests the figures for 1897 show a considerable improvement over those of 1896.

8. The provincial figures relating to the working of the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code (sections 109 and 110) quoted in paragraph 51 of your report cannot be reconciled with those given in Statement A, and it is not quite clear how the latter have been compiled, as the statistics of persons required to give security for keeping the peace under section 107 do not appear to be shown separately from other cases under Chapter VIII-B of the Criminal Procedure Code. Taking, however, the figures given in paragraph 51, it appears that the police showed more activity in putting in force the preventive sections of the Code against vagrants, suspected persons, and habitual offenders, as 3,945 persons were proceeded against as compared with 2,846 in 1896. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner regrets to observe that ten districts are named as having comparatively neglected to take due advantage of the powers conferred on the authorities in this respect. As remarked in the review of your report for 1896, the Government attaches much importance to the proper working of these provisions of the law. The total number of time-expired convicts on the rolls at the end of the year reached the large number of 39,081, and Mr LaTouche fully concurs in your remarks regarding the necessity of reducing these unwieldy registers, so that the surveillance exercised over those who really require watching may become more effective. The anthropometric system was found of much use during the year in facilitating the detection of previous offenders, but it is to be superseded by the system of finger impressions, for the introduction of which materials have been collected.

9. The re-organization of the rural police in Oudh districts on the expiry of the revenue engagements appears to be a work of much difficulty; but little progress was made during the year. The first district in which action was taken was Sultanpur, in four parganas of which the rural police rate was imposed under section 13, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act V of 1894, with effect from 1st April 1897. Correspondence took place with reference to the imposition of the rate in the districts of Unao, Sitapur, and Hardoi, but final proposals have not yet been received. The reasons for the various alterations in

the strength of the force noted in paragraph 22 of the report are not apparent, but the result compares as follows with that for 1896 —

	1896	1897
Number of <i>chaukidars</i> paid in cash—		
By Government	14,844	14,815
By <i>zamindars</i>	8,503	8,087
Number of <i>chaukidars</i> remunerated by <i>jagirs</i> or wages in kind	6,286	5,303
Total	29,633	28,205

With a reduction of 1,428 in the total number of *chaukidars* in Oudh, the number of inhabitants to each *chaukidar* has risen from 394 in 1896 to 415 in 1897, but still falls considerably short of the average proportion in the North-Western Provinces (472). The Government trusts that the proposals which are under consideration for bringing *chaukidars* on the cash list will be submitted at an early date.

10 As you remark, the duties falling on the police during the year were exceptionally heavy they had to deal with a greatly increased volume of crime and a much larger number of offenders than in the previous year, while the resources of the armed police were strained to the utmost during the famine in providing guards and escorts for prisoners and treasure. Towards the close of the year men were required for plague duty at Hardwar, and the reserves were much depleted. Your report bears ample evidence to the improvement in the work turned out, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner concurs in the conclusions recorded by you in paragraph 6 —

“The police of these provinces have had much harder work to do during 1897 than in any previous year and have done it better—much of the work which had to be performed has no doubt not, in many instances, been very difficult as regards detection in the case of petty offences, but the extra strain thrown on them has been great, and their energies have been taxed to an unusual degree throughout most of the year. The past year has been one of a most trying nature and been beset with many difficulties. The conditions were exceptional, and I maintain that the subordinate police, both of the armed and the civil branches, have loyally answered to the special call made on them, and have performed their duties extremely well. They have had extra duties to perform in connection with both famine and plague and have acquitted themselves creditably.”

As regards the gazetted officers, you report that all, with few exceptions, have worked well and done their best. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the officers of the force for their good services, and the names of those mentioned by you as having done exceptionally good work have been noted. I am to thank you for your efficient control of the Department during the year, and for a careful and useful report.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

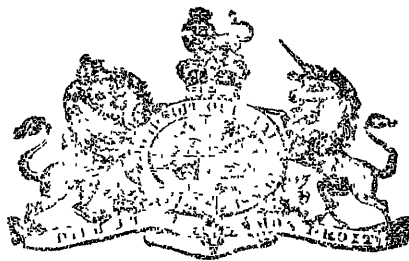
W H L. IMPEY,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE
OF THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1895.

By A. W. CRUICKSHANK, Esq., C.S.,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

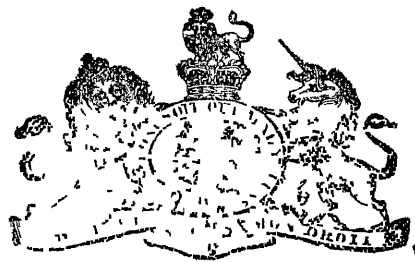


ALLAHABAD:
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Press,
1896.

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REPORT on the Administration of the Police of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

PART I

No. $\frac{1805A}{H-14}$ OF 1896.

FROM,

A. W. CRUICKSHANK, Esq, C S,
OFFG INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

TO,

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
POLICE DEPARTMENT,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Dated Naam Tal, the 22nd July 1896.

SIR,

I have the honor to report on the administration of the police in these provinces for the year ending 31st December 1895. Mr. J. B Thomson held charge of the department all the year, except from 20th July to 31st August, during which period Mr. E. Berrill, Deputy Inspector-General, held charge. I took charge on the 16th April last.

2 The report has, as usual, been divided into three parts. The first part contains the information required by the Government of India, and deals with the provincial statistics as a whole; the second deals more particularly with the working of the police in the districts of the two provinces, both generally and in respect of serious crime, while the third contains a detailed review of the district reports and returns.

3 *Statement A, Part I, Return of cognizable crime* 2,23,353 cognizable crimes were reported during the year, against 2,03,346 in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of crimes reported under each class for the last eight years, the increase of 20,007 reports being thus accounted for —

Class	
I	+ 43
II	+ 227
III	+ 13,237
IV	— 187
V	+ 5,692
VI	+ 384
Sanitary offences,	+ 611
<hr/>	
+ 20,194	
— 187	
<hr/>	
+ 20,007	

Year.	Class I.	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI.	Sanitary offences	Total including sanitary offences	Total excluding sanitary offences.
1888	1,612	7,615	68,358	625	84,407	4,574	24,852	1,92,076	1,67,224
1889	1,672	7,525	75,978	554	87,999	4,542	26,552	2,04,825	1,78,273
1890	1,703	7,111	83,892	502	94,486	5,243	23,605	2,16,542	1,92,937
1891	1,616	7,002	88,819	441	94,591	5,432	15,979	2,13,880	1,97,901
1892	1,573	7,502	72,916	446	80,083	3,582	16,998	1,83,102	1,66,104
1893	1,712	7,055	69,989	705	79,155	3,640	20,259	1,83,435	1,63,176
1894	1,661	7,680	88,683	663	79,582	3,656	21,431	2,03,346	1,81,915
1895	1,694	7,907	1,01,920	476	85,274	4,040	22,042	2,23,353	2,01,311

The percentage of the total crime reported represented by each class is as follows —

Class	Percentage
I	0.8
II	3.5
III	45.6
IV	0.2
V	38.2
VI	1.8
Sanitary offences	9.9

As in 1894, the increase in crime has chiefly occurred under class III (serious offences against person and property). Out of the total increase of 20,007 cases, no less than 13,237 cases fall under this head, cases of burglary (serial no. 36) having again increased (from 85,483 to 98,565). An increase of 5,692 is also noticeable under class V (minor offences against property), chiefly under cattle theft (1,222 cases), ordinary theft (3,505 cases), and receiving stolen property (921 cases).

Distress was noticed in last year's report as existing towards the close of the year, and in 1895 this was intensified when the rainfall in most of the districts of the United Provinces proved to be untimely and deficient in quantity. This resulted in a number of people being driven by want to petty thefts and burglaries, who would not in ordinary years have joined the ranks of the criminal classes.

It must also be noted that a share of the increase in reports is due to more full information having been given as to the occurrence of burglaries, in consequence of the operation of the new rules for limiting investigations by the Police to those petty burglaries only, in which complainants asked for inquiry. While the number of reports of burglaries which actually happened increased, it is probable that the loss in a very large number of cases was minimised or altogether suppressed by the householder, to avoid the trouble of a police investigation. Doubtless this was in many cases done in collusion with the police, who would be quite as keen as the householder in avoiding the trouble of inquiry in cases where success seemed very problematic.

The increase in cattle theft reports is mostly due to the police having been awakened to more careful inquiry as to the fact of thefts of animals not being suppressed by the euphemism of calling them strays. Although some districts have no increase of offences under sanitary laws to record, the increased vigor, noticed in the report for 1894, as characterising the administration in this respect, was more than maintained on the whole in 1895.

There was an increase in the following —

Serial number	Name of offence	Class,	Excess of reports in 1895 over 1894
3	Offences relating to coin, stamps, &c *	I	74
5	Offences relating to public justice *		30
7	Personating a soldier		5
10	Murder by ...		12
13	Attempts at murder		13
14	Culpable Homicide *	II	16
19	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property, &c		11
20	Grievous hurt §		238
21	Attempt to cause hurt §		27
22	Minor offences relating to property, &c		51
24	... §	III	49
26	... lawfully obtaining a minor, &c		8
27	... slaves		1
30	Dakaiti §		91
32	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs		2
33	Robbery with hurt by other means	V	22
33	Robbery in dwelling house §		32
35	... between sunset and sunrise		3
36	... or maiming any animal *		141
37	... §		13,082
38	Robbery with hurt by dakaiti §	V	47
43	... house breaking *		8
			148

Serial number	Name of offence.	Class	Excess of reports in 1895 over 1894
44	Theft of cattle \$		1,222
...	Ordinary Theft *		3,505
45	Criminal breach of trust *	V	112
46	Receiving stolen property *		921
48	Breaking closed receptacle \$		34
50	Vagrancy and bad character *		453
51	Offences against Gambling Act \$	VI	4
54	Do do Railway Laws *		6
55	Do do Salt and Custom Laws		5
57 and 58	Sanitary offences *		611
Total increase			20,984
And a decrease in			
1	Abetment of offence not committed, &c		1
4	Abetting commission of offence by public	I	1
6	Harboursing an offender *		27
9	Rioting or unlawful assembly \$		37
11	Murder by daktars		2
12	Murder by poison		4
15	Other murders *		6
16	Rape \$		28
17	Unnatural offences \$		23
18	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	II	26
23	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide *		23
25	Hurt by dangerous weapon *		16
28	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, &c		5
29	Criminal force to public servants or women, &c \$		47
31	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt *		19
33	Preparation and assembly for daktari \$		1
34	Other robberies \$	III	4
39	Serious mischief and cognate offences \$		180
40	Belonging to gangs of thugs, daktars, &c		6
41	Wrongful restraint and confinement \$		176
42	Rash act causing hurt, &c	IV	9
47	Compulsory labor		2
49	Criminal or house trespass \$	V	250
56	Offences against religion	VI	21
	Offences against Arms Act *		63
Total decrease			977

Net increase 20,007.

The offences marked * showed an increase and those marked \$ a decrease in 1894

4 The police investigated 1,17,810 cases, or 53 per cent. of the total number of cases reported, compared with 52 in 1894, when the number of cases investigated was 1,06,587. In 1891, 1892 and 1893 the percentages were 68, 67 and 60, respectively. The cause of the gradual decrease, which is due to the issue of circular No 3, dated the 7th April 1893, was explained in previous years. In so far as the time of the Police and people is not any longer wasted in trivial cases, this decrease is matter for congratulation. Enquiries by order of magistrates in cognizable cases in 1895 show a further decrease, the number being 4,053, against 4,682, and 5,155 in 1894 and 1893. Nearly two-thirds (2,656) of these cases fell under petty thefts (1,326), criminal or house trespass (419), vagrancy (637), and public and local nuisances (274).

3,780 cases out of the total number (4,364) instituted on petition to magistrates, were investigated by the Police. Of these, 1,451 cases were convicted, or about 38 per cent.

5 73,735 cases were decided during the year, against 65,850 in 1894, and 64,550 in 1893—an increase of 10.7 per cent. Of these, 63,812 ended in conviction, against 55,622 in 1894 and 54,187 in 1893. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided (87) shows a noticeable advance on the figure (84) in 1893 and 1894. The percentages of police cases convicted to police cases investigated is 54, against 52 in 1894 and 49 in 1893, while the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested is 82, compared with 80 in 1893 and 1894.

The proportion of convictions, both of cases and persons, for the last five years is given in the following statement for each class separately, as well as on the total record of crime (excluding sanitary offences) —

	Percentage of all cases convicted to decided.						Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided						Percentage of persons convicted in police cases, to persons arrested by the Police						Percentage of persons convicted in police cases, to persons sent up for trial					
	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
Class I ...	76	74	76	76	75	80	76	74	76	76	75	80	70	67	72	64	67	69	65	62	64	61	62	64
" II ...	74	72	71	74	75	75	74 ⁵	72	72	74	75	75	67	62	64	67	68	67	63	59	59	62	63	63
" III ...	78	79	77	78	79	84	78	79	77	78	79	84	70	72	69	70	70	77	68	69	67	67	68	74
" IV ...	51	56	52	42	49	55	57	56	50	41	45	58	66	34	43	69	53	51	63	34	43	64	52	50
" V ..	83	83	82	81	83	86	83	83	82	82	83	86	79	79	78	79	80	82	78	78	77	78	78	80
" VI ...	91	91	93	92	91	92	92	91	93	92	91	92	90	90	91	91	90	92	89	88	90	91	90	90

(Excluding sanitary offences Serials 57 and 58)											
			1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895			
Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of ...			80 78	81 00	79 34	79 50	80 95	83 89			
Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of			74 45	74 44	72 60	71 95	74 01	76 66			

The averages of the five preceding years were—

(*Excluding sanitary offences.*)

Cases convicted to cases disposed of	...	80 32
Persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	..	73 49

It may be noticed that the percentages of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by the police have fallen 1 per cent in class II and 2 per cent in class IV, to this extent indicating that arrests have been made with slightly less caution. A similar decrease of 2 per cent in the percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial, tends to show less careful prosecutions. With these insignificant exceptions, the figures show a perceptible, and in many cases marked, improvement.

6. Of the property reported to have been stolen, 31 71 is this year recorded as having been recovered, against 31 47 in 1894. This proportion of stolen property recovered is no longer considered as a real test of police work, recoveries being so often fortuitous.

7 The following table gives the statistics of police administration in these Provinces during 1895, as compared with those of the Panjáb and Lower Provinces for the same period—

Province.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases decided	Percentage of convictions in cases decided	Number of cases investigated	Percentage of cases investigated to reported	Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated	Percentage of police cases convicted to decided	Number of persons arrested by the police	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested in police cases	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to cases decided	Amount of property stolen	Recovered	Percentage of recovery	Percentage of incidence of crime per 10,000 of population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Including sanitary offences (Serial Nos 57 and 58)</i>														
North Western Provinces and Oudh	2,23,353	73,735	87	1,17,810	53	54	85	96,128	82	80	20,54,708	6,51,649	32	48
Panjáb	70,760	50,903	91	55,546	77	50	79	48,980	71	69	10,86,509	4,40,823	40	34
Bengal	1,36,777	77,548	77	1,03,994	75	57	85	85,661	75	74	14,58,618	2,51,453	17	19
<i>Excluding sanitary offences (Serial Nos 57 and 58)</i>														
North Western Provinces and Oudh	2,01,311	51,071	84	95,651	45	45	84	71,541	78	75	20,54,706	6,51,647	32	43
Panjáb	50,433	30,875	92	36,865	72	40	70	30,484	61	58	10,86,105	4,40,419	40	24
Bengal	1,01,784	42,687	61	69,097	67	31	75	49,520	62	61	14,58,612	2,51,450	17	14

differs so much as from 19 to 48 per 10,000 of population, and where race, climate and conditions of life are so widely different, detailed comparison is useless.

It is obvious that the investigations by the police are regulated by different rules in these three provinces, and the figures in columns 6 and 7 cannot be criticised from a common standpoint.

With regard to the proportion of cases convicted to decided, and also of persons convicted to arrested, and to the police work of the United Provinces does not suffer by comparison, as far as the figures go, with that of Bengal and the Panjáb.

8 It is satisfactory to note that the number of non-cognizable offences, which the police were employed to investigate, has again considerably decreased this year to 3,024. The number was.—

In 1891	..	..	5,322
„ 1892	..	..	8,081
„ 1893	..	..	4,343
„ 1894	..	..	3,703

1,003 cases out of the 3,024 fell under the Excise and Opium Acts, leaving a balance of 2,021 cases of these, the number of investigations were considerable under the following serials —

No. 4, offences against public peace	...	...	175
„ 17, voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	220
„ 29, security for keeping the peace on conviction	.	.	319
Railway Act	..	..	435
Cantonment Act	..	..	213

In 73,486 non-cognizable cases process was issued against 1,24,540 persons, of whom 1,21,267 actually appeared before the courts. Of these 75,956, or 62 per cent., were either discharged or acquitted, against 64 per cent. in 1894.

Professional crimes of thagi, dakarti, robbery and poisoning.

9. There were no cases of thagi or river dakarti during the year

The returns show a large increase in the number of dakartis, no less than 246 cases having occurred in 1895, against 193 in 1894. The increase is in a great measure to be attributed to the high prices which prevailed throughout the year in consequence of the scanty rainfall.

One hundred and thirty nine cases were brought before the courts, of these, sixty-six resulted in conviction, forty eight in acquittal or discharge, and twenty-five remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to reports, excluding pending cases, was 29.86, and that of convictions to cases disposed of in court 57.89. These figures show that the results were better in 1895 than in 1894, in which year the corresponding percentages were 29.09 and 54.54. Of 2,607 persons supposed to have been concerned in cases of the year, 847 were arrested, 276 were convicted, 359 were acquitted or discharged, 7 died or escaped before trial, 29 were dealt with under sections not relating to dakarti, 24 were admitted as Queen's evidence and 152 remained under trial at the close of the year. The average number of persons convicted per case of dakarti convicted was 4.18. The percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were tried out was 43.46, against 43.21 in the previous year.

The vigorous action of the Police in 1895, and to some extent also in 1894, in hunting down organized gangs of dakartis has had the effect of still further reducing the number of cases of dakarti in which fire-arms were used, only thirty-six such cases having occurred in 1895, against 45 in 1894. Fourteen of these 36 cases were prosecuted to conviction during the year, and two others after the commencement of the current year, so that on the whole the Police may be said to have shown no deterioration in their work in respect of this class of cases. The districts of Sháh-jáhanpur, Agra, Nain Tal and Pilibhit were responsible for the greatest number of cases of armed dakarti during the year under report.

The famous dakart leader Rustam Khan, who has long been a terror in the sub-montane districts, was arrested and executed during the year, and his almost equally famous colleagues, Nanneh Sayid and Elahi Buksh, who were also taken during the year but contrived to escape from custody, have since been recaptured; so that this once formidable gang may now be said to have been extirpated. Another notorious dakart was captured in the person of Lal Khan, Meera, who was transported for life, and most of his followers were also arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. There was a slight increase in the number of professional

robberies, 210 cases having occurred against 200 in 1894. Convictions were obtained in 125 cases, 22 ended in acquittal or discharge and eight were still under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to reports under this class, excluding pending cases, was 61·88—a considerable improvement on the result in 1894, when the percentage of convictions was 54·09

The crime of professional poisoning shows no signs of abating, the number of cases reported during the year, 46, being greater than that in any of the nine previous years. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the Police were very successful in dealing with these offences. Of the thirty-one cases brought before the courts, twenty resulted in conviction, one in the acquittal and another in the discharge of the accused, while nine remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to reports, excluding pending cases, was 54·05, against 44·44 in 1894.

Several important poisoners were arrested during the year, including Wali Muhammad, who escaped from the Patna lock up in 1893, and who was one of the most noted poisoners of recent times.

10. The total sanctioned strength of the Provincial Police as shown in this statement was 25,032, against 22,919 for the previous year. This increase is chiefly under heads "Sub-Inspectors" and "constables" and is due to the provision made in the Budget for carrying out the reforms sanctioned in the proposals of the Police Committee. The strength of the constabulary force employed in the municipalities and towns shows an increase of 177 men, but there has been a decrease of 117 men in the municipal and town Chaukidari force. The total strength of the Railway Police remained the same as in 1894.

The total estimated cost of the force is Rs 50,41,842, as compared with Rs 49,08,608 in 1894. The increase of Rs 1,33,234 is chiefly due to provision for reforms sanctioned by the Police Committee.

11. The total strength of the Provincial, Municipal and Railway constabulary was, according to the budget, 25,673, (4,899 officers and 20,774 men). Of these.—

7,301 are provided with fire-arms,
10,022 with swords and batons,
8,350 with batons only.

Total . . 25,673

The distribution of this force was as compared with the last year —

		1894		1895	
		Officers	Men.	Officers	Men
Provincial Police	..	4,536	18,418	4,618	18,212
Municipal and Cantonment Police	...	194	1,830	100	2,000
Railway Police	.	181	562	181	562
Total		4,911	20,810	4,899	20,774

In addition to these, there were 617 jamadars (including daffadars) and 7,188 chaukidars employed in Municipalities, and in towns administered under Act XX of 1856.

Sixty-six officers and 489 men were dismissed departmentally, 29 officers and 167 men were punished judicially, and 184 out of these 196, were dismissed in consequence. The total number of dismissals was therefore 739, against 639 and 663 in 1894 and 1893. The number of discharges due to failures to reach the prescribed physical standard, and to removals during the probationary period of service, has not

been included in these figures. The number of dismissals, which was considered much too large in 1894, has increased in the year under report. In the districts noted in the *margin an excessive number of dismissals took place.

*Lucknow . . . 103
Allahabad . . . 94
Bareilly . . . 36
Moradabad . . . 31

The number of punishments is still large. Seven hundred officers and 715 men

Fined.		Suspended.		Degraded.		Total	
Officers	Men	Officers.	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
205	100	64	453	431	162	700	715

were fined, suspended or degraded, against 664 officers and 895 men in 1894. The details are given in the margin for the year under report.

There were 32 more officers and 63 fewer men fined in 1895, and this form of punishment is discouraged as far as possible. There were fewer suspensions both of officers and men, but 27 more officers were degraded in 1895.

The percentage of officers and men punished to the total staff was 27 and 28, respectively

Concurrently with a reduction in the total number of punishments, there was a reduction of 182 persons rewarded by promotion, and Rs. 5,563 less was given in cash rewards to recipients less in number by 370 than in 1894.

The number of literate officers has increased from 3,781 in 1894 to 3,845 in 1895, out of 4,899; and the number of rank and file who can read and write from 3,370 to 3,469 out of 20,774.

There were 2,364 enlistments in 1895, fewer by 113 than in the year preceding. 536 officers and men were pensioned—84 less than in 1894, and 19 retired on gratuity—4 more than in 1894. The number (693) who retired without either pension or gratuity was four less than in 1894.

The force was more healthy in the year under report, only 254 members having died and 11,797 having been admitted to hospital against 317, and 12,357 respectively in 1894.

Recruits—Nine Sub-Inspectors and 59 Head Constables were appointed direct to the force, against 10 and 80 in 1894.

12. The different classes of officers and men employed in the force have been

Race, religion or caste of Police, Provincial and Municipal constabulary, as shown in Statement E shown in detail in Statement E, prescribed by the Government of India.

It may be noted that the last European Military officer serving as District Superintendent of Police left the service in 1895

Amongst officers, there were in 1895 more of the following.—

Muhammadans	..	..	..	..	..	33
Brahmins	.	.	.	..	..	38
Rajputs	..	..	..	..	..	18
And less—						
Gurkhas	.	.	..	..	..	3
Sikhs	..	.	.	..	..	28
Panjabis	..	.	.	..	..	4
Jats	.	.	.	..	..	4
Kayasths	.	..	..	..	..	14
Other Hindus	..	..	..	..	..	69
The most noticeable increase in the men were.—						
Muhammadans	.	..	.	..	..	74
Rajputs	.	..	..	..	..	184
Hindus of other castes	..	..	..	..	..	73

There was a decrease of 176 Brahmins, 47 Kayasths and 92 Gurkhas

The total vacancies at the close of the year was 431, against 446 in 1894.

13. The number of resignations in the regular force in 1895 was 648, compared

Dismissals and resignations as shown with 664 in 1894, 671 in 1893 and 932 in 1892 in Statement F

The percentage of discharges from all other causes than reduction and resignation is 5.58, compared with 5.40 in 1894, and 5.72, 5.06 and 5.13 in 1891, 1892 and 1893. The number of such dismissals was unusually large in Allahabad (125), Lucknow (145), Bareilly (53), and Agra (49). This number includes those leaving the force on pension or gratuities as well as deserters. The latter numbered 41 in 1895, against 34 in 1894.

The numbers discharged on reduction of establishment was large also, in Allahabad 67 and Moradabad 44.

14. The expenditure on police buildings during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,94,442-1-7, as compared with Rs. 1,72,027-10-9 and Rs 1,65,901-11-4 in 1894 and 1893.

Expenditure incurred on account of construction and repairs of police buildings, as shown in Statement G

The total estimated cost of police buildings for the construction of which administrative and professional sanction has been accorded is Rs 2,07,496. These will be taken up in their relative order of urgency as funds may be from year to year allotted.

15 The usual statement is appended with a brief narrative of the facts of each

Conviction of women for murder of case the number of these cases has again increased from 20 to 29 in 1895. This year only in two instances was information as to the modification of sentence received from Government.

In twenty instances this information has been received after reference to the district authorities.

In eight cases no appeal was preferred, in 11 the sentence was not modified, and in 10 the sentence was modified.

Statement showing the number of cases in which women were tried and convicted for the murder of their children during 1895, by Criminal courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Serial number	District	Name of woman.	Date of offence	Section under which convicted	Sentence	Sentence as modified by Local Government.	Brief account of the case
1	Ahgarh ..	Musammat Nance	29th July 1895	302, I P C	Transportation for life.		This woman, on account of a quarrel with her brother in law, threw down on the ground her child aged 1½ years, in order to put the guilt of her child's murder on her brother in law. The child died.
2	Agra ..	Musammat Bilaso	14th August 1895	Do	Do.		Musammat Bilaso, wife of Dullu Bania, was delivered of a child and threw it in the Agra Fort Nālā. The child was taken out alive, but it died after several days.
3	Allahabad ...	Musammat Sukhia	9th August 1895	Do.	Do.		The husband of Musammat Sukhia having refused to accede to her request to live separately from his father, she jumped down a well with her child in her arms. She was taken out alive but the child was dead.
4	Do.	Musammat Tajia	16th August 1895	Do.	Do.		The husband of Musammat Tajia having refused to support her, a quarrel ensued, and she threw herself into a well with her child in her arms. She was rescued but the child died.
5	Banda .	Musammat Jasodia	24th January 1895.	Do	Do.	10 years' rigorous imprisonment	This woman was a widow and had a girl by her late husband, and as this child proved to be an impediment to her living with her paramour, she got rid of it by throwing it into a well.
6	Hamirpur ..	Musammat Makhamia	10th July 1895	Do	Do	Not modified	This woman being unable to support herself, jumped down a well with her child in her arms. She was taken out alive but the child was dead.

Statement showing the number of cases in which women were tried and convicted for the murder of their children during 1895, by Criminal courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—(continued).

Serial number	District	Name of woman.	Date of offence.	Section under which convicted.	Sentence.	Sentence as modified by Local Government.	Brief account of the case.
7	Hamirpur .	Musammam Amania.	10th July 1895	302, I P C.	Transportation for life	Not modified	On account of a domestic quarrel this woman jumped down a well with her child in her arms. She was taken out alive but the child was dead.
8	Jalaun .	Musammam Kishna.	Do	Do	Do.	5 years' R I.	In consequence of a domestic quarrel, this woman jumped down a well with her child in her arms. She was taken out alive but the child was drowned.
9	Mirzapur .	Musammam Dilasia.	12th January 1895	Do.	Do	Not modified.	On account of a family quarrel, this woman jumped down a river with her infant child in her arms. She was taken out alive, but the child was drowned.
10	Jaunpur ..	Musammam Jhuria	11th June 1895	Do.	Do	...	This woman owing to a family quarrel jumped down a well with her child in her arms. She was taken out alive but the child was drowned.
11	Ghazipur	Musammam Jowhari	19th October 1895	Do	Do	Not modified	After a quarrel with her husband, the accused jumped into a tank with her infant son in her arms, and her two daughters, aged 4 and 6 years, seeing this, followed her example. The woman and the two girls were rescued but the infant was drowned.
12	Gorakhpur .	Musammam Munia	9th January 1895	Do	Do.	..	This woman killed her illegitimate child immediately it was born.
13	Do. ..	Musammam Katwaria	14th May 1895	Do	Do.	5 years' R I	Owing to a family dispute this woman with her child in her arms jumped down a well. She was taken out alive but the child was dead.
14	Do. .	Musammam Phatin-gia	23rd June 1895	Do.	Do		On account of poverty and distress, she threw her child into a well.
15	Do.	Musammam Jagdal.	3rd August 1895	Do.	Do	10 years' R I	In consequence of a family quarrel this woman with her two children in her arms jumped into a well. She was taken out alive but the children were dead.
16	Basti	Musammam Ramdaya	28th January 1895	Do.	Do	Not modified	Musammam Ramdaya, owing to a quarrel with her husband, left the house with her infant daughter. On reaching a maidan she left the child exposed to the bitter cold of a winter night, and went off to a neighbouring village. The child was found and recognized the following morning, and taken home where it died shortly after.
17	Do. ..	Musammam Sukhranee	11th August 1895	Do.	Do.	Do	Owing to her infant son's long continued illness, she threw it into a tank from which the child was taken out dead.

Statement showing the number of cases in which women were tried and convicted for the murder of their children during 1895 by Criminal courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—(concluded)

Serial number	District	Name of woman	Date of offence	Section under which convicted	Sentence	Sentence as modified by Local Government	Brief account of the case
18	Basti	Musammat Saltanti	11th September 1894	302, I P C	Transportation for life	Not Modified	Owing to a family quarrel Musammat Saltanti jumped down a well with her infant in her arms. She was saved but the child was dead.
19	Azamgarh	Musammat Purnamashi	28th March 1895	Ditto	Ditto ...	7 years' R I	This woman on account of a domestic quarrel jumped down a well with her infant son in her arms. She was rescued but the child was drowned.
20	Ditto ...	Musammat Ramkalia	29th June 1895	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	This woman, owing to a quarrel with her husband, jumped down a well with her child in her arms. She was rescued but the infant was drowned.
21	Ditto	Musammat Mahdai	13th October 1895	Ditto	Ditto ...	2 years' R I	In this case Musammat Mahdai, through sheer want, took her two daughters in her arms and jumped down a well. The younger was drowned.
22	Kumaon Division	Musammat Puna	5th April 1895	Ditto	Ditto .	Not modified	This woman gave birth to an illegitimate child and killed it by strangulation.
23	Lucknow	Musammat Kounsiha	4th September 1895	Ditto	Ditto ..	No appeal preferred	Musammat Kounsiha jumped into a well with her infant daughter in her arms in consequence of a quarrel with her husband. The child was drowned, but the woman was taken out alive.
24	Rae Bareilly	Musammat Sadhu	31st January 1895	Ditto .	Ditto .	7 years' R I	This woman threw her illegitimate child into a well to avoid disgrace. It was drowned.
25	Ditto ...	Musammat Redni	7th February 1895	Ditto .	Ditto	Not modified	In the course of a search for a lost child, the body of an infant was found in a well and inquiry pointed to the accused as its mother. She confessed to having thrown her illegitimate child into the well, to avoid disgrace.
26	Sitapur	Musammat Munia	27th August 1895	Ditto	Ditto	7 years' R I	This woman on account of a domestic quarrel jumped down a well with two children in her arms. She was taken out alive but the children were dead.
27	Hardoi	Musammat Ramdaya	12th June 1895	Ditto	Transportation for life	Not modified	Musammat Ramdaya had an intrigue with her sister's son Ajudhi, who had been living with her for some time. Ajudhi subsequently married and left her, whereupon she murdered her boy Gobardhan, aged 5 years.
28	Gonda	Musammat Prandai	23rd February 1895	Ditto	Ditto .	Not modified	On account of a quarrel with her husband, this woman threw her child into a tank.
29	Jhansi ..	Musammat Sahodra	27th November 1895	Ditto .	Ditto ..	7 years' R. I.	This woman gave birth to an illegitimate child and murdered it immediately after its birth.

This list by no means exhausts the cases of child murder by mothers, as in numerous cases the mothers committed suicide at the same time as murder by jumping down wells with their children. The number of such cases was 92, during 1895 as shown in the following table —

Number of cases in which women jumped down wells with their children and committed suicide.

1 Meerut	4	13 Allahabad	...	4	25 Azamgarh	..	8
2 Saharanpur	2	14 Banda	..	1	26 Kumaura Division	..	1
3 Muzaffarnagar	1	15 Hamirpur	...	3	27 Lucknow	..	1
4 Bulandshahr	..	16 Jhansi	...	3	28 Rae Bareilly	..	2
5 Aligarh	3	17 Jalaun	..	5	29 Sitapur	..	1
6 Agra	1	18 Benares	...	2	30 Hardoi	..	3
7 Mainpuri	1	19 Mirzapur	...	5	31 Kheri	..	1
8 Etah	3	20 Jaunpur	...	6	32 Fyzabad	...	4
9 Bareilly	2	21 Ghazipur	..	4	33 Sultanpur	..	4
10 Bijnor	4	22 Ballia	..	2	34 Partabgarh	..	4
11 Budaun	1	23 Gorakhpur	..	1	35 Bara Banki	..	1
12 Shahjahanpur	1	24 Basti	...	2			
					Total	92	

16. The budget estimate of receipts for 1895-96 was Rs 6,63,000, while the actual receipts for the calendar year amounted to Rs 6,28,300, or a net decrease of Rs. 34,700 As the actual receipts of the calendar year are compared with the estimated receipts of the financial year, an accurate explanation as to the cause of increase and decrease cannot be furnished. The figures are supplied by the Accountant-General, who exercises a careful check over all such collections.

Part II. Expenditure—The budget estimate of expenditure for the financial year 1895-96, was Rs 71,93,800, while the actual expenditure during the calendar year 1895 was Rs 70,27,163, or a net decrease of Rs 1,66,637. As the figures of the estimate and expenditure are for two different periods, the financial year 1895-96 and the calendar year 1895 respectively, accurate explanations as to the cause of the increase and decrease cannot be furnished. The excess expenditure appears to be due to the pay of the Anthropometrical officer and his establishment, purchase of remounts, superannuation of mounted men and the extra refunds to Municipalities. The reason of the decrease is due to the postponement of reallocation expenditure, in order to arrive at a guaranteed saving of Rs. 98,000, the non-carrying out of the revision of the Oudh village police and the postponement of the expenditure of the additional amount estimated for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Police.

The actual expenditure quoted represents the audited figures of the Accountant-General

Receipts

Serial number	Items of budget.	Budget estimates for 1895-96	Actual receipts from January to December 1895	Difference between the estimates of 1895-96 and receipts of 1895		Remarks
				Increase	Decrease	
1	Total receipts under Provincial rates Local	4,97,000	4,50,374	..	46,626	
2	Total receipts under XVII Police Provincial	1,43,000	1,47,654	4,654	..	
3	Total receipts under XXII receipts in aid of superannuation.	7,000	6,648	..	352	
4	Total receipts under Police (Chanda) Remount Fund.	16,000	23,624	7,624	..	
	Total ..	6,63,000	6,28,300	12,278	46,979	Net decrease of Rs 34,700.

17 The grant for clothing of the provincial constabulary police for 1895-96 was Rs 2,01,600, and the expenditure, as will be seen from the following statement, equalled that amount —

18 The grant for accoutrements, arms and ammunition was Rs 35,000, and the expenditure on accoutrements, arms and ammunition, following is an abstract of the expenditure, which shows that a balance of Rs. 4,133-5-9 remained unexpended at the close of the year. The balance is due to unadjusted accounts not received from the arsenal.

Detail of grant and expenditure	Amount	Total
	Rs a p.	Rs a p.
Sanctioned budget grant for 1895 96		35,000 0 0
Cost of "accountrements" supplied to the North Western Provinces and Oudh police during 1895 96	15,000 0 0	
Cost of "arms and ammunition" supplied to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh police force.	15,866 10 3	30,866 10 3
Balance	...	4,133 5 9

Detail of grant and expenditure	Amount	Total
	Rs a p	Rs a p
Sanctioned Budget Grant for 1895 96	..	8,450 0 0
Amount of expenditure on account of purchase of Tents and Pals supplied to the North Western Provinces and Oudh districts during 1895 96	6,131 3 0	0 0 0
Amount of work bills (.. .. .) by the Central Jail, Fatehgarh and	225 0 0	6,356 3 0
Balanced lapsed to Government	.. ..	2,093 13 0

20 There was an increase of 9 head constables, 176 constables, 23 jamadárs and 8 chaukidárs, and a decrease of 1 inspector, 1 sub-inspector, 3 jamadárs, 31 dafadárs and 121 chaukidárs

Changes in the strength and cost of the Municipal Police, Departmental Return No III

The net increase in the strength of the municipal police was 59 men and in cost, Rs 11,766, including the cost of uniform

The pay in most of the large Municipalities has been raised so that no chaukidár gets less than Rs 5 per mensem. There are still, however, more Municipal Boards who have been unable yet to allot the necessary funds to improve the pay of their chaukidárs.

21 In the Cantonment police there was an increase of one sergeant and two chaukidárs, and a decrease of one head constable and six constables, with a net increase in cost of Rs 330-1 0

Changes in the strength and cost of the Cantonment Police, Departmental Return Nos III and IV

22 In the Town Police there was an increase of 2 jamadárs and 38 chaukidárs, and a decrease of 4 jamadárs and 31 chaukidárs, or a net increase of 5 men with a net decrease of Rs 168 in cost. In accordance with G.O No $\frac{1012}{XI-10A}$, dated

25th May 1888, Municipal Department, and No $\frac{237}{XI-10A}$, dated 9th February 1892, the pay of the town chaukidárs and jamadárs has been increased in the districts of Bareilly, Agra, Mampur and Hardoi

In the remaining districts where the increase has not taken place, the matter is under consideration, but is in many instances indefinitely postponed owing to difficulty in raising the new taxation.

23. This statement shows a net decrease of 198 chaukidárs, and a net increase in cost of Rs 14,967 per annum. In the North-Western Provinces there was a net increase of 16 chaukidárs with a net decrease in cost of Rs 480 per annum. This decrease is due to the appointment, in the Jalaun district, of 13 chaukidárs at Rs 3 and 30 chaukidárs at Rs 3-8-0 per mensem, by reduction of 36 jamadárs at Rs 6 per mensem. In Meerut and Jhānsi 10 chaukidárs were increased at a cost of Rs 384 per annum. One jamadár on Rs 10 was substituted for 2 chaukidárs at Rs 5 each in the Etāwah district

Changes in the strength and cost of the Village police, Departmental Return No. V.

In Oudh there was a net decrease of 214 chaukidárs, with a net increase of Rs 15,447 in cost per annum, due to the advance in the system of payment of the village chaukidárs in cash. The districts in which the increase in cost has taken place are Unao (Rs 7,798 with an increase of 9 men), Fyzabad (Rs 1,918 with an increase of 124 men), Gonda (Rs 6,940) and Bara Banki (Rs 757 with a decrease of 348 men). There was also a decrease in cost in the districts of Lucknow (Rs 318), Hardoi (Rs. 428 with an increase of 2 men) and Partābgarh (Rs 1,220 with a decrease of one man).

24 In the following districts additional police had to be quartered during the year as a punitive measure. The reasons for this are given in the statement —

Additional police quartered in certain districts, No. VIII

1. Sahāranpur	7. Muttra
2. Bareilly	8. Mirzapur
3. Badaun	9. Kheri
4. Shāhjahanpur.	10. Bahraich
5. Pilibhit	11. Kumaun Division
6. Agra,	12. Sitapur

In the first 10 districts extra police were also quartered in 1894

The total annual cost of additional police quartered in 1895 was approximately Rs 17,262-10-3, as against Rs 79,860-11-11 in 1894, the total strength being 5 sub-inspectors, 27 head constables and 151 constables

PART II.

25 The following statement illustrates the work of the police, district by district, as regards cognizable crime, which is shown in statement A, excluding sanitary offences

General working of the police

Table illustrating the working of the police in each district, as brought out by Statement A, 1895 (excluding sanitary offences)

Number	District	Number of cases reported, (columns 4, 6, and 7 of statement A)	Number of cases enquired into (columns 12, 13 and 14)	Number of cases convicted, (column 9)	Incidence of crime, (column 4 of statement A) per 10,000 of population		Percentage of convictions to total number of cases	Percentage of convictions to cases actually disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons who e cases have been finally disposed of	False cases
					1894	1895				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
N.-W PROVINCES.										
1	Meerut ..	3,563	1,867	753	24	25	21 13	79 51	75 78	115
2	Aligarh ..	3,158	1,792	722	30	30	22 86	84 14	73 33	212
3	Saharanpur ..	4,025	1,762	531	34	40	13 19	75 85	70 33	68
4	Muzaffarnagar ..	2,964	1,301	410	34	38	13 83	75 78	72 21	125
5	Bulandshahr ..	3,036	1,559	539	28	31	17 75	77 77	72 94	37
6	Dehra Dún ..	652	495	194	39	38	29 75	91 94	83 33	83
7	Bareilly ..	3,780	2,026	863	30	36	22 33	84 60	75 61	153
8	Bijnor ..	2,537	1,314	438	28	31	17 26	73 98	63 50	110
9	Moradabad ..	4,735	2,300	1,070	35	39	22 59	85 32	84 12	280
10	Budaun ..	2,903	1,752	821	28	30	28 28	81 69	73 36	119
11	Sháhjahánpur ..	4,816	2,358	1,056	41	52	21 92	81 60	68 53	404
12	Pilibhit ..	2,470	1,103	568	36	51	22 99	88 19	83 43	77
13	Agra ..	3,484	2,177	908	34	34	26 06	81 94	72 09	180
14	Muttra ..	2,099	1,243	517	28	29	24 63	80 40	72 55	162
15	Faukhábad ..	2,554	1,274	524	23	29	20 51	77 97	67 73	86
16	Mainpuri ..	3,025	1,614	696	39	39	23 00	76 90	66 37	123
17	Etawah ..	2,371	1,183	612	28	32	25 81	85 23	81 08	45
18	Etah ..	2,831	1,453	680	37	39	24 01	82 22	75 90	39
19	Allahabad ..	10,627	5,057	2,009	54	68	18 90	91 69	86 16	112
20	Cawnpore ..	5,639	2,075	1,388	42	46	24 61	87 95	81 01	43
21	Fatehpur ..	3,336	1,493	830	41	47	24 88	85 65	81 80	95
22	Bánda ..	3,584	1,849	940	38	50	26 22	83 92	75 42	128
23	Hamírpur ..	2,594	1,688	952	39	56	32 89	86 62	78 54	67
24	Jhánsi ..	2,193	1,448	801	47	52	36 52	86 68	82 57	75
25	Lahápur Sub Division	1,366	782	424	47	49	31 03	88 33	82 95	29
26	Jálsun ..	2,522	1,507	688	50	68	27 27	86 64	81 37	57
27	Benares ..	4,218	2,410	1,148	41	45	27 21	88 17	81 23	147
28	Mirzapur ..	5,516	2,294	1,173	45	47	21 26	80 17	75 05	14
29	Ghazipur ..	4,485	2,120	937	38	43	20 89	81 69	78 31	30
30	Ballia ..	2,781	1,177	634	32	31	22 79	77 31	69 88	39
31	Jaunpur ..	5,746	2,081	869	35	45	15 12	87 16	77 97	217
32	Gorakhpur ..	8,234	4,036	2,104	27	27	25 55	84 80	77 85	394
33	Azangarh ..	8,310	3,486	1,918	43	48	22 97	86 86	80 00	207
34	Basti ..	6,010	1,999	1,170	30	33	19 46	86 79	81 76	87
35	Kumaun Division within Police Jurisdiction	976	688	258			26 43	74 13	60 40	33
36	Naini Tal beyond Police Jurisdiction	14	11	7	10	11	50 00	70 00	54 54	3
37	Almora ditto	206	122	72			34 95	53 53	37 76	82
38	Garhwál ditto	150	102	69			46 00	46 93	52 34	13
39	Government Railway Police, North Western Provinces and Oudh	2,190	2,067	930			42 46	83 48	79 12	158
40	Ditto Rájputána	46	43	35			76 08	100	95 23	..
Total, N.-W P .		1,36,085	67,148	31,258	35	39	22 96	83 73	76 71	4,448

Table illustrating the working of the police in each district, as brought out by Statement A, 1895, (excluding sanitary offences)—(concluded)

Number.	District	Number of cases reported (columns 4, 6 and 7 of Statement A)	Number of cases enquired into (columns 12, 13 and 14).	Number of cases convicted (column 9)	Incidence of crime (column 4 of Statement A) per 10,000 of population		Percentage of convictions to total number of cases	Percentage of convictions to cases actually disposed of.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases have been finally disposed of	False cases.
					1894.	1895				
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
OUDH.										
41	Lucknow ..	5,749	2,996	1,358	72	74	23 62	88 35	81 46	216
42	Unao ..	6,224	2,159	1,005	57	64	16 14	78 63	71 54	277
43	Rae Bareilly ..	5,543	2,414	878	39	53	15 83	85 24	81 06	1 04
44	Sitapur ..	8,078	3,703	796	79	76	9 85	84 05	78 20	353
45	Hardoi ..	6,972	3,042	1,354	52	62	19 42	86 24	74 10	53
46	Kheri ..	5,671	2,357	1,025	50	62	18 07	86 06	75 90	61
47	Fyzabad ..	4,967	2,133	1,056	42	40	21 26	77 80	67 44	174
48	Bahraich ..	5,259	2,547	1,191	46	52	22 64	90 36	86 47	140
49	Gonda ..	6,040	2,162	1,037	39	41	17 16	86 77	83 00	103
50	Sultānpur ..	4,219	1,451	792	40	39	18 77	76 08	64 43	42
51	Partābgarh ..	4,456	1,670	988	42	49	22 17	86 66	81 00	91
52	Bara Banki ..	4,309	1,869	779	42	37	18 07	83 13	71 99	129
	Total, Oudh ..	67,487	28,503	12,259	49	53	18 16	84 24	76 43	1,743
	Grand Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, excluding sanitary offences	2,03,572	95,651	43,517	39	43	21 37	83 88	76 66	6,191
	Total, sanitary offences, (Serial Nos 57 and 58)	22,601	22,159	20,295	.	..	89 79	92 82	92 19	70
	Grand Total (including sanitary offences, Serial Nos 57 and 58)	2,26,173	1,17,810	63,812	43	48	28 21	86 52	80 50	6,261
For 1894.	For N-W Provinces	1,21,134	58,891	26,648	35		21 99	81 39	74 54	3,836
	For Oudh ..	62,764	26,155	9,865	49		15 71	79 78	72 59	2,094
	Total, N W P. and Oudh...	1,83,898	85,046	36,513	39	..	19 85	80 95	74 01	5,930
	Total, sanitary offences, (Serial Nos 57, and 58)	21,663	21,540	19,109	..		88 21	92 10	91 92	86
	Grand Total, including sanitary offences	2,05,561	1,06,586	55,622	43	.	27 05	84 46	78 68	6,016

The incidence of crime has again risen this year from 35 to 39 in the North-Western Provinces, and from 49 to 53 in Oudh. There has been a slight improvement in the percentage of convictions to reports in both the provinces over 1894, it has risen from 21.99 to 22.96 in the North-Western Provinces, from 15.71 to 18.16 in Oudh. The percentages of cases and persons regarding convictions in court have also risen from 81.39 and 74.54 to 83.73 and 76.74 in the North-Western Provinces, and from 79.78 and 72.59 to 84.24 and 76.43 in Oudh. The number of false cases is 4,448 in the North-Western Provinces and 1,743 in Oudh, compared with 3,836 and 2,094 in 1894.

The very high percentage, 95.23 in column 9 opposite Serial No. 40, is chiefly due to the small number of offences reported in this Railway district

26 The incidence of reported crime, excluding sanitary offences, has increased from 39 to 43 per 10,000 of population. The incidence of crime, excluding sanitary offences during the last ten years is given in the following statement —

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
North Western Provinces	29	33	34	36	38	40	33	32	35	39
Oudh	42	51	48	51	58	57	41	40	49	53
Both Provinces	32	38	37	40	43	45	35	35	39	43

The relative position of each district in the united provinces, in regard to the incidence of reported crime, excluding sanitary offences, is shown in the following table —

Ratio of crime per 10,000 of population

Order			District	Population according to census of 1891	Number of crimes reported per 10,000 of population			Remarks
1893	1894	1895			1893	1894	1895	
1	1	1	Sitapur	1,075,413	58	79	76	
2	2	2	Lucknow	774,163	58	72	74	
9	4	3	Allahabad	1,548,737	40	54	68	
3	3	4	Unao	953,686	55	57	64	
12	7	5	Jalaun	396,361	39	50	63	
10	6	6	Kheri	903,615	39	50	62	
13	5	7	Hardoi	1,113,211	39	52	62	
22	25	8	Hamirpur	513,720	35	39	56	
19	22	9	Rae Bareilly	1,036,521	35	39	53	
4	8	10	Jhansi	409,419	45	47	52	
34	10	11	Bahraich	1,000,432	32	46	52	
26	17	12	Shahjahanpur	918,551	34	41	52	
16	29	13	Pilibhit	485,366	36	36	51	
20	26	14	Banda	705,832	35	38	50	
6	9	15	Lahitpur	274,200	43	47	49	
21	13	16	Partabgarh	910,895	35	42	49	
32	12	17	Azamgarh	1,728,625	33	43	48	
17	18	18	Fatehpur	699,157	36	41	47	
7	11	19	Mirzapur	1,161,508	41	45	47	
5	14	20	Cawnpore	1,209,695	43	42	46	Mean for N -
11	19	21	Benares	921,943	39	41	45	W P 39
42	31	22	Jaunpur	1,264,949	27	35	45	Mean for
29	27	23	Ghazipur	1,026,115	33	38	43	Oudh 53
15	21	24	Gonda	1,459,229	37	39	41	Do for N.-W
27	15	25	Fyzabad	1,216,959	34	42	40	P and
23	33	26	Saharanpur	1,001,280	34	34	40	Oudh 43
30	30	27	Moradabad	1,179,398	33	35	39	
18	28	28	Etah	702,063	36	37	39	
8	24	29	Mainpuri	762,163	40	39	39	
28	20	30	Sultanpur	1,075,851	33	40	39	
33	23	31	Dehra Dun	168,135	33	39	38	
35	32	32	Muzaffarnagar	772,874	31	34	38	
25	16	33	Bara Banki	1,130,906	34	42	37	
31	36	34	Bareilly	1,040,691	33	30	36	
14	34	35	Agra	1,003,796	33	34	34	
45	37	36	Basti	1,785,844	25	30	33	
41	43	37	Etawah	727,629	28	28	32	
40	42	38	Bijnor	794,070	28	28	31	
43	40	39	Bulandshahr	949,914	27	28	31	
24	35	40	Bulha	890,671	34	32	31	
38	39	41	Budaun	925,598	30	28	30	
37	38	42	Aligarh	1,043,172	30	30	30	
44	46	43	Faukhabad	858,687	26	23	29	
39	41	44	Muttra	713,421	30	28	29	
46	44	45	Gorakhpur	2,994,057	25	27	27	
36	45	46	Meerut	1,391,458	30	24	25	
47	47	47	Kumaun Division	1,181,567	10	10	11	

A glance at this statement will show which districts have in 1895 improved in the matter of reporting and which have fallen back.

The various dispositions of the inhabitants of different districts towards an excess or paucity of violent crime, cattle-theft, burglary and other crimes, affect the relative extent of crime so much that no common basis for effectual comparison can be evolved.

The statement of the number of cases reported by Mukhyas shows such extraordinary variations (from 1,722 such reports in Meerut to 3 in Bara Banki) that, apart from the different degrees of encouragement given to reporting by Mukhyas on the part of Magistrates and police officers, it is presumed that the reports said to be made by Mukhyas are classified differently in various districts.

It is probable that in a good many cases where Mukhyas give information to a chaukidar and verbally tell him to report it at the thana, that report is credited entirely to the chaukidar, and the origination from the Mukhya is lost sight of by the head muhariri. If the Mukhya himself visits the thana or sends a written report, doubtless he gets credited for any report made, but otherwise there is room for doubt.

Of the 2,880 cases said to have been reported by village Mukhyas, 510 were so reported by them as private complainants, and the balance as public informants. Ninety Mukhyas were convicted of offences during the year.

The following districts show very few cases reported by Mukhyas —

Bareilly and Lalitpur	10	each
Sitapur and Bahraich	9	„
Sultānpur and Benares	7	„
Ghāzipur and Hamīrpur	6	„
Shāhjahanpur and Mainpuri	5	„
Bijnor and Moradabad	4	„
Lucknow and Bara Banki	3	„

Mr. Beuill, Deputy Inspector-General, Civil Branch, will inquire into the reason for the extraordinary divergencies in this matter *e.g.*, in Gonda 180 reports were made by Mukhyas and in Bahraich 9, during the current year.

27. Excluding the offences which have to be deducted from the statistics, in order to apply the new tests of police work under Circular No. 15, dated 14th November 1893, the relative position of each district as regards the incidence of serious crime stands as follows.

The change in the relative order of districts in the following statement compared with the statement given in paragraph 26 emphasizes the remarks in the last paragraph.

Ratio of crime (excluding offences detailed in paragraph 2 of Circular No. 15, dated 14th November 1893) per 10,000 of population

Order.		Districts	Number of serious crimes reported per 10,000 of population		Remarks.
1894	1895		1894.	1895	
4	1	Jaloun	18	26	
1		Sitapur	25	26	
2	3	Lucknow	24	23	Mean for N-W. P. 9 11.5
3	4	Kumaun Division	18	22	Mean for Oudh 12 14.4
6	5	Allahabad	16	21	Mean for N-W P and Oudh ... 10 12.7
34		Jhansi	9	21	
17	7	Hamīrpur	12	19	
5		Lalitpur Sub Division	18	19	
12	9	Haidou	13	17	
13		Kheri	13	17	
23	11	Banda	11	16	
14		Rae Bareilly	13	16	
7	13	Dehra Dūn	15	15	
45		Moradabad	9	15	
21		Unao	12	14	
10	15	Etah	13	14	
15		Sahāranpur	12	14	

Ratio of crime (excluding offences detailed in paragraph 2 of Circular No 15, dated 14th November 1893) per 10,000 of population—(concluded)

Order		Districts	Number of serious crimes reported per 10,000 of population		Remarks
1894	1895		1894	1895	
18	18	Sháhjahánpur	12	13	
8		Agra	14	13	
19		Fatehpur	12	13	
20		Bahiaich	12	13	
44		Gházipur	6	13	
11	23	Benares	13	12	
29		Azamgarh	10	12	
42		Pilibhit	7	12	
32		Bijnor	9	12	
16		Bulandshahr	12	12	
22	30	Muzaffarnagar	11	12	
9		Mainpuri	13	12	
46		Gonda	4	11	
28		Bara Banki	10	11	
33		Cawnpore	9	11	
24	36	Mirzapur	11	11	
30		Budaon	9	11	
31		Bareilly	9	11	
40		Meerut	8	10	
26		Aligarh	10	10	
27	41	Muttra	10	10	
25		Etáwáh	11	10	
38		Fyzabad	8	10	
37		Farukhabád	8	9	
43		Jaunpur	7	9	
35	45	Sultánpur	9	9	
36		Partábgarh	9	9	
41		Ballia	7	8	
39		Gorakhpur	8	8	
47	47	Basti	2	6	

Jalaun, Sitapur, Lucknow, Allahabad and Jhānsi show a comparatively high incidence. The attention of the Superintendents of those districts which appear at the bottom of this list will be called to the relatively small number of reports of serious crime in their districts. It must, however, be remembered that the population of the eastern districts is very dense compared to the most western parts of the provinces.

28 The percentage of cases investigated to cases reported, excluding sanitary offences, is 47, against 46 in 1894. It was 55 and 64 in 1893 and 1892. Under the new rules the police interference in trivial cases of theft, burglary without loss, and attempts, as well as compoundable offences, has been limited to a certain extent by the expressed wish of the complainant as to whether he desires an inquiry or not. In some districts there is ground for suspecting suppression of value of property stolen in burglaries and even omission to report loss at all, in order to avoid a police inquiry. This tendency is probably stimulated by the police to save themselves trouble in many cases.

The police inquired into 88 per cent of the more serious crimes reported (*vide* Circular No. 15 of 1893) compared with 94.6 per cent and 93.9 per cent. in 1894 and 1893. This may partly be ascribed to the increased volume of serious crimes to be dealt with by a staff whose numbers remained the same, and partly by the tendency of the police to avoid inquiry in cases which seem at the outset to be likely to be barren of results.

29. The following statement shows the position held by each district in the year under report and in 1894, as judged by the average of two important tests of police working—
 Convictions of cases and persons, excluding sanitary offences

(excluding sanitary offences)—viz., the proportion of convictions (1) to cases inquired into and (2) to cases disposed of.

Comparative statement showing the percentages of cases convicted to cases inquired into, and of cases convicted to cases disposed of for the years 1894 and 1895

Relative position		District	1894			1895.		
			Percentage of cases convicted to cases inquired into by police	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of.	Figure of merit	Percentage of cases convicted to cases inquired into by police	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Figure of merit
1894	1895							
1	1	Government Railway	60 46	100	80 23	81 39	100	90 69
		Police, Rajputana						
2	2	Cawnpore	64 70	86 49	75 59	66 89	87 95	77 42
12	3	Partabgarh	52 35	83 12	67 73	59 16	86 66	72 91
18	4	Basti	48 89	82 03	65 46	58 52	86 79	72 65
8	5	Hamirpur	52 25	86 80	69 52	56 39	86 62	71 50
7	6	Lahitpur	54 34	85 42	69 88	54 21	88 33	71 27
10	7	Jhānsi	50 73	86 34	68 53	55 31	86 68	70 99
22	8	Azamgarh	46 64	82 19	64 41	55 02	86 86	70 94
13	9	Fatehpur	49 88	85 52	67 70	55 59	85 65	70 62
3	10	Pilibhit	53 12	87 64	72 88	51 49	88 19	69 84
14	11	Bahraich	45 97	89 29	67 63	46 76	90 36	68 56
9	12	Etāwah	54 47	83 80	69 13	51 73	85 23	68 48
16	13	Gorakhpur	50 67	83 84	67 25	52 13	84 80	68 46
6	14	Benares	52 25	89 78	71 01	47 63	88 17	67 90
11	15	Banda	50 72	85 83	68 27	50 83	89 92	67 37
17	16	Gonda	48 00	85 43	66 71	47 96	86 77	67 36
41	17	Lucknow	32 56	78 49	55 52	45 32	88 35	66 83
23	18	Jalaun	43 95	84 26	64 10	45 65	86 64	66 14
42	19	Moradabad	35 18	75 11	55 14	46 52	85 32	65 92
15	20	Allahabad	43 47	91 11	67 29	39 72	91 69	65 70
5	21	Mirzapur	54 80	87 33	71 06	51 13	80 17	65 65
38	22	Balha	48 14	66 43	57 44	53 86	77 31	65 58
26	23	Dehra Dūn	39 12	85 21	62 16	39 19	91 94	65 56
21	24	Hardoi	43 82	85 14	64 48	44 51	86 24	65 37
20	25	Sultānpur	51 11	78 64	64 87	54 58	70 08	65 33
24	26	Jaunpur	41 68	85 27	63 47	42 78	87 16	64 97
40	27	Kheir	32 54	78 90	55 72	43 48	86 06	64 77
24	28	Etah	43 20	78 72	60 96	46 79	83 22	64 50
25	29	Budaun	45 75	79 82	62 78	46 86	81 69	64 27
19	30	Government Railway	46 51	84 09	65 30	44 99	83 48	64 23
		Police, North Western Provinces						
30	31	Bareilly	39 14	82 08	60 61	42 59	84 60	63 50
31	32	Fyzabad	44 21	76 85	60 53	49 50	77 30	63 40
34	33	Shāhjānpur	39 56	78 65	59 10	44 78	81 60	63 19
37	34	Ghazipur	40 96	75 72	58 34	44 19	81 69	62 94
39	35	Unao	39 28	73 05	56 16	46 54	78 63	62 58
46	36	Bara Banki	32 58	73 96	53 27	41 68	83 13	62 40
33	37	Aligarh	36 69	82 51	59 60	40 29	84 14	62 21
28	38	Agia	46 29	76 97	61 63	41 70	81 91	61 82
35	39	Muttra	38 21	80 00	59 10	41 59	80 40	60 99
32	40	Rai Bareilly	35 00	84 63	59 81	36 37	85 24	60 80
36	41	Mainpuri	41 25	76 20	58 72	43 12	76 90	60 01
48	42	Meerut	34 31	64 32	49 31	40 33	79 51	59 92
4	43	Farukhabad	56 52	86 57	71 54	41 13	77 97	59 55
47	44	Bulandshahr	32 61	70 76	51 68	34 57	77 77	56 17
27	45	Kumaun Division within police Jurisdiction	44 33	79 42	61 87	37 50	74 13	55 81
43	46	Bijnor	33 30	75 99	54 64	33 33	73 98	53 65
44	47	Sahāranpur	34 37	73 57	53 97	30 13	75 85	52 90
49	48	Sitapur	18 42	68 52	43 47	21 49	84 05	52 77
45	49	Muzaffarnagar	31 58	75 18	53 38	29 47	75 78	52 62

The district of Cawnpore again maintains its position, being second in the list, the Rájputána Railway Police having gone up as in 1894, Partabgarh, Basti, Azamgarh, Lucknow and Moradabad are noticeable for the number of places they have gained in the list while Pilibhít, Benares, Mirzapur, Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Farukhabad show retrogression.

In respect of convictions in court in cases, the provincial average of which this year is 83.88, the best results have been shown in the districts of—

Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	91.94
Allahabad	.	..	...	...	...	91.69
Bahraich	.	...	..	...	...	90.36
Lucknow	.	...	...	...	...	88.35
Lahore	...	..	...	...	...	88.33
Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	88.19
Benares	...	..	..	...	...	88.17
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	87.95
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	87.16

The following districts show the worst results.—

Saháranpur	...	...	...	...	...	75.85
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	75.78
Kumaun Division	...	...	...	...	...	74.13
Bijnor	...	...	.	..	...	73.98

As regards persons, there has been an improvement over the preceding four years in the percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases have been disposed of, as will be noticed from the following figures —

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Including sanitary offences	78.15	77.52	77.36	78.68	80.50
Excluding sanitary offences	74.44	72.60	71.95	74.01	76.66

In both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh an improvement is again noticeable this year, the percentages being 76.74 and 76.43, against 74.54 and 72.39 in 1894.

The districts in which the best results are shown are —

Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	86.47
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	86.16
Moradabad	..	...	...	...	...	84.12

Comparatively bad results are shown in the following districts.—

Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	67.73
Fyzabad	...	.	...	...	...	67.44
Mamun	...	...	...	...	...	66.37
Kumaun Division	..	...	...	...	...	65.40
Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	64.43
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	63.50

This indicates a want of discrimination in the matter of arrests in these districts

The following statement shows the proportion of investigating staff to area, population and crimes during the year 1895.

Number	District	Number of investigating staff	Area in square miles	Population.	Number of cognizable crimes reported, including sanitary offences	Number of serious crimes reported	Proportion of investigating officers		Proportion of investigating staff per 100 crimes reported	
							To area per 1,000 square miles	To population per 10,000 population.	To all cognizable crimes reported	To serious crimes reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
N-W PROVINCES.										
1	Dehra Dún ..	9	1,192 9	168,135	1,692	261	7	5	5	3
2	Sahāranpur ..	29	2,242 0	1,001,280	4,824	1,415	12	3	6	2
3	Muzaffarnagar ..	25	1,658 2	772,874	3,084	943	15	3	8	2
4	Meerut ..	48	2,369 7	1,391,458	4,448	1,421	20	3	10	2
5	Bulandshahr ..	29	1,911 1	949,914	3,131	1,151	15	4	9	3
6	Aligarh ..	29	1,952 4	1,043,172	3,504	1,065	14	3	8	2
7	Muttra ...	24	1,440 6	713,421	2,608	744	16	4	9	3
8	Agra ...	32	1,845 5	1,003,796	4,692	1,802	17	3	7	2
9	Farukhabad ..	22	1,720 3	858,687	2,691	787	12	3	8	2
10	Mainpuri ..	24	1,700 9	762,163	3,159	909	14	3	7	2
11	Btāwah ..	21	1,691 2	727,629	2,640	742	12	3	8	2
12	Etah ..	28	1,740 7	702,063	2,911	957	16	4	9	2
13	Bareilly ..	36	1,594 6	1,040,691	4,274	1,109	22	3	8	3
14	Bijnor ..	22	1,898 4	794,070	2,507	928	11	3	9	2
15	Budoun ..	28	2,016 5	925,598	2,941	996	14	3	9	3
16	Moradabad ..	30	2,282 5	1,179,398	4,691	1,241	13	3	6	2
17	Shāhjahānpur ..	36	1,744 1	918,551	5,087	1,192	21	4	7	3
18	Pilibhit ..	15	1,371 7	485,366	2,925	566	11	3	5	3
19	Cawnpore ..	32	2,363 2	1,209,695	7,216	1,403	14	3	4	2
20	Fatehpur ..	23	1,633 1	699,157	3,422	909	14	4	7	3
21	Bānda ...	28	3,060 1	705,832	3,702	1,119	9	4	8	3
22	Hamīrpur ..	23	2,288 7	513,720	3,013	985	10	4	8	2
23	Allahabad ..	55	2,852 3	1,548,737	11,640	3,832	19	4	5	2
24	Jhansi including Lalitpur	42	3,587 4	683,619	4,613	1,389	12	6	9	3
25	Jalaun ..	12	1,479 6	390,361	2,920	958	8	3	4	1
26	Benaies ...	35	1,009 5	921,943	6,586	1,113	35	4	5	3
27	Mirzapur ..	29	5,223 0	1,161,508	5,821	1,337	6	2	4	2
28	Jaunpur ..	24	1,549 8	1,264,949	5,998	1,177	15	2	4	2
29	Ghāzipur ..	16	1,395 44	1,026,115	5,564	1,301	11	1	3	1
30	Bilha ..	26	1,226 86	994,259	3,193	818	21	2	8	3
31	Gorakhpur ..	59	4,576 1	2,994,057	8,316	2,286	13	2	7	3
32	Basti ..	29	2,767 0	1,785,844	6,080	1,118	11	2	4	2
33	Azamgarh ..	43	2,148 3	1,728,625	8,579	2,126	21	2	5	2
34	Kumaun Division,	18	937 0	210,568	1,455	465	19	9	12	4
Total, N. W. P. ...		881	70,480 1	33,283,255	1,49,862	39,565	12	3	6	2
OUDEH.										
35	Lucknow ..	25	967 0	774,163	6,868	1,814	25	3	3	1
36	Unao ..	21	1,778 0	953,686	6,442	1,333	12	2	3	2
37	Rai Bareilly ..	16	1,751 2	1,036,521	5,627	1,620	9	2	3	1
38	Sitapur ..	25	2,254 9	1,075,413	8,172	2,839	11	2	3	1
39	Hardoi ..	22	2,324 5	1,113,211	6,990	1,914	9	2	3	1
40	Kheri ..	23	2,964 8	903,615	5,773	1,584	8	3	4	1
41	Fyzabad ..	40	1,728 1	1,216,959	6,077	1,171	23	3	7	4
42	Gonda ..	20	2,879 9	1,459,229	6,526	1,561	7	1	3	1
43	Bahrach ..	17	2,680 3	1,000,432	5,244	1,295	7	2	3	1
44	Sultānpur ..	17	1,709 9	1,075,851	4,201	966	10	2	4	2
45	Partābgarh ..	16	1,438 2	910,895	4,547	871	11	2	4	2
46	Bara Banki ...	21	1,740 2	1,130,906	4,394	1,304	12	2	5	2
Total, Oudh ..		263	24,217 0	12,650,831	70,861	18,272	11	2	4	1
Total, N. W. P. & Oudh		1,144	94,697 1	45,934,086	2,20,723	57,837	12	3	5	2

30. The relative position of each district as regards serious crime according to

Conviction of cases and persons
in serious crime according to the new
tests

the new tests prescribed in Circular No. 15, dated
14th November, 1893, is as follows —

Comparative statement showing the percentages of cases convicted to cases reported and of cases convicted to cases disposed of, for the years 1894 and 1895 (excluding statistics of cases detailed in paragraph 2 of Circular No 15, dated 14th November 1893).

1894	1895	District.	1894			1895.			Remarks.
			Percentage of cases convicted to reported	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Figure of merit.	Percentage of cases convicted to reported	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Figure of merit.	
5	1	Partabgarh	47.2	88.6	67.9	52.1	89.5	70.8	
4	2	Cawnpore	52.7	84.5	68.6	54.0	86.5	70.2	
26	3	Azamgarh	40.4	78.4	59.4	51.3	86.7	69.0	
9	4	Bara Banki	44.2	87.3	65.7	47.5	90.3	68.9	
2	5	Etawah	58.7	85.6	72.1	51.7	85.9	68.8	
15	6	Hamirpur	42.4	85.6	64.0	51.5	85.6	68.5	
8	7	Pilibhit	44.5	88.7	66.6	46.2	89.7	67.9	
6	8	Benares	46.7	88.8	67.7	49.8	85.9	67.8	
12	9	Fatehpur	47.0	83.2	65.1	51.5	83.8	67.6	
1	10	Jhansi	53.1	86.1	74.6	48.5	85.9	67.2	
14	11	Bahraich	39.1	89.2	64.1	43.3	90.4	66.8	
38	12	Unao	37.4	71.3	54.3	47.4	85.3	66.3	
11	13	Basti	50.7	79.8	65.2	47.0	84.9	65.9	
25	14	Lalitpur Sub Division	40.1	79.5	59.8	43.8	87.4	65.6	
10	15	Gonda	55.9	80.8	65.6	45.3	84.6	64.9	
23	16	Jalaun	36.9	83.0	59.9	40.0	87.0	63.5	* Includes cases of petty theft (vide G. O. No. 939 dated VIII-186A, dated 17th August 1893—Police Department)
40	17	Ballia	36.9	66.0	51.4	48.2	78.6	63.4	
17	18	Dehra Dun	41.5	84.4	62.9	36.7	89.7	63.2	
31	19	Shahjahanpur	40.2	74.0	57.1	46.1	79.5	62.8	
47	20	Bulandshahr	23.9	67.5	45.7	34.5	90.8	62.6	
16	21	Government Railway Police	41.8	84.2	63.0	42.0	82.5	62.2	
21	22	Sultanpur	41.5	79.4	60.4	44.9	79.6	62.2	
34	23	Bareilly	34.1	77.8	55.9	41.1	83.1	62.1	
35	24	Agra	36.4	73.8	55.1	37.2	86.9	62.0	Mean for N-W 58.9 61.3 Provinces
20	25	Gorakhpur	41.4	81.3	61.3	42.5	80.9	61.7	
13	26	Banda	45.1	83.9	64.5	42.7	79.9	61.3	
19	27	Hardoi	40.8	83.8	62.3	36.9	85.3	61.1	Mean for Oudh, 55.6 62.2
45	28	Meerut	27.9	71.4	49.6	41.8	80.2	61.0	
44	29	Lucknow	24.8	76.2	50.5	35.8	85.4	60.6	Mean for N-W 58.1 61.2 P and Oudh.
37	30	Budaun	34.6	74.1	54.3	41.2	79.9	60.5	
22	31	Jaunpur	35.7	84.7	60.2	37.3	83.2	60.2	
7	32	Moradabad	53.4	80.2	66.8	38.7	81.6	60.1	
30	33	Etah	37.3	77.1	57.2	39.3	80.3	59.8	
42	34	Kheiri	25.7	76.1	50.9	33.9	84.8	59.3	
32	35	Fyzabad	40.3	72.5	56.4	43.3	74.9	59.1	
28	36	Allahabad	26.1	90.0	58.0	28.4	89.6	59.0	
18	37	Mirzapur	41.3	83.4	62.3	40.6	77.3	58.9	
36	38	Aligarh	29.9	79.5	54.7	35.2	81.1	58.1	
41	39	Muttra	28.2	74.5	51.3	37.0	79.0	58.0	
39	40	Mamuri	31.8	72.3	52.0	37.0	77.6	57.3	
24	41	Ghazipur	44.9	75.0	59.9	34.1	81.3	56.2	
3	42	Faukhabad	54.3	86.2	70.2	35.5	74.0	54.7	
29	43	Rae Bareilly	30.3	84.4	57.3	26.4	82.6	54.5	
33	44	Saharanpur	35.6	76.6	56.1	28.1	76.1	52.1	
48	45	Sitapur	13.9	64.5	39.2	18.5	83.6	51.0	
43	46	Bijnor	29.3	71.9	50.6	28.6	71.8	50.2	
27	47	Kumaun Division	39.1	78.5	58.8	29.4	69.8	49.6	
46	48	Muzaffarnagar	24.7	69.3	47.0	21.2	72.4	46.8	

It is satisfactory to note that the mean for the provinces has again this year risen by 3.1 points. The increase has been 2.4 in the North-Western Provinces and 6.6 in Oudh. The first two columns show which districts have gained and which have lost places. Azamgarh, Hamirpur, Unao, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Ballia, Shahjahanpur, Bulandshahr, Bareilly, Agra, Meerut and Lucknow are noticeable among the former, and among the latter, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Banda, Hardoi, Moradabad, Mirzapur and Faizabad. The work in court of the districts of Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow and Hardoi has been good, but they occupy a low position by reason of the low percentage.

of convictions to reports. Azamgarh and Unao deservedly occupy a high place; reports were full, and both percentages of convictions were good.

As regards the conviction of cases in court generally, the best and worst results are shown in the following districts, the provincial average being 83.1 —

<i>Best</i>			<i>Worst</i>		
Bulandshahr	..	90.8	Fyzabad	..	74.9
Bahraich	...	90.4	Farukhabad	..	74.0
Bara Banki	..	90.3	Muzaffarnagar	...	72.4
Pilibhit	..	89.7	Bijnor	...	71.8
Delra Dún	...	89.7	Kumaun Division	...	69.8

In the following districts, the results shown in the conviction of persons to persons whose cases were disposed of are very good. —

Bahraich	..	86.5
Allahabad	...	83.0
Pilibhit	..	82.8
Partabgarh	...	82.7

There has evidently been a want of discretion in making arrests in the following districts, as the provincial mean is 74.0. —

Sháhjahánpur	..	62.0
Fyzabad	...	61.5
Mainpuri	...	61.2
Bijnor	...	59.7
Kumaun Division	...	59.4

The following statement showing figures of merit for the police working of each district as detailed in the 2nd clause of paragraph 13, page 10 of G. O. No. ^{1061 of 1895} VIII—576A-4, dated 13th September 1895, reviewing the Annual Police Administration Report for 1894, has been compiled for convenience of reference.

Order.	District.	(a) Ratio of crime incidence order.	(b) Figure of merit order	Average of columns (a) and (b)	Remarks.
1	Hamirpur	6	6	6.0	
2	Jhansi	5	10	7.5	
3	Jalaun	1	16	8.5	
4	Lahpur Sub-Division	7	14	10.5	
5	Azamgarh	23	3	13.0	
7	Unao	14	12	13.0	
7	Fatehpur	19	9	14.0	
8	Benares	22	8	15.0	
8	Delra Dún	12	18	15.0	
10	Bahraich	20	11	15.5	
12	Pilibhit	24	7	15.5	
12	Lucknow	3	29	16.0	
13	Cawnpore	31	2	16.5	
14	Bara Banki	30	4	17.0	
15	Hardoi	8	27	17.5	
16	Sháhjahánpur	17	19	18.0	
18	Banda	10	26	18.0	
18	Allahabad	4	36	20.0	
19	Agra	18	24	21.0	
20	Etáwáh	38	5	21.5	
22	Kherr	9	34	21.5	
22	Gonda	29	15	22.0	
23	Partabgarh	44	1	22.5	
23	Moradabad	13	32	22.5	
25	Bulandshahr	26	20	23.0	
26	Sitapur	2	45	23.5	
27	Etah	15	33	24.0	
28	Kumaun Division	44	47	25.5	
29	Rae Bareli	11	43	27.0	
30	Bareilly	34	23	28.5	
31	Basti	46	13	29.5	
32	Saháranpur	16	44	30.0	
33	Balha	45	17	31.0	
34	Gházipur	22	41	31.5	
34	Budaun	33	30	31.5	
36	Sultánpur	43	22	32.5	
36	Meerut	35	28	32.5	
38	Mainpuri	28	40	34.0	
39	Mirzapur	32	37	34.5	
40	Gorakhpur	45	25	35.0	
41	Bijnor	25	46	35.5	
42	Jaunpur	42	31	36.5	
43	Aligarh	36	38	37.0	
43	Fyzabad	39	35	37.0	
45	Muzaffarnagar	27	48	37.5	
46	Muttra	37	39	38.0	
47	Farukhabad	40	42	41.0	

31. The amount of property stolen during the year is recorded at Rs. 20,54,708, and of that recovered at Rs 6,51,649, or 31 71 per cent, against 31 47 in the previous year This is no longer considered a valuable test of police work

32 The number of non-cognizable cases has decreased this year from 111,681 to 105,494 It was 106,890 in 1893, and 103,275 in 1892 The offences under special laws, which considerably increased in 1894, have decreased from 30,806 to 26,110 against 22,699 in 1893 A considerable increase also was noticed in 1894 in cases under the Vaccination Act This year the number of such cases has decreased from 4,192 to 839. The total of all the classes (Serial Nos. 1 to 32) shows a further decrease this year from 80,875 to 79,384 cases.

In 1,530 out of 3,024 cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry, 3,047 persons actually appeared before the courts, and of these, 1,092, or 35 8 per cent, were either discharged or acquitted The orders of Government regarding police enquiry in such cases continue still in some districts to be disregarded Three hundred and ninety-four cases were referred to the police by Subordinate Magistrates without the sanction of the District Magistrates, the districts responsible for this during 1895, are chiefly Sahāranpur (46), Aligarh (29), Fatehgarh (15), Etah (22) Fatehpur (71), Jalaun (19), Gorakhpur (80), Unao (14) and Partābgarh (35) In 12 cases of security for keeping the peace on conviction, investigations were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code one case each in the districts of Pilibhīt Dehra Dūn and Kheri, two cases each in Aligarh, Ballia and Sitapur, and three cases in the Sahāranpur district Under this serial (29), the number of cases in which the police were called in has again notably decreased from 469 to 319 in 1895. The number in 1892 and 1893 were 1,159 and 823

Deducting sanitary offences and offences under special laws, the number of non-cognizable cases punishable under the Penal Code which were referred to the police for enquiry during 1895 is 1,122 compared with 1,507, 2,429, 3,638 and 3,376 in 1894, 1893, 1892 and 1891 respectively.

33 The record of heinous crimes in the united provinces since 1871 is given in the following statement —

Heinous crime.

Record of heinous crime from 1871 to 1895.

	Murder			Homicide			Dakati			Robbery			Kidnapping			Rape			Poisoning			Total		
	Reported	Convicted	Percentage con- victed	Reported	Convicted	Percentage con- victed	Reported	Convicted	Percentage con- victed	Reported	Convicted	Percentage con- victed	Reported	Convicted	Percentage con- victed	Reported	Convicted	Percentage con- victed	Reported	Convicted	Percentage con- victed	Reported	Convicted	Percentage con- victed
North Western Provinces and Oudh																								
1871	414	220	..	319	208	..	88	39	..	522	173	..	208	101	..	244	72	..	48	26	..	..	..	..
1872	410	239	..	331	240	..	105	36	..	519	170	..	242	156	..	195	63	..	47	26	..	..	..	..
1873	456	277	..	345	243	..	129	75	..	649	254	..	292	211	..	195	69	..	41	27	..	..	..	..
1874	438	264	..	317	243	..	160	101	..	531	259	..	230	148	..	353	77	..	55	23	..	..	..	..
1875	400	262	..	278	212	..	61	43	..	434	199	..	215	154	..	343	85	..	27	22	..	..	..	..
1876	381	231	..	253	178	..	76	48	..	452	163	..	187	129	..	329	101	..	43	16	..	..	..	..
Six years' total	2,499	1,493	59.7	1,843	1,324	71.8	619	342	55.2	3,107	1,218	39.2	1,369	899	65.7	1,702	407	27.4	256	140	54.7	11,395	5,383	51.6
1877	471	275	..	328	191	..	259	138	..	672	278	..	2.5	136	..	280	83	..	40	16	..	..	..	..
1878	546	356	..	356	193	..	105	75	..	82	323	..	431	294	..	237	62	..	60	26	..	..	..	..
1879	346	223	..	229	143	..	94	43	..	450	186	..	261	185	..	300	79	..	41	23	..	..	..	..
1880	371	177	..	241	156	..	108	39	..	424	158	..	217	138	..	298	66	..	37	12	..	..	..	..
1881	381	182	..	252	165	..	107	38	..	459	161	..	196	118	..	321	89	..	29	18	..	..	..	..
1882	407	180	..	204	135	..	110	31	..	420	172	..	163	93	..	322	92	..	27	8	..	..	..	..
Six years' total	2,522	1,393	55.2	1,610	983	61.0	783	364	46.5	3,107	1,278	41.1	1,478	964	65.4	1,758	471	26.8	284	103	44.0	11,487	5,556	48.4
1883	412	192	..	238	135	..	95	16	..	418	143	..	146	86	..	320	79	..	31	13	..	..	..	..
1884	345	176	..	206	126	..	72	27	..	388	147	..	132	64	..	256	72	..	42	18	..	..	..	..
1885	411	176	..	310	192	..	58	15	..	350	126	..	140	72	..	258	86	..	42	17	..	..	..	..
1886	398	167	..	279	166	..	63	22	..	391	134	..	190	98	..	255	58	..	20	5	..	..	..	..
1887	406	172	..	282	177	..	118	36	..	511	199	..	170	100	..	241	70	..	24	10	..	..	..	..
1888	461	201	..	297	161	..	122	47	..	440	173	..	174	103	..	199	61	..	36	10	..	..	..	..
Six years' total	2,433	1,084	44.5	1,612	957	59.4	528	163	30.9	2,498	922	36.9	952	523	54.9	1,529	426	27.8	195	70	35.8	9,747	4,145	42.5
1889	478	190	39.7	275	145	52.7	135	45	33.3	531	250	47.0	168	96	57.1	208	59	28.2	39	15	38.4	1,835	800	43.6
1890	515	255	49.5	266	124	46.6	233	67	28.7	600	237	39.5	171	97	56.7	179	60	33.5	38	17	44.7	2,002	857	42.8
1891	517	224	43.3	281	143	50.9	138	65	47.1	536	244	45.5	180	121	67.2	170	50	29.4	36	19	52.8	1,858	866	46.6
1892	472	210	44.5	289	146	50.5	166	43	25.9	475	175	36.8	206	129	62.6	190	67	35.3	33	12	36.4	1,831	782	42.7
1893	487	202	41.5	249	136	54.6	184	84	45.6	605	227	37.5	213	124	58.2	200	79	39.5	63	24	38.0	2,001	876	43.7
1894	542	228	42.0	271	151	55.7	167	60	35.9	576	235	40.7	232	134	57.7	167	70	41.9	39	25	64.1	1,994	903	45.2
Six years' total	3,011	1,309	43.4	1,631	845	51.8	1,023	364	35.5	3,325	1,368	41.1	1,170	701	59.9	1,115	385	34.5	248	112	45.1	11,521	5,084	44.1
1895	533	255	47.8	267	151	56.5	231	78	33.7	613	303	49.4	254	160	62.9	163	60	39.2	60	27	45.0	2,111	1,034	48.9

34 There was a slight decrease of nine in the number of murders, excluding false cases, as compared with the previous year—533 cases having occurred, against 542 in 1894. Including pending cases and cases of the previous year brought under inquiry during the year under report, and excluding cases in which the accused committed suicide, there were 543 cases for disposal, or 10 less than in 1894. The following figures show that there was a general improvement in the result of police action in these cases —

	1894	1895
Percentage of undetected cases	. 16	14
Percentage of convictions to cases for disposal ...	... 41	47
Percentage of convictions to cases tried out	... 61	63

There was a much smaller proportion of pending cases than in the previous year, the percentage being 10 in 1895, against 16 in 1894

The percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were tried out was 45, very nearly the same as in the previous year. The districts responsible for the greatest number of murders were Allahabad (23), Cawnpore (21), Meerut and Sitapur (19 each), Bareilly and Hardoi (18 each), of these, Meerut, Bareilly and Sitapur were also conspicuous last year for this class of crime. The number of cases in Basti, which district headed the list last year, fell from 23 in 1894 to 11 in 1895. Dehra Dún, Ballia and the Government Railway Police obtained convictions in all the cases decided, the number being however very small. The best results in districts in which any considerable number of cases occurred are shown in Agra, Lucknow, Jhānsi and the Kumaun Division, while in Mirzapur five out of six, and in Benares four out of five cases, ended in acquittal, other districts which show poor results are Sahāranpur, Garhwāl, Kheri, Bulandshahr and Farukhabad. It is satisfactory to note that in Sitapur, where there was such signal failure last year, convictions were obtained in 9 out of 12 cases decided in 1895.

35. There were 312 cases for disposal, excluding 67 cases struck off as false and including 45 cases pending from 1894, against 325 Culpable homicide. in the previous year. Of these, 151 cases were convicted and 56 acquitted, 46 were pending trial at the close of the year, and 59 remained undetected.

In 1894 convictions were obtained in the same number (151) of cases, and 60 cases remained undetected. The percentage of convictions to cases reported during the year is 56.5, against 55.7 in the previous year, it is higher than that secured in any of the preceding six years.

The largest number of undetected cases was in—

Saharānpur	.	2 out of 4 cases for disposal
Farukhabad	, ...	4 " 6 " "
Etāwah	... ..	3 " 5 " "
Jaunpur	... .	2 " 3 " "
Rae Bareilly	... ..	2 " 4 " "
Gonda	... ..	2 " 5 " "

36. The number of cases of grievous hurt, excluding cases declared as false, was 2,234, against 2,036, 2,250 and 2,184 in 1894, 1893 and 1892, respectively, and including the cases pending from the previous year, there were 2,361 cases for disposal, against 2,164, 2,380 and 2,330 in 1894, 1893 and 1892. The number of the cases reported has again increased this year, but convictions were obtained in 1,412 cases, against 1,330 in the previous year, 371 cases were acquitted, 92 were pending trial at the close of the year, and 486 remained undetected. The percentage of cases convicted to the total number of cases for disposal was 60, against 61 and 59 in 1894 and 1893. The largest numbers of true reports were in Aligarh (78), Bareilly (99), Moradabad (85), Budaun (95), Shāhjahānpur (119), Allahabad (88), Azamgarh (66), Lucknow (75), Unāo (61), Sitapur (84), Hardoi (71), Fyzabad (67) and Gonda (73).

The percentage of undetected cases was in Sahárunpur 33, Muzaáffarnagar 31, Budaun 32, Agra and Muttra 31 each, Allahabad 36, Lalitpur 33, Rae Bareli 32 and Sitapur 34. The cases of grievous hurt in which the offence is allowed by the court to be compounded are not detailed in the returns, but form an appreciable portion of the total acquittals.

The provincial average of the undetected cases is 20 (North-West Provinces 22 and Oudh 17) Sháhjahánpur continues to show better results, having secured convictions in 86 cases out of 107 cases decided. The following districts also show better results —

			Cases for disposal	Cases decided.	Cases convicted.
Aligarh	..	...	84	64	55
Bulandshahr	.	..	60	42	36
Bareilly	...	...	103	81	72
Pilibhit	...	.	33	28	25
Bánda	...	...	47	36	32
Jaunpur	.	...	51	39	34
Sitapur	..	..	88	57	49
Hardoi	..	..	82	62	54

37 Excluding 102 cases struck off as false, and including 11 cases pending from the previous year, there were 265 cases of kidnapping for disposal, against 250 in 1894. Of these, 160 cases were convicted, 40 acquitted, 18 pending trial at the close of the year and 47 remained undetected. The number of false cases under this head has again increased. In 1893 and 1894 the number of cases struck off as false was 86 and 75. Five out of 8 cases of Bijnor, 6 out of 12 cases of Budaun, 4 out of 8 cases of Fatehpur, 4 out of 8 cases of Jaunpur, 7 out of 10 cases of Gorakhpur, 6 out of 12 cases of Lucknow, 4 out of 5 cases of Unao, 3 out of 6 cases of Kheri, 9 out of 14 cases of Bahraich, and 4 out of 8 cases of Partábgarh were declared false. The largest numbers of true reports were 11 each from Bareilly, Moradabad, Azamgarh and Sultánpur, 12 from Allahabad and 13 from Sitapur.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided is this year 80, compared with 73, 76 and 74 in 1894, 1893 and 1892.

38 There were 797 cases for disposal, excluding 120 cases struck off as false and including 64 cases pending from the previous year, compared with 823 cases in 1894. Four hundred and eighty-five cases were convicted, 118 were acquitted, 54 were pending trial at the close of the year, and 140 remained undetected. The percentages of cases undetected and cases convicted to cases decided are this year 17 and 80, against 14 and 78 in 1894. Five thousand eight hundred and thirty-four persons were arrested, of whom 3,650 were convicted, 1,688 were acquitted, 467 were pending trial at the close of the year, and 29 were otherwise disposed of. Seven out of 29 cases of Gorakhpur, 8 out of 21 cases of Lucknow, 6 out of 20 cases of Unao, 7 out of 20 cases of Rae Bareli, 9 out of 29 cases of Fyzabad, and 10 out of 34 cases of Bara Banki were struck off as false.

The following districts show the best and worst results —

				Percentage of undetected cases	Percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of.
Best	..	{ Meerut	...	11	100	81
		{ Moradabad	...	20	93	92
		{ Ballia	..	17	86	74
		{ Bahraich	...	14	87	92
Worst	..	{ Maunpuri	.	12	64	55
		{ Azamgarh	...	19	72	65
		{ Fyzabad	...	27	43	36
		{ Sultánpur	..	24	43	42

The districts whose record of cases for disposal is less than 18 have not been taken into account.

It must be remembered that in addition to cases in which the proof is not sufficient to warrant the sending up for trial of individuals accused of rioting, those cases also in which one party of the two concerned in a fight has apparently been justified by the exercise of the right of defence of person and property, and has consequently not been prosecuted, are also included in the technical heading "undetected cases"

39. Excluding 16 false cases, there were 60 cases of poisoning during the year against only 40 in 1894. Including one case pending at the close of the previous year, and another reported in 1894 but brought under enquiry during the year under report, there were 62 cases for disposal, of these, 27 ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal or discharge, 9 were still under trial at the close of the year, and 16 remained undetected. The percentage of cases convicted to those which were tried out was 73—a very much better result than in 1894, when the percentage of convictions was 52. The districts of Aligarh, Budaun, Azamgarh and Fyzabad show the best work, convictions having been obtained in all the cases tried out.

40. There was an increase of 63 in the number of cases of dakaiti shown under Serial Nos 30 and 31 of Crime Statement A, the figures being 234 (exclusive of false cases) in 1895, against 171 in the previous year. The greatest number of cases occurred in Kumaun (31), Bulandshahr, Kheri and Bahraich (12 each), Agra (11), Bijnor and Pilibhit (10 each). Including 19 pending cases and nine cases reported in the previous year but brought under enquiry in the year under report, there were 262 cases to be dealt with. Of these, 129 were decided in court, 80 ending in conviction and 49 in acquittal, while 27 remained under trial at the close of the year. The number of cases undetected was 106, or 40 per cent, exactly the same proportion as in 1894. The percentage of cases convicted to those which were tried out was 62, and of cases convicted to those for disposal 30. These percentages show that the results were very nearly the same as in the previous year.

41. Of the 922 cases reported, 309, or about one-third, were struck off as false. The number of true cases was therefore 613 against 576 in the previous year. Including 31 pending cases and 12 cases reported in the previous year but brought under inquiry in 1895, there were 656 cases for disposal, of these 399 were decided, 303 ending in conviction and 96 in acquittal or discharge, 22 cases remained under trial at the close of the year, and 235, or 36 per cent., were undetected. The percentage of cases in which no clue was obtained was 44 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases for disposal was 46, and of convictions to cases tried out 76, in 1894 the corresponding percentages were 39 and 75.

I append a table showing the incidence of cases of robbery and the result of police action in each district in the provinces during the year under report —

District	Number of cases reported	Number of cases expunged	Percentage of cases expunged	Number of cases undetected	Percentage of undetected cases	Number of cases decided	Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided	Number of pending cases	Percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were tried out
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Meerut	25	7	28	4	22	11	64	3	50
Aligarh	19	12	63	1	12	7	71		77
Saharanpur	18	3	16	12	70	5	20		9
Muzaffarnagar	18	11	61	4	57	3	100		60
Bulandshahr	21	12	57	6	60	4	50		50
Dehra Dūn	3	2	66	1	100				
Bareilly	63	12	19	27	49	26	81	2	80
Bijnor	16	14	87	2	100		...	...	..

District	Number of cases reported	Number of cases expunged	Percentage of cases expunged	Number of cases undetected	Percentage of undetected cases	Number of cases decided	Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided	Number of pending cases	Percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were tried out
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mercadabad	35	18	51	10	55	7	71	1	80
Budaun	8	1	12	2	25	5	80	1	80
Sháhjahánpur	26	10	38	10	53	8	62	1	65
Pilibhít	7	1	14	2	33	4	100		55
Agia ..	26	11	42	9	56	7	86		89
Muttra	26	10	38	12	75	4	50		55
Farukhabad .	17	5	29	7	54	6	50	..	50
Mainpuri .	10	6	60	2	50	1	100	1	100
Etáwáh ...	11		...			12	83	...	77
Etah .	16	5	31	7	64	4	75		42
Allahabad ..	60	8	13	29	55	22	95	2	94
Cawnpore	9	5	55	1	16	5	80		87
Fatehpur ..	28	4	14	10	38	15	73	1	72
Bánda .	12	3	25	7	50	7	57		36
Hamírpur	7	1	14	3	50	3	67		86
Jhánsi	9	3	33	1	16	4	100	1	87
Jalaun ...	9	2	22			6	67	1	58
Lalitpur ..	9	1	11	3	37	4	75	1	71
Benares .	13	3	23	1	8	11	82	..	71
Mirzapur .	15	2	13	4	27	10	80	1	67
Jaunpur	18	9	50	2	18	7	86	2	73
Gházipur .	5	...	..			5	80		75
Ballia	11	..		3	27	7	57	1	42
Gorakhpur ...	36	27	75	1	11	8	62	..	61
Basti ...	13			4	28	10	90	...	86
Azamgarh	28	7	25	3	14	19	74		69
Kumaun Division	9	1	11	3	30	7	57	...	53
Almora .	44	36	82			9	44		33
Garhwál ...	8	1	12	..	...	7	48		67
Govt Ry Police .	10	5	50	1	20	3	100	1	100
Lucknow .	23	3	13	5	24	15	87	1	69
Unao ...	25	15	60	1	8	11	73	...	52
Rae Bareilly ...	11	2	18	4	44	5	80	..	58
Sitapur ...	22	7	32	5	33	10	70	...	77
Hardoi	12	2	16	5	50	5	100		67
Kheri	22	4	18	3	16	16	81	...	73
Fyzabad ...	34	11	32	7	30	16	81	...	72
Babraich .	22	3	14	3	16	16	94		95
Gonda ...	12	1	8	5	45	6	100		77
Sultánpur ..	4	..		1	25	3	33	..	37
Partábgarh ..	8	2	25	1	14	6	67	...	45
Bara Bank ...	9	1	11	1	11	7	86	1	91

It will be observed that many of the districts which were last year conspicuous for false reports of robberies again show a large proportion of expunged cases. A noteworthy exception is Ballia, where eight out of the ten cases reported in 1894 were found to be false and where not a single case was expunged in 1895. The districts in which this class of crime was most common were Allahabad with 52 cases, Bareilly with 51, Fatehpur with 24, Fyzabad with 23, Azamgarh with 21, and Lucknow with 20. Passing over districts in which the number of cases decided was insignificant, the best results were obtained in Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Jhansi, Hardoi, Gonda, Allahabad, Bahraich, Basti, Lucknow, Agra, Jaunpur and Bara Banki, while in Saharanpur and Sultanpur the work was decidedly unsatisfactory. The following is a table showing the classification of the cases of robbery which occurred during the years 1894 and 1895 —

Statement showing the details of the descriptions of robbery for the year 1895

Year	Number of cases reported, including false cases	Classification.					Detail of cases of other robberies						Number of cases of snatching nose-rings from women.	Remarks
		Robbery by poisoning	Highway robbery	Robbery of gardens and fields	Snatching ornaments from women and children	Other robberies	Of mail bags other than on highway.	Of property, ornaments, clothes, &c from dwelling-houses	In fields and jungles, on travellers returning home from markets	Attempt at robbery	False cases	Of goats and small animals		
	(1)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)									
1894	839	15	102	51	105	566	8	128	159	14	254	3	63	(a) Including 27 false cases
1895	870	18	111	82	138	521	5	102	148	21	223	22	71	(b) Including 25 false cases

(1) Excluding 28 cases of the Almora and Garhwal districts

(2) Excluding 52 cases of the Almora and Garhwal districts

Mail dakaiti and mail robbery

Three cases of mail dakaiti were reported during the year, one in each of the districts of Bulandshahr, Etah and Bijnor. The Bulandshahr case proved to be false, and the mail-runner who made the report was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months, under section 182 of the Indian Penal Code. In the Etah case seven persons were arrested, six of them were acquitted and one was convicted. The Bijnor case occurred at the end of the year, seven persons have been arrested during the current year and are still under trial. The Meerut, Etah and Benares districts and the Central Section of the Government Railway Police each registered one case of mail robbery. In the Meerut case four persons were arrested and remained under trial at the close of the year. In the Benares case two persons were arrested, but were acquitted on trial under section 414 of the Indian Penal Code. The cases reported in Etah and in the Central Section of the Government Railway Police were expunged as false.

42. Excluding 34 false cases, and including 9 cases pending from the previous year, there were 325 cases of coming for disposal during 1895, against 262 in 1894. One hundred and ninety-two cases were convicted, 72 were acquitted, 7 were pending trial at the close of the year, and 54 remained undetected. In 1894, 143 out of 262 were convicted, the work

has again therefore been a shade better under this head Prosecutions were numerous in the following districts —

Gonda heads the list this year with 23 cases, the Railway Police has 18 cases; Hardoi and Kheri 16 cases each, Bahraich 15, Sháhjahánpur 14, Lucknow and Sitapur 13 each, and Allahabad and Fyzabad 11 and 10 cases, respectively. Of these districts, the Railway Police, Bahraich and Allahabad show good results with 13, 11 and 8 convictions, respectively. The number of undetected cases was large—in Moradabad 3 out of 4, Jaunpur 4 out of 7, Sitapur 8 out of 13, and Hardoi 6 out of 16 cases. The bulk of the cases relate to the passing of copper coins silvered to imitate small silver coins. Cases of coining apparatus being found are noted in the reports of the districts of Moradabad and Benares.

43 Excluding 109 cases declared as false, 681 cases were reported during the year, and including 25 cases which were pending from the previous year, there were 706 cases for disposal; of these 362 were convicted, 73 were acquitted, 30 were pending trial at the close of the year, and 241 remained undetected. The percentage of convictions to cases decided is 83, and that of undetected cases is 34, compared with 72 and 33 of the previous year. In 1894 the total number of cases for disposal was 574, of which 263 were convicted.

This crime was most prevalent in the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Gházipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh with 27, 41, 56, 83, 36, 48 and 51 cases respectively, for disposal. Except Allahabad and Mirzapur, all these districts were noticed in 1894. Among these districts, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh show 94, 90, 89, 93 and 93 per cent. of convictions to cases decided, with 30, 34, 22, 12 and 16 per cent. of undetected cases, respectively.

It is satisfactory to notice that severe punishments were inflicted by the courts for this crime during the year under report. The following statement shows that out of 359 cases convicted, in 86, or only 24 per cent., fines were inflicted, against 49 per cent. in the previous year. In 274, or 76 per cent. of the cases convicted, rigorous imprisonments were awarded. In Pilibhít 2 out of 4, Agra 6 out of 10, Etáwah 2 out of 3, Etah 2 out of 3, Bánda 2 out of 4, Lucknow 2 out of 3, Sitapur 4 out of 5, Fyzabad 3 out of 5, Bahraich 5 out of 7, and in Gonda 4 out of 4 cases convicted were punished with fine only.

This heading of offence includes every kind of mischief to cattle, from the most trivial injury to the cases of alleged flaying alive.

Year	Excluding Almora, Garhwal and the Railways			Detail of punishment awarded						Remarks
				Fine only			Rigorous imprisonment			
	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Number of cases in which fine below Rs 10 was inflicted	Number of cases in which fine above Rs 10 and below Rs 50 was inflicted	Number of cases in which fine above Rs 50 and below Rs 100 was inflicted	Number of cases in which imprisonment below six months was inflicted	Number of cases in which imprisonment for six months and above was inflicted		
1894	644	(a) 263	41	38	87	4	67	58	(a) Including 9 cases of whipping	
1895	783	(b) 359	46	17	65	4	76	194	(b) Including 3 cases of whipping	

44 Excluding 891 false cases and including 586 cases pending from the previous year, there were 100,528 cases compared with 86,990, 67,644 and 70,617 in 1894, 1893 and 1892, respectively. There has been a further increase of 13,538 cases in this year. The percentage of convictions to reports, including pending cases, is 9.1, against 7.9 of 1894, and including convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code, is 10.6,

compared with 93 of that year. Considering the large increase in the number of reports in 1895, these results show better police work. Eliminating burglaries without loss and attempts, the percentages are —

Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of.

	1892	1893	1894.	1895
(a) On the original charge only	79	80	81	84
(b) Including convictions under section 411, I P. C	80	81	82	86

This result as regards accomplished burglaries with loss looks promising, but a reference to the district reports will show that the proportion of reports of burglaries with loss compared to that of accomplished burglaries reported with no loss, and of those reported as merely attempts, is so small as to render it absolutely certain that in many cases, in order to avoid the trouble of an investigation, losses by burglary are minimised, or altogether denied by the complainants, frequently in collusion with the police

The following statement shows the results achieved by the police in dealing with professional burglaries, —

	Reported, including cases pending from last year.		Investigated		Decided		Convicted		Acquitted		Pending at close of	Percentage of investigations to reports		Percentage of convictions to investigations		Percentage of convictions to cases decided.	
	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895		1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895
<i>Class I</i> —All cases in which stone walls are cut through	1,470	1,521	889	956	141	197	116	166	25	31	11	60	63	13	17	82	84
<i>Class II</i> —All cases in which mud walls are cut through and property worth more than Rs. 500 in value is stolen	268	222	181	219	61	71	52	50	9	20	7	67	98	29	23	85	70
<i>Class III</i> —All cases in which it is known that notorious and leading bad characters have been concerned	1,933	2,670	1,908	2,326	1,115	1,425	973	1,268	142	157	48	99	87	51	54	87	88
	3,671	4,413	2,978	3,501	1,317	1,693	1,141	1,484	176	208	66	81	79	38	42	87	87

These figures show that the number of cases, as well as of the total number of enquiries, have again increased, though, as in the previous year, not in proportion to the increase in number of cases, the percentage of all investigations to reports having decreased by two. The percentages of convictions to investigations and convictions to cases disposed of are 42 and 87, against 38 and 87 in 1894, respectively.

Probably much of the decrease in reports in class II is due to the tendency to minimise losses in reports of burglaries already alluded to. In this class there was as noticeable a diminution in the success of the police working as there was improvement in classes I and III.

45. The number of cases of ordinary theft, excluding 2,480 false cases, was 66,973, and including 586 cases which were pending from the previous year, there were 67,559 cases for disposal, against 63,940 in 1894. The police investigated 34,613 cases, and convictions were obtained in 17,752 cases, or 26 per cent. of the total number of cases. The results of police work, as exhibited in the following statement, show an advance in 1895, not

has again therefore been a shade better under this head Prosecutions were numerous in the following districts —

Gonda heads the list this year with 23 cases; the Railway Police has 18 cases; Hardoi and Kheri 16 cases each, Bahraich 15, Sháhjahánpur 14, Lucknow and Sitapur 13 each, and Allahabad and Fyzabad 11 and 10 cases, respectively Of these districts, the Railway Police, Bahraich and Allahabad show good results with 13, 11 and 8 convictions, respectively The number of undetected cases was large—in Moradabad 3 out of 4, Jaunpur 4 out of 7, Sitapur 8 out of 13, and Hardoi 6 out of 16 cases The bulk of the cases relate to the passing of copper coins silvered to imitate small silver coins Cases of coming apparatus being found are noted in the reports of the districts of Moradabad and Benares.

43 Excluding 109 cases declared as false, 681 cases were reported during the year, and including 25 cases which were pending from the previous year, there were 706 cases for disposal, of these 362 were convicted, 73 were acquitted, 30 were pending trial at the close of the year, and 241 remained undetected. The percentage of convictions to cases decided is 83, and that of undetected cases is 34, compared with 72 and 33 of the previous year In 1894 the total number of cases for disposal was 574, of which 263 were convicted.

This crime was most prevalent in the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Gházipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh with 27, 41, 56, 83, 36, 48 and 51 cases respectively, for disposal Except Allahabad and Mirzapur, all these districts were noticed in 1894 Among these districts, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh show 94, 90, 89, 93 and 93 per cent. of convictions to cases decided, with 30, 34, 22, 12 and 16 per cent. of undetected cases, respectively

It is satisfactory to notice that severe punishments were inflicted by the courts for this crime during the year under report The following statement shows that out of 359 cases convicted, in 86, or only 24 per cent., fines were inflicted, against 49 per cent in the previous year In 274, or 76 per cent of the cases convicted, rigorous imprisonments were awarded In Pilibhít 2 out of 4, Agra 6 out of 10, Etawah 2 out of 3, Etah 2 out of 3, Banda 2 out of 4, Lucknow 2 out of 3, Sitapur 4 out of 5, Fyzabad 3 out of 5, Bahraich 5 out of 7, and in Gonda 4 out of 4 cases convicted were punished with fine only

This heading of offence includes every kind of mischief to cattle, from the most trivial injury to the cases of alleged flaying alive.

Year	Excluding Almora, Garhwal and the Railways			Detail of punishment awarded						Remarks
				Fine only			Rigorous imprisonment			
	Reported	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Number of cases in which fine below Rs 10 was inflicted	Number of cases in which fine above Rs 10 and below Rs 50 was inflicted	Number of cases in which fine above Rs 50 and below Rs 100 was inflicted	Number of cases in which imprisonment below six months was inflicted	Number of cases in which imprisonment for six months and above was inflicted		
1894	644	(a) 263	41	38	87	4	67	58	(a) Including 9 cases of whipping	
1895	783	(b) 359	46	17	65	4	76	194	(b) Including 3 cases of whipping	

44. Excluding 891 false cases and including 586 cases pending from the previous year, there were 100,528 cases compared with 86,990, 67,644 and 70,617 in 1894, 1893 and 1892, respectively There has been a further increase of 13,538 cases in this year The percentage of convictions to reports, including pending cases, is 9.1, against 7.9 of 1894, and including convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code, is 10.6,

compared with 93 of that year. Considering the large increase in the number of reports in 1895, these results show better police work. Eliminating burglaries without loss and attempts, the percentages are —

Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of.

			1892.	1893	1894.	1895
(a) On the original charge only	...	...	79	80	81	84
(b) Including convictions under section 411, I P C	..	..	80	81	82	86

This result as regards accomplished burglaries with loss looks promising; but a reference to the district reports will show that the proportion of reports of burglaries with loss compared to that of accomplished burglaries reported with no loss, and of those reported as merely attempts, is so small as to render it absolutely certain that in many cases, in order to avoid the trouble of an investigation, losses by burglary are minimised, or altogether denied by the complainants, frequently in collusion with the police

The following statement shows the results achieved by the police in dealing with professional burglaries, —

	Reported, including cases pending from last year		Investigated		Decided,		Convicted		Acquitted		Pending at close of	Percentage of investigations to reports		Percentage of convictions to investigations		Percentage of convictions to cases decided,	
	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895		1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895
<i>Class I</i> — All cases in which stone walls are cut through	1,470	1,521	889	956	141	197	116	166	25	31	11	60	63	13	17	82	84
<i>Class II</i> — All cases in which mud walls are cut through and property worth more than Rs 500 in value is stolen	268	222	181	219	61	71	52	50	9	20	7	67	98	29	23	85	70
<i>Class III</i> — All cases in which it is known that notorious and leading bad characters have been concerned	1,933	2,670	1,908	2,326	1,115	1,425	978	1,268	142	157	48	99	87	51	54	87	88
	3,671	4,413	2,978	3,501	1,317	1,693	1,141	1,484	176	208	66	81	79	38	42	87	87

These figures show that the number of cases, as well as of the total number of enquiries, have again increased, though, as in the previous year, not in proportion to the increase in number of cases, the percentage of all investigations to reports having decreased by two. The percentages of convictions to investigations and convictions to cases disposed of are 42 and 87, against 38 and 87 in 1894, respectively.

Probably much of the decrease in reports in class II is due to the tendency to minimise losses in reports of burglaries already alluded to. In this class there was as noticeable a diminution in the success of the police working as there was improvement in classes I and III.

45 The number of cases of ordinary theft, excluding 2,480 false cases, was 66,973, and including 586 cases which were pending from the previous year, there were 67,559 cases for disposal, against 63,940 in 1894. The police investigated 34,643 cases, and convictions were obtained in 17,752 cases, or 26 per cent of the total number of cases. The results of police work, as exhibited in the following statement, show an advance in 1895, not

only in the aggregate number of convictions, but in the proportion of convictions to cases reported and decided —

	Under the theft sections of the Indian Penal Code only				Including convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code			
	Convictions to cases decided		Persons convicted to persons tried		Convictions to cases decided		Persons convicted to persons tried	
	1894.	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895
North-Western Provinces	85	86	81	81	85	86	81	81
Oudh	83	87	79	82	83	88	79	83
Total	84	86	80	82	85	87	80	82

The number of thefts of agricultural produce was 16,929, against 15,791 and 15,279 in 1894 and 1893. The proportion of these thefts to the total record is 25 per cent, against 24 in 1894.

The total number of thefts reported is probably considerably less than the actual number of thefts that occurred in this year of unfavourable seasons. Many cases of theft of trifling quantities of agricultural produce are naturally not reported by the sufferers to avoid the additional loss and trouble of a police inquiry. In Sitapur the District Superintendent exceeded his authority by directing that reports of theft of agricultural produce of value less than two annas should not be recorded at thanas. This unreasonable limitation has been strictly forbidden.

46. Excluding 576 false cases, and including 88 cases which were pending from the previous year, there were 4,999 cases for disposal, against 3,864 in 1894. Of these, 1,498 cases were convicted, 434 were acquitted, 53 were pending trial at close of the year, and 3,014 remained undetected. Including convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code, the percentage of convictions to the total number of cases for disposal is 54, against 53 in the previous year. This crime has been fully dealt with in the separate report on the subject. The cause of difference between these figures and those given in the special report on cattle-theft has been already explained to Government as due to the inclusion in Statement A of all cases of theft of cattle as defined in the Indian Penal Code, and not merely bovine cattle. The year 1895 has been marked by strenuous efforts to secure correct reports of cattle-thefts, and the increase in reports of offences, combined with an increased proportion of convictions, is satisfactory.

47. The bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were put into force against 2,657 persons, compared with 2,270 in 1894. Two thousand one hundred and forty-seven cases were originated by the police, 570 by Magistrates, and 27 by private individuals. The attention of all District Superintendents of Police was especially drawn to the orders of Government in paragraph 9 of the review on the Police Administration Report for 1894.

Two thousand one hundred and eighty-one persons, or 82 per cent of those sent up for trial, were ordered to find security, against 80 and 81 per cent in 1894 and 1893. The required security was furnished by only 417 persons, the average security demanded amounted to Rs 153, and the average term of imprisonment to which the persons to whom the provisions of sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, were applied, were sentenced in default, to nine months and four days. 486 were previously-convicted offenders. The districts in which the greatest activity was shown were Moradabad (170), Sháhjahánpur (144), Allahabad (108), Gorakhpur (159), Lucknow (182) and Kheri (106). Those in which these salutary provisions of the law were comparatively neglected were Bijnor (32), Budann (35), Faúkhábad

(35), Etáwáh (25), Cawnpoie (20), Fatehpur (23), Bánda (28), Hamírpur (8), Jalaun (22), Ghazipur (30), Jaunpur (16), Hardoi (22), Bahraich (22) and Partábgarh (24).

Four hundred and seventy-six persons prosecuted were already under police surveillance, as being on the bad livelihood register.

Disinclination to make effective use of these preventive measures of the criminal law is apparent on the part of some Magistrates, and this tendency must necessarily be reflected on the police working.

48 Thirty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-five names remained on the register at the end of 1894, excluding five names which were erroneously shown in the return of the Dehla Dún district for that year. The names of 8,969 convicts released from jail were added in 1895, bringing the total to 44,814, 6,329 were found to have returned to honest livelihood and then names were expunged from the registers, 2,666 to have emigrated, died, or to have been transported or imprisoned for long periods during the year then names were also expunged 35,819 names remained on the register at the close of 1895 of these, 3,380 have been convicted again during the year. The following statement gives full particulars of the changes effected in both provinces during the year under review —

Provinces.	Number of time expired convicts retained on register at the end of 1894	Number of time expired convicts released in villages during the year 1895	Total.	Returned to honest livelihood and expunged from register	Emigrated or died during the year (including those transported or imprisoned for long periods)	Total number expunged (columns 5 and 6)	Again convicted of offences and imprisoned during the year but names retained on register	Character and means of livelihood doubtful	Unknown	Total of columns 8, 9 and 10, i.e., total names retained on register at end of 1895
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North Western Provinces	*25,656	6,201	31,857	3,962	1,733	5,695	2,306	19,530	4,326	26,162
Oudh	10,189	2,768	12,957	2,367	983	3,300	1,074	7,193	1,390	9,657
Total	35,845	8,969	44,814	6,329	2,666	8,995	3,380	26,723	5,716	35,819

* Five names were erroneously shown in the return for 1894

There were only 26 names less on the register on 1st January 1896 than on 1st January 1895. The importance of keeping an effective check on this register and of removing from time to time the names of those found to have adopted honest ways of livelihood was emphasized by Mr. Thomson in the Police Report for 1894.

It will be apparent from the district reports in what districts there seem grounds for considering the number of names retained on the register excessive. In some cases the changes in superintendence have been responsible to some degree for imperfection in a matter in which uninterrupted pressure on the local subordinates is essential to success.

49. The number of persons convicted of offences specified in High Court Circular No. 1 of 1866 is 42,429, compared with 36,057 in 1894. This again indicates an advance, and previous convictions were proved against 6,053, or 14.26 per cent, compared with 13.37 in the previous year. In 14 cases the police failed to place these previous convictions on record, compared with 11 in 1894. Failure in the 14 cases occurred in Etah (3), Bulandshahr, Farukhabad and Budaun (2 each) and in Budaun, Etáwáh, Jalaun, Ballia and Hardoi (1 each).

Of the 6,053 previously convicted offenders, 1,209 were committed to the Sessions and convicted. The percentage is in the North-Western Provinces 21.4 and in Oudh 16.6, compared with 24.2 and 14.5 in 1894. The districts where the number of such committals to the Sessions was small were Sháhjhánpur 4, Hamírpur 6, Lalitpur 2, Kumaun Division 1, Sitapur 6, and Sultánpur 7.

Where the police have proved the previous convictions, the question of the severity of the punishment awarded, or of the committal of the accused to the Sessions Court, depends more on the individuality of the Magistrate before whom the accused is brought than on anything the prosecution can urge. There has, on the whole, been creditable effort under this head in 1895. Instances of assistance derived from anthropometry are mentioned in the reports of the following districts —

Operations were commenced at Allahabad on 21st November 1894, and it was in January 1895 that the actual measurements commenced concurrently with instructions to selected Sub-Inspectors and head constables from the various districts at Naini Central Jail. In February, measuring parties were sent to the Central jails at Benares, Bareilly, Agra, Lucknow and Fatehgarh to measure the habituals in these jails. In April other parties were sent to the Central jails to take measurements, and on completing the work there, they were sent to measure habituals at the District jails, as also the Barwars of the Gonda district.

Report on the anthropometric system of measuring criminals in N.-W. Provinces and Oudh

Great inconvenience and delay were caused owing to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary instruments. Mr. Paget of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, who was specially deputed to instruct the officers of these provinces in anthropometry, started the Central Office at Allahabad on the 1st April 1895, where the cards were indexed, classified and arranged by the Sub-Inspector in charge, Badan Singh, aided by the skilled measurers selected by Mr. Paget. The whole time up to end of November was taken up with preparatory measures and no cards came to the office for search till December.

The number of persons measured and recorded in the Central Bureau at the end of the year 1895 was 12,392. In each district a qualified measurer was posted, and four skilled measurers were put in charge of four circles, whose headquarters were respectively Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra and Bareilly.

Owing to the short time the system has been in working order, little success in identification can be reported for 1895. Only 10 persons were identified as previously convicted offenders, from district records.

Mr. Paget, District Superintendent of Police of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, left these provinces and returned to Bengal on 16th December 1895. Mr. Billings, Assistant Inspector-General, Special Branch, was then placed in charge of these operations, with Mr. A. D. Ashdown as Assistant.

Anthropometrical work has been introduced into every district throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except Naini Tal [concerning the introduction in which district this office is at present in correspondence with the District Superintendent of Police].

The system has met with a tolerable degree of success, eighteen criminals having been traced by reference to the Central Bureau at Allahabad up to June 1896. This result promises considerable success when the system is more firmly established than at present. Now, although in nearly every district the system is in working order, there are still several districts which have not yet sent any cards to the Central Office for identification in accordance with instructions issued to each District Superintendent of Police. Moreover, in the almshouses of this office the greater number of the cards are those of men who are at present undergoing terms of imprisonment, as the measurement of short-termed prisoners is strongly discouraged unless they are evidently pro-

professionals or habituals. Accordingly, when a card comes to the office for search, if identified, it must be one of a very recently released prisoner, or a member of one of certain criminal tribes.

Among the eighteen successful cases above mentioned, only two have at present been reported to this office as dealt with under section 75, Indian Penal Code. Two have been reported as being convicted, but not under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as their previous convictions did not admit of it. One was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. Reply is awaited (reminders having been sent) from the Panjáb concerning the convictions of three men identified by the Allahabad office, from Saháranpur, concerning two men, Aligarh two, and Basti one.

Four men sent up by Pilibhit were identified as being released Sansiahs. One man sent up by Aligarh was found to have three previous convictions by this office. In this case, however, a remand was refused by the Joint Magistrate, Aligarh, accordingly the information given by this office was not available for the trial.

In January 1896, a professional thief, Muhammad Husain, *alias* Abdul Rahman, who was travelling under the disguise of a hide merchant, was arrested by the Benares District Police. The antecedents of this man were traced through the anthropometric bureau, Allahabad. He was convicted in Bombay in 1886 under the name of Abdul Rahman, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Again, in July 1895, he was convicted in the Surat district, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine. He was accused of stealing certain bonds and property from a fellow-passenger. The case was established against him, his identity proved, and he was sentenced to enhanced imprisonment under section 75, Indian Penal Code.

In February 1896, Baisati Ahir was arrested as a thief in Fyzabad. He gave his residence as in Nepal. He was traced by the Anthropometric Department as being Bachu Rao, *alias* Changu, a native of Dharapur, police station Bikapur, district Fyzabad, and as being four times previously convicted in the Fyzabad district. Before a reply could be sent from the Anthropometric Branch, the District Superintendent, Fyzabad, informed this office that one conviction had been ascertained against him. This case is important as showing that the Anthropometric Department can give assistance even in case of local thieves arrested locally. This man was convicted and received enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code. In another case a man arrested in Delhi was traced under another name by the Anthropometric Department at Allahabad, and one previous conviction noted. In April three cards, sent in by the Panjáb Eastern Circle, were identified by means of anthropometry, and found to have recorded 5, 5 and 3 previous convictions, respectively, in Saháranpur.

On the 23rd April two cards sent in by the Deputy Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, were traced, and one Nasir Ali, traced as Nasarat, was found to have had one previous conviction in Aligarh and five in Bulandshahr, and the other prisoner, Abdul Kasim, was found to have one previous conviction in Ahmedabad.

Mr. Knyvett, Deputy Inspector-General, Railway Branch, was deputed as officer in charge on Mr. Billings' departure for Naini Tal, on 1st April 1896; and Mr. Sands took over Mr. Ashdown's duties on 23rd April 1896.

50 Excluding 15 names which were erroneously shown in, and including 14 Absconded offenders. names which were omitted from, the returns of 1894 by certain districts, 1,503 names remained on the registers at the end of 1894, and 926 names were added during the year, bringing the total to 2,429: 549 were apprehended, 31 died, and the names of 100 were expunged by order of the Magistrates, leaving 1,749 names on the registers at the close of the year.

The districts noted in the margin have done best in arresting absconded offend-

Azamgarh	96	} ers As noticed in previous years, sufficient atten- tion has not been paid to this subject and much still remains to be done The lists are still heavy in
Batehgarh	29	
Lucknow	29	
Ghāzipur	24	

Bareilly (45), Shāhjahānpur (43), Agra (101), Muttia (53), Faizukhabad (77), Etah (43), Allahabad (93), Cawnpore (49), Benares (41), Mirzapur (43), Ghāzipur (62), Ballia (41), Gorakhpur (54), Azamgarh (68), Basti (50), Lucknow (98), Hardoi (63), Gonda (73), and Bara Banki (47)

The number of absconded offenders arrested in 1895 was appreciably larger than in 1894. When, however, absconded offenders have permanently removed from their premises and taken up residence in native states or in distant portions of British India, their tracing and arrest is often a matter more of chance than anything else

It is also probable that many of the absconded offenders, whose names are still on the lists, have died in the districts whither they fled. The subject continues to receive constant attention

51 Three charges of torture were brought against the police during the year, compared with two in 1894 The following is a brief account of the cases which occurred in the Lucknow, Kheri and Pilibhit districts

Lucknow.—Head Constable Shukriulla, 4th grade, while investigating a case of theft, committed in the house of Mr. Ward, Professor of the Canning College, took away three of Mr Ward's servants and a dismissed punkha coolie The three servants returned in the evening and complained of having been beaten, and the 4th, the punkha coolie, was seen by Mr Ward standing in a far corner of the police station with Head Constable Shukriulla The man's head was cut and he showed signs of having been beaten. Head Constable Shukriulla, Constables Ali Muhammad Khan, Madho Paishad and Saifaraz Khan were prosecuted under section 330, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year, six months, three months and three months, respectively The case was fully reported to Government in the correspondence ending with Mr Thomson's letter No $\frac{4024 \text{ S C}}{\text{XVII}-8}$, dated the 25th October 1895

Kheri.—Sub-Inspector Chattur Bhuj, Constables Baicha Singh and Badli, and chaukidārs Surji, Huli, Budli and Chabba during an investigation severely beat a Brahmin, who was subsequently found in a well The injured man died shortly after the report was made to the District Superintendent of Police of the occurrence The Sub-Inspector and the men were tried under sections 330 and 331, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced as follows —

Sub-Inspector Chattur Bhuj to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100

The two constables to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 10 each

The four chaukidārs to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment each

The case was reported to Government in the correspondence ending with this office No $\frac{675 \text{ (A) S C}}{\text{XVII}-7}$, dated the 7th September 1895

Pilibhit.—Head Constable Khadim Husain was reported to have ill-treated five villagers to extort a confession He was committed to the Sessions under section 330, Indian Penal Code, the Sessions Judge however acquitted him This case was reported to Government in the correspondence ending with G O. No $\frac{239}{\text{VII}-355C}$, dated 20th March 1896.

52 The following statement shows that the total percentage of punishments of all kinds has slightly decreased from 8.6 to 8.4 in 1895. In 1893 and 1892 it was 9.5 and 9.4, respectively. I agree with my predecessor's remarks, recorded in the report for 1894, that, as long as the punishment roll remains as high as this, it cannot be said that the tone and morale of the force is anything like what it should be, and that it will be long before the reproach which attaches to the police of these provinces in this respect is removed —

Description of punishment.	Number punished		
	Officers.	Men	Total
Fine	205	100	305
Suspensions	64	453	517
Degradation	431	162	593
Dismissal	66	489	555
Judicially punished	29	167	196
Total	795	1,371	2,166
Percentage to total strength .	16.2	6.6	8.4
Percentage of officers and men punished in 1894 to total strength	15.0	7.1	8.6

There has been a decrease in total punishments and in punishment of fines and suspension, but an increase has taken place in degradation, dismissal and judicial punishments. The punishment of fine was largely resorted to in Aligarh (13), Bareilly (24), Pilibhit (16), Jhansi (14), Jalaun (23), Ghazipur (19), G. R. Police (30), Fyzabad (16) and Gonda (20). The districts of Bareilly and Jalaun also appeared in the list in 1894. Suspensions, which are really fines under another name, have been prevalent in Meerut (18), Bulandshahr (17), Bareilly (33), Shahjahanpur (24), Allahabad (33), Cawnpore (20), Benares (30), Mirzapur (25), Ghazipur (24), Kumaun Division (22), G. R. Police (15), Lucknow (38), and Unao (19). No other districts show as many as 15 punishments of this description. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the total number of suspensions has fallen from 653 to 517. In 1894, Meerut, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow and Unao were noticed with 39, 34, 34, 38 and 27 suspensions, respectively.

The districts in which the punishment roll has been heaviest are the following —

List of districts in which punishments were most numerous, as brought out by Statement D

Number	Districts.	Total sanctioned strength of force (provincial and municipal constabulary)		Columns VII and VIII, dismissals		Columns IX and X, otherwise punished		Resigned (officers and men, column XXX)	Percentage on total strength of force (provincial and municipal constabulary)				Percentage of resignations	Total percentage (excluding resignations)
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men		Of dismissals		Of other punishments			
									Officers	Men.	Officers	Men		
1	Pilibhit ..	58	205	1	11	28	11	19	1.7	5.3	48.2	5.3	7.2	19.3
2	Allahabad	176	755	5	82	24	38	24	2.8	10.8	13.6	5.0	2.5	16.0
3	Ghazipur	80	315	4	6	28	25	7	5.0	1.9	35.0	7.8	1.7	15.9
4	Kheri	76	248	2	3	22	22	8	2.6	1.2	28.9	8.8	2.4	15.1
5	Unao	83	329	1	2	19	31	6	1.2	6	22.8	9.4	1.4	12.8

Only one of these districts, Pilibhit, appeared in the list of 1894.

The sanction of Magistrates is necessary to all departmental punishments, and therefore the presumption should be that no unnecessary punishments were awarded. In some cases the award of prompt punishment is necessary. I am of opinion, however, that if the prevailing rule was that a departmental punishment was not formally awarded until the day after the inquiry into the offence, the mere fact of such post-

ponement would prevent some hasty punishments, and would tend generally to more well-considered orders

The total number of resignations during the year has been 648, compared with 697 in 1894, and 723 and 991 in 1893 and 1892. The districts accountable for the largest number of resignations in the regular force this year are —

Sahāranpur	..	...	26	Allahabad	...	...	24
Bareilly	...	...	40	Jhānsi	.	...	32
Shāhjahānpur	.	...	21	Benares	...	..	23
Muttra	...	..	21	Lucknow	...	..	55

The districts of Bareilly, Benares and Lucknow appeared in the reports of 1893 and 1894, and Jhānsi and Muttra in the report for 1894 under this head.

53 The members of the force have in this year earned Rs. 26,180-0-3 in rewards, as is shown in the following statement, compared with Rs. 31,742-15-1 and 26,660-0-4 in 1894 and 1893 —

Serial number	Description of rewards.	1894.		1895.	
		Number of officers and men rewarded.	Amount disbursed in rewards	Number of officers and men rewarded	Amount disbursed in rewards
1	Rewards from Budget head . . .	1,191	11,581 15 10	1,763	9,869 0 11
2	Special rewards from Government ...	111	1,877 0 0	19	755 0 0
3	Rewards from Commissioners of Circuit ...	57	680 7 3	9	305 0 0
4	Rewards from Judicial Officers ...	1,165	5,425 0 10	1,262	7,454 6 7
5	Rewards from Jail Department ..	3	65 0 0	6	70 0 0
6	Rewards from Abkari Department ...	984	4,474 5 9	501	3,183 14 2
7	Ditto from Opium and Customs Department	439	2,418 1 5	219	1,243 3 0
8	Ditto from private individuals ..	654	5,221 0 0	455	3,299 7 7
	Total ...	4,604	31,742 15 1	4,234	26,180 0 3

Four thousand two hundred and thirty-four officers and men were rewarded during the year, compared with 4,604 in 1894. The number has decreased by 370, and the amount by Rs. 5,562-14-10. The decrease in the amount is chiefly noticeable under the head of the Budget grant and all other heads, except in the amount given by Judicial Officers and the Jail Department, which shows an increase over 1894.

The Budget provision for rewards was Rs. 17,104, but only Rs. 16,528 was disbursed during 1895-96. These and the following figures will not tally with those given in the above statement, as they are for two different periods (Financial and Calendar year). The number of officers and men rewarded increased by 572, but this with a reduction of the total sum given frittered away the reward to an average of Rs. 5-9-0 approximately. It is quite as important to encourage those police officers and men who do well as to punish ill-doers, and the District Superintendent who disburses rewards grudgingly stamps his own administration as inefficient.

Rewards to Provincial Police were given to the extent of (A) Rs. 9,447 for meritorious services and (B) Rs. 7,081 for apprehension of proclaimed offenders.

against Budget allotments of Rs 9,720 and Rs 7,384. Thus only Rs 576 in all was allowed to lapse

In the case of (A) the sanctioned allotment was considerably exceeded in Cawnpore (Rs 282), Budaun (Rs 168) and Sháhjahánpur (Rs 100), and in (B) by Sháhjahánpur (Rs 890), Bareilly (Rs 450), Cawnpore (Rs 100), the excess being met by transfer from districts with unexpended balances

The following districts left unexpended a considerable sum of (A), Meerut (Rs. 159), Saháranpur (Rs 145), Hamánpur (Rs 123) In the case of (B) no rewards were offered or gained for the apprehension of proclaimed offenders in Dehra Dún, Muzaffarnagar, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Gházipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur It is unlikely that there is no absconded offender in any of these districts whose arrest is not worth some reward, and the attention of the district authorities has been directed to this question

54 During the year under report 10,397 chaukidárs were rewarded, compared with 9,101 in the previous year The amount paid was Rs 26,395-9-7, against Rs 22,662-1-8 in 1894 Among the districts in which rewards have been given with a less free hand than 1894 the following are noticed —

Number	District	Number of chaukidárs rewarded		Amount of rewards			
		1894	1895	1894		1895	
				Rs	a	p	Rs a p
1	Meerut	640	739	1,718	0	0	1,531 8 0
2	Saháranpur	381	200	1,051	0	0	584 0 4
3	Bulandshahr	193	149	428	10	8	377 0 0
4	Dehra Dún	61	2	95	0	0	5 8 0
5	Bareilly	164	128	464	0	0	353 8 0
6	Pilibhit	76	108	305	0	0	236 0 0
7	Fatehpur	487	142	544	0	0	262 9 4
8	Bánda	149	92	336	0	0	277 0 0
9	Jhansi	141	92	485	11	6	237 11 0
10	Mirzapur	178	151	380	8	0	233 8 0
11	Fyzabad	204	169	507	0	0	257 0 0
12	Bara Banki	420	474	950	0	0	693 8 0

I am glad to notice in many reports signs of the full recognition of the importance of chaukidárs as the primary factors in efficient administration, and the fact that, on the whole, more of the rural police have been encouraged by rewards is a healthy indication that their good work is more prominently brought to notice by the subordinate police.

Of the grant for 1895-96, viz, Rs 24,642, only Rs 22,008 was expended up to 31st March 1896 The excess expenditure in Mutia Rs. 128, Bynor Rs 12, Shahjahánpur Rs 59, Allahabad Rs 156, Ballia Rs 70, Gorakhpur Rs 90, total Rs 524, being much more than counterbalanced by the small expenditure in 26 districts, the aggregate being Rs 3,158 less than the Budget grant In every district in Oudh (except Unao and Hardoi) the District Superintendent of Police failed to distribute rewards to the rural police up to the sanctioned amount In the districts of Lucknow (Rs. 373), Fyzabad (Rs 503), Gonda (Rs 480), Bahraich (Rs 196), the unexpended amount was large The total balance unspent was in Oudh Rs. 1,849, against Rs. 1,309 in North-Western Provinces. The underpaid chaukidár is frequently given as the cause of imperfect reporting, and yet we find that opportunities for rewarding good work are deliberately neglected. The stock reply that no chaukidár could be found deserving reward usually connotes a state of district police administration where the District Superintendent of Police is ignorant of his subordinate police, and where the latter either from ignorance ignore the work of the chaukidárs under them or intentionally suppress the good work of chaukidárs to magnify their own share in detection. No explanation has been given in any report for the meagre rewards in these cases. A similar failure to use to the full the funds placed at

their disposal is noticeable in 16 North-Western Provinces districts, those in which the neglect is the more remarkable are Saháranpur Rs 204, Faúkhabad Rs 222, Bareilly Rs. 108, Jhánsi Rs. 220, Benaies Rs. 146, Mirzapur Rs 244

Some police officers look down on the chaukidár (he cannot be made to look semi-military). But those officers who encourage chaukidárs by rewards and good conduct stripes will find that the work of their district will improve in proportion to the personal interest taken by them in the more numerous and humble ranks of the police

The returns show that some progress has been made in the elimination of the criminal and menial classes from the rural police, while in the case of the town police it has not been found possible to do much, as a net increase of 34 men on the whole of these classes is shown, though there was a slight decrease in the number of Pasis

I need not repeat Mr Thomson's remarks (in paragraph 54 of the report for 1894) on this point, in which I fully agree.

A short abstract of the numbers of these castes in each branch, as they stood at the end of 1894 and 1895, is given below.—

Caste.	Town police				Rural police.			
	1894	1895	Decrease	Increase.	1894	1895	Decrease	Increase
Pasi	65	56	9	...	19,576	18,905	671	...
Dhanuk	49	56	.	7	6,378	5,590	788	...
Bhangí	7	11	.	4	4,341	4,586		245
Khatik	43	75	..	32	2,550	2,608		58
Total	164	198	9	43	32,845	31,689	1,459	303
Net increase	..	.		34	Net decrease		1,156	

In the rural police a satisfactory decrease of 671 Pasis and 788 Dhanuks has taken place, while the number of Bhangis and Khatiks has increased by 303. Of the 5,551 new appointments made during the year, 836 as noted in the margin were from the above four castes, compared with 919 in the previous year. The Pasis were chiefly appointed in Aljahabad (81), Fatehpur (42), Benares (51), Mirzapur (26), Rae Bareli (74), Hardoi (37), Kheri (103) and Bahraich (66) the Dhanuks in Bareilly (13), Sháhjahánpur (26), Etáwah and Etah (6 each), Hardoi (48) and Kheri (7), the Bhangis in Sháhjahánpur (10), Etah (5), Gonda (7), Bareilly, Agra and Lalitpur (3 each) and the Khatiks in Aligarh (13), Bulandshahr (9), Budaun (9), Pilibhít and Fatehpur (11 each), Muttra (8) and Bahraich (32). In the town police 3 only of these castes out of 499 new appointments were made during the year in Bareilly, Pilibhít and Unao.

It is of doubtful advantage to eliminate Pasis if Bhangis are substituted, but, as a matter of fact, the pay of chaukidárs does not attract any but the menial castes in large numbers.

The increase of cash-paid chaukidárs in Oudh is gradually taking place.

In the year 1895 the total number of chaukidárs was diminished by 349 and the number of cash-paid chaukidárs was increased by 135.

It is hoped that there will be a substantial change in the direction of substituting chaukidárs who, paid by Government in cash, will in time acquire a modicum of independence, for "goraits" paid by grants of land or remunerated in a miserably small and dilatory manner by the zamíndárs.

The following table shows that there has again been a satisfactory decrease in the total number of punishments inflicted on the members of the rural police force in 1895. An increase of 94 judicial punishments and of 2 punishments of reduction is, however, noticeable —

Description of punishment	Number of men punished				
	1891.	1892.	1893	1894	1895.
Fined	3,561	2,261	1,400	634	590
Suspended	3,859	9,270	3,111	2,611	2,107
Reduced	163	79	84	123	125
Dismissed	3,729	3,203	2,898	2,848	2,673
Judicially punished	515	424	453	494	588
Total	11,827	8,937	7,951	6,710	6,083

A satisfactory decrease has taken place in the number of fines and suspensions. The districts which in this respect are still more conspicuous and where more than 100 chaukidárs have been fined and suspended are —

	<i>Fined</i>	<i>Suspended</i>	<i>Total</i>
Etah	2	105	107
Allahabad	8	192	200
Cawnpore	24	96	120
Hamirpur	38	69	107
Benares	10	108	118
Ghāzipur	38	109	147
Jaunpur	57	65	122
Gorakhpur	35	100	135

Suspension is practically equivalent to fine. The Magistrates of the districts concerned are of course responsible for the punishment inflicted on chaukidárs.

55 The number of escapes from the custody of police or chaukidárs during the year 1895 was 128, as against 181 in 1894. The districts where escapes were most numerous were Allahabad 8, and Etah, Sháhjahánpur, Bánda, Kheri 7 each, Gonda 6, Jhānsi, Azamgarh, Kumaun, Fyzabad 5 each. There were no escapes in Dehra Dún, Etáwah, Budaun, Jalaun, Basti, Partábgarh. Of the 128 cases, inquiry into the responsibility for the escape is pending in 8 cases. In 22 no blame was found to attach to the custodians, who were not punished. In 22 cases the police and chaukidárs concerned were punished departmentally. Seventy-four constables and nine chaukidárs were convicted by courts for negligence in allowing escapes from custody.

56 There was no change in the strength of the Mounted police force during the year, which is composed of 8 Jamadárs, 12 Daffadárs, 20 Lance-Daffadárs and 372 mounted constables, total 412, divided into eight troops stationed at Benares, Bareilly, Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Jhānsi, Meerut and Cawnpore.

Mr. L H Lovett-Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, was in charge of the branch during 1895.

The following statement gives the strength, cost and details of distribution of the force —

	Headquarters of troops	Sub Inspectors			Daffadárs		Lance-Daffadárs on Rs 27	Constables		Total	Cost	
		On Rs 85	On Rs 65	On Rs 45	On Rs 32	On Rs 30.		On Rs 25	On Rs 22		Per mensem.	Per annum
											Rs.	Rs
1	Lucknow	1	..		1	1	4	28	39	74	1,813	21,756
2	Cawnpore			1	1		2	20	26	50	1,203	14,436
3	Allahabad		1			1	2	17	21	42	1,036	12,432
4	Jhānsi			1		1	2	16	18	38	925	11,100
5	Benares	..		1		1	2	19	24	47	1,132	13,584
6	Meerut	..	1		1		2	20	26	50	1,223	14,676
7	Agra	1			1	3	4	24	33	66	1,641	19,692
8	Bareilly	..	..	1		1	2	18	23	45	1,085	13,020
	Total	2	2	4	4	8	20	162	210	412	10,058	1,20,696

The balance to the credit of the Chanda Fund was, on the 1st January 1896, Rs 33,084-15-11, including Rs. 24,000 invested in Government paper. The account stood at Rs 34,911-3-7 on the 1st January 1895. The excess expenditure of Rs 1,826-3-8 incurred during 1895 is due to the extraordinary number of remounts necessitated by the abnormal condition of some of the troops, as many as 15 horses of the Agra Troop had to be cast.

Two mounted constables were accidentally killed, one by a fall from his horse and another from the effects of kicks from a horse. Thirty-six men were discharged on pension and the sum of Rs 6,322 was refunded to them. Forty-nine remounts were purchased for Rs 9,745, being an average of Rs. 199. These were procured at the Nauchandi and Batesar Fairs, and 20 remounts were purchased at the Makhampur and Nauchandi Fairs during the current year, making 69 in all. The introduction of so many young and carefully selected horses should go a long way towards raising the standard of capacity and quality of the force. Five mounted constables were deputed to the Lahore Veterinary College in 1893, of these, three qualified after a training of two years, they were returned in May 1895 and posted to the Agra, Jhānsi and Benares Troops. The remaining two men, who failed to qualify, were allowed to continue their studies for another year, one of these men has since passed out successfully, but the other man has again failed.

Under the authority of the Panjāb Government, the first batch of pupils obtained admittance to the college free, but in future a fee of Rs. 75 per annum for each student will be levied and charged to the Chanda Fund. I have this year deputed four mounted constables to the college. Exclusive of the entrance fee of Rs. 75, we have to pay for text-books and to make a monthly allowance of Rs 3-8 to each student while under tuition. The total cost is worked out as follows.—

	Rs
Fees for four students at Rs 75 each per annum for two years	600 0 0
Allowance at Rs 3 8 each per mensem or Rs 168 per annum for two years	336 0 0
Cost of books	100 8 0
Total	1,036 8 0

The troops located at Meerut, Agra, Benares, Lucknow and Bareilly are the smallest and best supervised; those at Allahabad, Jhānsi and Cawnpore are in a

mediocre condition, notably so at Jhānsi, where the horses are invariably out of condition, owing to the inferior quality of the grass Mr Lovett-Thomas thinks that it may be expedient before long to remove this troop to another station, either Gorakhpur or Fyzabad.

The duties of mounted constabulary are clearly laid down in paragraph 109, section X of the Police Regulations, of these Mr Lovett-Thomas would exclude (1) (3) and (5) and add the duty of quelling riots. The annual report is not the place for the discussion of a change in the prescribed duties of any branch of the police. The orderly duties are distinctly specified in paragraph 112, section X, Police Regulations; and if any work in excess of them is exacted from any orderly, it is the duty of the District Superintendent of Police to report each such occurrence to the Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the armed branch.

No reasons are given by Mr. Lovett-Thomas for suggesting an increase of 200 men in this branch, and at a time of financial pressure the suggestion is inopportune.

Mr Lovett-Thomas has been requested to submit the names of all District Superintendents of Police who are not equal to drilling a troop.

57 The number of false cases (column 18 of statement A, Part I) is 6,261, compared with 6,016 in 1894. Excluding 98 cases of the Kumaun Division beyond police jurisdiction, 5,062 were reported direct at police stations, and in 1,101 cases petitions were filed in courts and sent on to the police for enquiry. The largest number of cases expunged as false is shown in the following districts —

Aligarh	..	212	Lucknow	..	225
Moradabad	..	284	Unao	..	290
Shāhjāhānpur	..	405	Sitapur	..	355
Jaunpur	..	217			
Gorakhpur	..	398			
Azamgarh	..	210			

The expunction of cases as false depends considerably on the individuality of the Magistrate of the district with whom the responsibility ultimately rests. It is equally in the true interests of the police and the public that due caution should be exercised in this matter. At the same time the small number of cases expunged as false in some districts would seem to point to inaction on the part of the police in bringing false cases to the Magistrate for orders, or inability to decide whether an unproved accusation in a case was in fact maliciously and falsely brought.

58. Eliminating the cases of actual police misconduct, there has been no case this year in which the procedure of the police was animadverted on by the courts.

Cases in which the procedure of the police has been animadverted on by the courts, and examination of subordinate officers in law and procedure. The number of officers whose knowledge has been tested during the year is 734, while the number who qualified was 508, as compared with 492 and 298 in the previous year. The attention of all District Superintendents of Police was especially drawn to the orders of Government on the subject in paragraph 11 of G. O. No. $\frac{1061}{VIII-675A-4}$, dated the 13th Sep-

tember 1895. This return according to practice will be submitted to Government separately in manuscript. A column has been added to it showing the number of officers who were examined in previous years and passed.

59 All the districts in the united provinces were inspected between May 1895 and April 1896, either by Mr. Thomson or one or other of the Deputy Inspectors-General, Mr. E Berrill and Mr Lovett-Thomas.

During the cold weather tour of 1895-96 all the police stations in the united provinces were inspected by the District Superintendents of Police, except 47, the

districts in which a small number of police stations remained to be inspected on the 1st April 1896 are Sahāranpur (1), Shāhjahanpur (1), Allahabad (6), Cawnpore (4), Jhānsi (2), Mirzapur (8), Jaunpur (1), Gorakhpur (1), Basti (11), Kumaun Division (2), Rae Bareilly (1), Fyzabad (2), and Government Railway Police, Northern Section (7)

Mr. Sharpe, the District Superintendent of Police of Sahāranpur, could not inspect the station, which he says has been frequently visited by the Circle Inspector, on account of his deputation to special duties

Mr. Murray, District Superintendent of Police, Shāhjahanpur, completed the inspection of the City Kotwali in April last

The District Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, did not inspect six police stations, which were inspected in the hot weather of 1896

In the Cawnpore district, four stations remained uninspected, owing to changes of District Superintendents

The District Superintendent of Police, Jhānsi, has since inspected the two stations.

The District Superintendent, Mirzapur, explains that, as he was obliged to return to headquarters in March, the eight stations were not inspected. This District Superintendent of Police has been advised to devote rather more attention to the thanas in the populous northern part of the district and less time to the sparsely-peopled tracts of the Jumna, where sport is abundant

The District Superintendent of Police, Basti, failed to inspect 11 police stations, owing to a gun accident, which injured his right hand.

The District Superintendent of Police, Kumaun Division, was not able to inspect two stations in the Garhwāl district, and the District Superintendent of Police, Fyzabad, reserved two stations for inspection in the hot weather

No reasons are given by the District Superintendents of Police, Jaunpur and Gorakhpur, for non-inspection of one station each. Mr. Wall took charge of the Jaunpur district after the camping season was over.

The District Superintendent of Police, Rae Bareilly, has since inspected the one station

60 *Buildings* —The remarks in inspection notes of districts are for the most part confined to the buildings at headquarters. The provision of necessary accommodation in the reserve lines at Agra, Benares and Cawnpore are the three most urgent requirements in the matter of buildings. Projects amounting to the sum of Rs 2,07,496 have been administratively sanctioned, but I can find no system apparent on which the degree of urgency in each case is calculated. The system formerly in vogue, of the Deputy Inspectors-General examining and reporting on all buildings and sites in respect of which a project has been prepared, has fallen into disuse. The Commissioner and Magistrate are doubtless the best judges as to divisional and district needs respectively, but in apportioning the available grant a comparison between the wants of all districts and divisions is required. The District Superintendents have made the grant for annual repairs go as far as possible

61 *Gazetted officers* —The following retirements took place in 1895 —

Mr. F. W. Court, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Special Branch.
Colonel F. W. Buller, District Superintendent of Police

Mr. R. L. F. McMullin	do	do.
Mr. C. C. Hicks,	do.	do.
Mr. R. J. M. Pocock.	do	do.

My predecessor left me a confidential note on the services of the District Superintendents, and I would in accordance with this mention the following names of officers who have done specially good work during 1895 —

Meerut .. . Mr. P. B. Bramley.

Aligarh	...	Mr H. D'A Innes.
Agra		Mr. G W. Giegson
Etáwah	...	M ^r M L Oakes.
Moradabad	...	M ^r R. C Strachey.
Budaun	..	Mr C. G Denne
Bareilly	.	M ^r L M Kaye.
Cawnpore	.	M ^r . C J A Hoskins.
Jhánsi		Mr. J D Young
Benaies	.	Mr W. J. Prince.
Basti	...	... Mr. W Troup.
Azamgarh		Messrs. A J Carew and H H. Sharpe
Lucknow	.	M ^r A T Webster.
Hardoi		M ^r R. C Biamley.
Sultánpur		M ^r . G S. C Cole
Bara Banki	...	.. M ^r . A. J Cornelhus

With respect to Mr Billings, I can thoroughly endorse Mr Thomson's high opinion. He notes that Mr Billings' assistance in all matters connected with the Special Branch is invaluable, and that from his many years' experience as Personal Assistant, Mr Billings has an intimate knowledge not only of the office but of the whole working of the department.

Mr Thomson also wished to record the acknowledgments of the Police Department of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Mr Henry, C S, Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, for lending the services of Mr Paget, District Superintendent of Police, in connection with the starting of the Anthropometrical Branch. Mr Paget worked with untiring patience and readiness of resource.

The value of Mr Berrill's experience and careful supervision is apparent from his careful and thorough inspection notes, as well as from the condition of the Civil Police as a force. Mr. Lovett-Thomas has done much to improve the morale and material of the Armed Branch, while Mr. Knyvett has conducted with tact and thoroughness the relations of the Railway Police, which sometimes involve difficult question with the local Railway Officers.

I feel sure that Mr Thomson would wish to bring to the notice of Government the services of his Personal Assistant, Mr Sherer.

62 *Reforms*—Owing to financial pressure no reforms costing money were carried out in 1895. During this year, however, the separation of the clerical staff from the executive force proceeded gradually. This involves a most careful supervision of the interests of those concerned. Mr Berrill, Deputy Inspector-General, Civil Branch, hopes that the entire separation will be completed in 1896.

Proposals for improving the pay and increasing the number of subordinate officers in the higher grades were maturing during the year 1895, and these are necessarily dependent on the increased grant for both the Civil and Armed Branches made by Government for the year 1896-97.

The abolition of the Rs 25 grade of Head Constables will follow on the completion of the above mentioned proposals.

A scheme for introducing cash payment to Oudh chaukidárs by Government out of a proposed 3 per cent rate on annual rentals was worked out during 1895 and is before Government. During the year good progress has been made in inducing Municipal Boards to raise the pay of their chaukidárs. Proposals to fix the number of subordinate investigating staff and Head Constables at each class of police stations have been matured. The number of constables to be entertained finally at each station will be determined when orders are passed on the proposed number of the investigating staff.

During the year 1895, 41 outsiders and 32 Head Constables passed out of the Training School and were attached to districts. Of these, 3 outsiders and 2 Head Constables have been characterised as failures by the District Superintendents of Police of Dehra Dún (1), Aligarh (1), Benares (2) and Rae Bareilly (1). It is not to be expected that a raw outsider, with no experience of men and things, will necessarily, by the result of one session's studies, be fitted to conduct to a successful issue police inquiries of various kinds and degrees of difficulty. During the current year it has been proposed to Government to include a further period of 6 months' attendance at police inquiries in the course of training.

Mr Bernill considers that there has not yet been any appreciable lightening of the clerical work of the police in 1895 as compared with 1894.

The results of the Circular No. 8, dated 16th November 1895, prescribing a revised and detailed system of accounts, will be perceived in the current year, and similarly it is hoped that Circular No. $\frac{9}{1-322}$, dated 29th November 1895, regulating the treatment of correspondence in police offices, will eventuate in more systematic procedure.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. W. CRUICKSHANK, C. S.,

Offg. Insp.-Genl of Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

PART III

DEHRA DÚN DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 census, 168,135

	1892	1893	1894	1895.
Cognizable offences ...	1,062	1,924	1,987	1,692
Prosecuted to conviction .	606	1,350	1,289	1,186

Table illustrating the working of the police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	15	15
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	248	261
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	237	253
Number of cases disposed of	...	...
" " convicted	122	107
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	103	96
" " convicted	172	177
" " convicted	132	137
Percentage of cases convicted to reported ..	4.5	36.7
" " convicted to disposed of	84.4	89.7
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	76.7	77.4

The number of cognizable offences, including nuisance cases reported, shows a decrease since 1893, the diminution in 1895 was 295 Officers in charge during the year — compared with 1894 Excluding sanitary offences, Mr R L F McMullin, from 1st January to 22nd April the proportion per 10,000 of population stands at Mr E L L Garstin, from 23rd April to 31st December 38, as against 39 in 1894 Under the new tests the incidence of crime per 10,000 of population is 15, as last year The number of written reports (127) is small, mostly made by English residents There was a noticeable increase in cases of house-breaking, grievous hurt, wrongful confinement and restraint, cattle-theft, criminal breach of trust, and offences against the Arms Act The large decrease of nuisance cases (281), is said to be due to the exclusion from the return of 1895 of offences against Municipal bye-laws

Offences reported in considerably diminished number in 1895, were criminal and house-trespass, receiving stolen property, section 411, Indian Penal Code, and offences against public justice.

There was no escape from jail or Police custody in 1895. Of the four cases of escape from the custody of Civil Court peons, two were expunged

In 1894, five cases of prosecution for bad livelihood occurred In 1895 not a single case of this kind was instituted The "utter want of any supervision over bad characters" complained of by the Magistrate is surely not entirely, though primarily, the fault of the two District Superintendents of Police who held charge during the year. Magistrates can do much to stimulate action in this class of cases when they find the police inert. The registration of domestic servants by the Municipal Board at Mussoorie should be of great aid to the Police in the detection of suspicious characters Three other points are noted by the Magistrate —

- (1) The utter failure of the Police at Mussoorie
- (2) The miserable result in burglary cases.
- (3) The acquittal of a murderer by the High Court, which ensued on the slackness of the Sub-Inspector of Police Station Dehra in procuring evidence

In this third matter, the medical evidence was not strong enough to show that the victim, or woman, had been strangled as alleged Apparently there was not sufficient evidence to prosecute the Sub-Inspector on a charge of concealing or fabricating evidence. Though convicted under section 29, Act V of 1861, the Sub-Inspector was acquitted on appeal.

There were 61 real cases of burglary with loss in 1894, but in 1895 the number was 71. Possibly this is partly due to more accurate reporting of loss accruing in this crime. The percentage of convictions to reports fell from 10.5 to 8.1. Three important cases of burglary all ended in failure. In one case a stone wall was cut through by professional burglars, six men were committed to the Sessions, but all acquitted. In the second case the burglars obtained access to a lady's room at Mussoorie and stole jewellery worth Rs 3,300, absolutely no trace of the offenders was found. Similar complete failure in detection occurred in a third case, where burglars robbed a shop in the Landour Bazaar of Rs 651. The reasons given for the failure at Mussoorie are (1) the substitution of Provincial Police in Mussoorie, unacquainted with the local bad characters and methods of crime, for the old *chaukidars* (It is not suggested that the latter were in any way mixed up with the burglaries, though this seems not improbable) (2) the absence of the former Sub-Inspector, who was learning Anthropometrical work at Allahabad, and the local ignorance of his substitute. The force of two head constables and 20 police constables stationed under a sub-inspector and a European inspector should suffice, if the latter does his duty. Apparently service at Mussoorie was unpopular, and the men elected for this duty were not chosen with much judgment. Still there appears to have been a want of efficient supervision by the superior officers. Government have decided that an inspector paid by the Municipality, and not two sergeants should be posted at Mussoorie for six months, and the Commissioner's view, that this matter should not be discussed by the Magistrate in an Annual Report, is obviously correct.

Besides the murder noticed above, another case of murder was successfully prosecuted by the police, and the accused, being sentenced by the Sessions Court to transportation for life, was sufficiently ill-advised to appeal to the High Court, whereupon he was sentenced to death.

Rioting is not common in Dehra Dún. Of the five reports, two were expunged as false, two were instituted on petition and ultimately the records were filed. In one case 22 persons were convicted.

The four offences relating to coin were of an ordinary nature, and no reason to suspect illicit coining in this district is said to exist.

In grievous hurt, out of 16 cases, two were expunged and nine convicted. This is fair work. Of three kidnapping cases, two were struck off as false and one resulted in conviction. The only case of wrongful confinement was of an unusual nature, a *havildar* and five mule-drivers were sent up for trial for wrongfully confining one Debi Singh in their camp for the purpose of extorting money, four of the accused were convicted and two acquitted.

Of the three robbery cases, two were struck off and in one the police failed entirely.

The work of the police in dealing with cattle-theft was very poor. Nine out of the 12 cases were true complaints, in only one was conviction got and eight cases remained undetected.

Mr Garstin re-echoes the conclusion expressed in the report for 1894, that the vicinity of native states and large tracts of forest tend to create a belief that much more cattle-theft occurs than is reported. Mr Winter records that, while in camp, he made inquiries from *zamindars* and others, and cannot ascertain that there is any cattle-theft to speak of, certainly none on a large scale. He adds that cattle used to be driven over into Sirmoor across the Jumna, but some convictions a few years ago put a stop to it. Mr Parsons' inquiries during 1896 on this subject will be awaited with interest.

Simple thefts over Rs 10 show a decrease of three, and below Rs 10 of 13, in all 16. I should rather be disposed to attribute this to imperfect reporting than to any other cause, this naturally works out a slightly lower percentage of undetected cases in 1895 than in 1894.

A curious case of alleged theft of a valuable ring from a jeweller's was reported. A customer is said to have tried on several rings from a box, said to have each accompanied with a ring. The assistant says that, after the customer went away,

one ring was missing, but he was not sure enough that the customer had taken it. It seems to have been assumed that the customer must have taken it, though as the case is reported, many other solutions of the problem are possible. The jeweller did not prosecute, and even if he had, there would not be much chance of finding the ring, as a case of this nature would require special detective powers.

The smaller number of cases of receiving stolen property detected does not argue well for the manner in which police work was done.

No absconded offenders were arrested during the year in Dehra Dún. It is possible that most of these offenders may have been only temporarily resident in this district, but no explanation is offered by the District Superintendent of Police.

The inefficient surveillance of time-expired convicts is admitted, but it is not stated what steps have been taken to improve the local police in this branch of their duty. Only 13 previous convictions were proved. It is not stated what the result was in the way of enhancing punishment.

Two proposed improvements, *viz*,—

(1) the building of one police station at Doiwala to replace two now existing at Rikhhikesh and Bhogpur,

(2) the building of a new thána at Rájpur,

have been sanctioned by Government, but the necessary funds have not yet been allotted.

The District Superintendent of Police suggests that the Municipal Police, 3 Jamedars on Rs. 8, and 30 chaukidárs on Rs. 5 per mensem, of Dehra, would be more efficient if some grades were fixed in the number of 30 chaukidárs at higher rates of pay than Rs. 5. The Magistrate makes no remark on this and this question should be discussed separately, not in the report.

There are only 10 Town Police, 6 at Rájpur and 4 at Kálsi.

It is unusual that not one of the Municipal or Town Police should have done any good work—not a single reward was given them. Amongst the Rural Police only Rs. 6-8 was given as rewards. The punishment of 3 dismissals and 6 fines on a force of 110 men does not suggest judicious handling.

During 1895, one police constable was convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code, a recruit under section 379, Indian Penal Code, and two constables under section 29, Act V of 1861.

Only one police officer was dismissed and one suspended, three were fined, it is not stated why this form of punishment was preferred.

Only Rs. 160-8-0 were distributed as rewards amongst 25 officers and men of the Provincial Police. This is considerably less than last year.

Mr Garstin asserts a slight improvement in the police work of 1895. It is not apparent in his report. He also remarks that "no officer has done anything special so as to call for special mention, but officers and men have worked fairly well." This does not argue a detailed acquaintance with the personnel of the small force of police and chaukidárs in Dehra Dún.

Unexplained, the returns of the seven police stations show results that tend to dissipate the glamour of mediocre ability that is sought to be thrown over any shortcomings, *e g*, in the small thánas of Sahespur and Rikhhikesh only 19 and 13 occurrences, respectively, were reported, all were inquired into, but in only 3 and 2 cases, respectively, were convictions obtained. This may be susceptible of explanation, but no attempt has been made to record any discriminating estimate of the work done by the officers and men. It is hardly possible that all Mr Garstin's subordinates were similarly inefficient in their work, and the selection of meritorious police servants for a word of recognition in the Annual Report is as important as petty punishments. Mr Winter writes as if it was essential that a Police District Superintendent of Dehra Dún should reside continuously at Mussoorie for six months of the hot weather. Unless the District Superintendent of Police be an invalid or a cripple, there seems no reason why he should not occasionally inspect parts of his district in the hot weather, as many Government officers cheerfully do in far hotter climates than that of Dehra Dún.

The change of superintendence in Dehra Dún every two years is a rule of Government, and an energetic officer could acquire acquaintance with all necessary points in the police administration of the Dún in a very few months—not by sitting at Mussoorie. In the Commissioner's opinion, the administration has suffered by unduly frequent changes. It is confidently hoped that Mr Parsons' health will enable him to stay the full term of two years in the Dún. Mr. Gaustin's term of office might have produced much better results had he enjoyed better health.

SAHARANPUR DISTRICT

Population by 1891 census, 1,001,280.

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences ...	3,035	3,890	3,972	4,824
Prosecuted to conviction .	590	1,032	998	1,341

Table illustrating the working of the police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	12	14
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,226	1,415
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	1,202	1,384
Number of cases disposed of ...	569	524
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of ...	436	399
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	52.2	48.2
Percentage of cases convicted to disposed of	35.6	28.1
Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	72.8	69.8

Mr. Sharpe, District Superintendent of Police, who has written a careful report on the police working for 1895, was not in charge of the district for any portion of that year. The increase in reported cognizable crime from 3,972 in 1894 to 4,824 in 1895, or excluding sanitary offences, from 3,394 to 3,995, is not attributed by Mr. Sharpe in any way to bad seasons. Mr. Harington, the Commissioner, however, in considering the increase of thefts, considers such increase not to be surprising, "considering the abnormal character of the agricultural year from September to December and the very high prices."

The incidence per 10,000 of population is after all only 39.89, i.e., only .89 above the provincial average of 1894.

The increase in written reports from 463 to 701, i.e., 238, probably accounts for reports of crime that would not otherwise have reached the police, and the fact that the increase in crime is general, tends to the belief that the special pressure of hard times must have been at least as instrumental in increasing crime as the general deterioration in police work indicated by the figures, and expatiated upon by the Magistrate of the district in terms with which the Commissioner does not agree.

It is only too true that, with a large increase in reported crime the action of the police has resulted in the disposal of fewer cases, and that convictions have been obtained in fewer cases and in respect of fewer persons.

The Magistrate, Mr. Whish, who took charge at Saharanpur at the end of the year 1895, attributes the increase in crime to the results upon the manner of working of subordinate officials, flowing from the system of applying statistical tests to police work.

I do not care in this abstract to follow the Magistrate in his diatribe against "those smart officers unnamed," especially as the Commissioner has expressed a hope that "the Magistrate will separately report on and expose these persons."

The Commissioner on this point remarks, "I have known the district as Magistrate for four years and as Commissioner for five more, and, as Magistrate, studied

its police history from 1862 to 1882 I feel a strong doubt whether a careful scrutiny of its past crime statistics will show that things are materially worse than they were ten, twenty or thirty years ago

"Of late the subordinate Magistrates have been less experienced than usual, and police work *in the Courts* has suffered But my remarks refer, mainly, to the questions of *real permanent increase of crime and lawlessness among the people* I do not believe that it exists"

Of the six murders, two were cases of mothers drowning their children (and themselves) in wells, one murder case was prosecuted to conviction, one case resulted in an acquittal for murder—a conviction being recorded under section 404, Indian Penal Code, one was acquitted, and in one the accused was discharged of alleged poisoning The acquittal and expunction do not necessarily throw doubt on the work of the police, as will be apparent by a perusal of the abstract made by Mr. Shaile

The work in culpable homicide was fair, two out of four real cases resulting in conviction

Out of 15 real cases of grievous hurt, five remained undetected and seven ended in conviction The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of was less than in 1894

Good work was done in securing four convictions out of six kidnapping cases

Out of five real cases of rioting, three ended in conviction, and one was pending at the close of the year So far, the return of crimes, though there was an increase of rioting, does not point to the alarming state of affairs depicted in the Magistrate's remarks

When we turn to dakaiti, however, there was a real increase in crime, only two out of the enhanced number of seven real cases were convicted and five remained undetected The case in which a *dak gari* on the Saharanpur-Mussoorie mail containing a European was attacked by dakaitis, who dispersed on hearing the words "*bunduk lao*," aroused considerable anxiety for the safety of the numerous European travellers to and from the hills, but no repetition of this kind of attack occurred, and the road is now patrolled by mounted police None of the other dakaitis were of a very serious nature, and were obviously committed by local bad characters rather than by professional dakaitis.

The work in robberies with hurt was very bad, only one case out of six resulting in conviction, two acquittals taking place and three remaining undetected The want of success in detection and prosecution in cases of highway robberies was phenomenal, seven remaining undetected and two cases resulting in acquittal

Burglaries have increased steadily, 1,466 being reported in 1893, 1,738 in 1894 and 2,121 in 1895. Though much of this increase is due to better reporting, the bulk is due to hard times The percentage of convictions to reports declined still further, from 7.65 in 1894 to 6.88 in 1895 In professional burglaries, however, this percentage was 18.7. The results in cattle-theft were worse than last year, but have been noticed in detail in the cattle-theft report Thefts show a similar increase in reports, and decrease in the percentage of convictions to cases reported to that which was noted in burglaries

The remarks of my predecessor in the matter of prosecution of bad characters have borne fruit in the fact that 72 persons were prosecuted in 1895, against 42 in 1894, the prosecution being successful in the case of 60 persons in 1895, against 24 in 1894 The combined action of the Magistrates and police of Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar in this respect proved of great efficacy in some cases where influential bad characters were concerned. There is still room for renewed activity in this direction.

Out of 22 absconded offenders, seven were arrested. This subject should also receive more attention

The time-expired convicts' register has still 813 names. It is probable that detailed inquiry would result in the ascertainment of the fact that many of these had abandoned a life of crime and should be expunged, and the supervision of the remaining criminals would then be more feasible

The work in proving previous convictions against 94 offenders was good. The general lack of efficient supervision of the working of the police by their superiors is emphasised by the diminution in the grant of rewards, which compare with 1894 as follows —

	1894.	1885
	Rs.	Rs
To officers and men of provincial police	335	214
To chaukidárs	821	427

There was, in the matter of punishment, an increase of dismissals of one officer and seven men. The diminution in fines and degradation was very large. The leniency shown in punishments has not resulted in increase of efficiency.

During 1895, one head constable was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 193, Indian Penal Code, and three constables were convicted under section 223, Indian Penal Code. The difficulty of recruiting locally at Sahāranpur is mentioned by the District Superintendent of Police, and nearly half the recruits were received from the Divisional Recruiting Depot at Meerut.

The leniency before alluded to does not seem to have been properly appreciated, as 26 resignations occurred, of which 17 were given by recruits.

No information is given as to the predominating castes in the police, and with regard to rural police it is merely noted that Musalmans predominate.

During the year, despite the rise of pay in Deoband and Sahāranpur for Municipal chaukidárs to Rs 5 and Rs. 6 from Rs. 4 and Rs 5, recruits of proper standard could not be obtained. Mr. Whish attributes this to the sentimental objection to the term "chaukidār."

The number of remands was rather large in 1895.

In addition to the bad season at the close of 1895, I attribute the undeniably poor results of police work to want of efficient supervision over the subordinate police, partly due to constant changes in the District Superintendent of Police, and partly to the inexperience of Mr. Warner.

The inspection by Mr. Berrill, Deputy Inspector-General, resulted in the Armed Police being found to have deteriorated in smartness, and the instruction of the recruits being classified as defective.

The inspections of the Circle Inspectors were found to be merely formal. Three thānas were not inspected at all by the District Superintendent of Police in 1895. This is unpardonable in a district with only 22 thānas. There was not much done in the way of instruction. Only one examination of seven police officers was held during the year, in which three passed.

Mr. Sharpe speaks highly of the work of Mr. Goad, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and notes Mr. H. C. Young as a promising Inspector. Sub-Inspector Sher Ali Khan was mentioned by Mr. Warner as having done good work.

The Magistrate in a subsequent letter reported that Sub-Inspector Zafar Muhammad Khan, Sita Ram and Sandal Khan were largely responsible for the mal-administration of the district. All these officers have been transferred, Zafar Muhammad Khan being reduced to head constable, 1st grade.

The experience and ability of Mr. Sharpe, supported by the keen interest taken by Mr. Whish in police matters, should render the report for 1896 a very different record from that of the failures in 1894.

MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT

Population by 1891 census 7,72,874

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	2,706	2,578	2,812	3,084
Prosecuted to conviction	705	541	575	530

Table illustrating the working of the police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	11	12
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	869	943
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	842	928
Number of cases disposed of	310	276
" " convicted	215	200
" persons whose cases were disposed of	501	434
" " convicted	301	296
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	24.7	21.2
" " convicted to disposed of	69.3	72.4
" persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	60.0	68.2

Correct reporting and general distress in the district are assigned as the reasons

Officers in charge during the year — for the increase in reported crime of all kinds from Mr R & C Beadon, from 1st January 2,812 to 3,084 to 22nd July, Mr Islamulla Khan, from 23rd July to 31st December.

The Magistrate fears that crime is still largely concealed, and this would appear to be the case. The Commissioner considers that the agency of the mukhyas has been causative of the increased reporting.

There is a falling off of two per cent. in the percentage of cases convicted to reported, and in cases convicted to inquired into (excluding sanitary offences)

The explanation of the District Superintendent of Police that this is due to the large increase in reported crime and "less interference with certain crimes" is not pregnant with reason, nor is the diminution in percentage of number of persons convicted to disposed of satisfactorily explained. The increase in recorded value of stolen property recovered may be neglected in examining the results of 1895

There is an improvement in 1895 of eight per cent. in reporting cognizable crime (included in police tests) and of one in the incidence of crime per 10,000 of population. Only 15 reported cases were not inquired into. The number of cases disposed of to those inquired into was relatively small. 276 out of 928 or 29.74 per cent, that is 34 cases less than in 1894. This chiefly accounts for the increase of 31 per cent in the percentage of cases convicted to disposed of. The number of cases convicted fell from 215 to 200. There was a decrease of only five in the number of persons convicted, and as the number of persons whose cases were disposed of was 434, or 67 less than in 1894, the percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of rose by 8.2 per cent.

In the Commissioner's opinion the results are most unsatisfactory. The District Superintendent of Police is content to record them as such. I agree with the Commissioner that the poor results are due to the "more extensive keeping out of Court of unpromising cases."

The diminution in class I is chiefly in the head of "coming" cases, it is unsatisfactory that in neither of the cases of harbouring an offender was conviction obtained. A similar failure resulted in 1894, only two out of six cases of offences against public justice were convicted. Out of four riots one was struck off, one was pending at close of year and two resulted in convictions. The absence of lawlessness as displayed by agrarian riots is one of the few pleasing features in the police working of Muzaffarnagar for 1895. Out of the nine true murders, one was the common case of a woman jumping into a well with her baby, both the victim and the murderess being drowned. Two were convicted and two pending, two were acquitted and in two failures occurred. The failure in dealing with attempts at murder was worse.

The results in culpable homicide were not so good as last year.

The increase in convictions for grievous hurt would be more satisfactory if not counterbalanced by the large proportion (10) of undetected cases.

Failure occurred in the one true case of poisoning and in four out of six cases of hurt by dangerous weapons.

As compared with 1894, the police work in kidnapping cases and those of criminal force to women shows badly in 1895

Class III—The smaller number of cases investigated in 1895, out of a larger number of cases reported in 1894, shows better results in the way of 82 cases and 122 persons convicted in 1895 against 67 cases and 92 persons convicted in 1894. It is clear, however, that many cases occurred in which inquiry should have been made but was not. Dakaiti in a professional form may be said to have ceased in this district since 1891. Five road dakaitis on banias coming from market were committed by villagers, in which only one conviction was obtained. The rest show as complete a failure in police working as was the case in 1894.

The success in obtaining convictions in robberies was fair, but the proportion of false complaints of robbery—11 out of 18 struck off—is extraordinary and will be inquired into at the next inspection of the district.

The large proportion of burglaries reported without loss (924) compared to those with loss (421) would, if it represented facts, soon tend to the extinction of burglary as a presumably unprofitable undertaking. This is commented on by Magistrate and Commissioner and attributed by District Superintendent of Police to (1) the disinclination of people to incur the trouble of a police inquiry where the loss is trifling, (2) the disinclination of the police to take the trouble to make an inquiry in trifling cases. District Superintendent of Police does not allude to any measures taken to check the indolence noted in (2). Probably in burglaries a good many lurking house-trespasses by night in order to commit adultery find their place under a changed name.

The aggregate convictions of persons and cases in this class were slightly better than 1894, but the results were still very poor.

Class IV—Only two cases were convicted.

This class of crime is rarely before the police in this district.

Class V, beyond an increase in reported crime, shows little difference in results from the figures of 1894.

In cattle-theft there has been an improvement in reports and convictions, the low rate of conviction is thus accounted for by the Magistrate—"The prevalence of this crime in this district is easily accounted for, as is the bad working of the police. There are so many Gujar zamindars whose sympathies are always with the thief, and in very many cases the stolen cattle really find their way back in time to the original owner without the assistance of the police on payment of a certain sum of money. Unfortunately it is exceedingly difficult to prove anything against these zamindars, we know them, but can prove nothing."

The increase of reported crime noted above is naturally in hard times more conspicuous in the returns of ordinary theft, which show an increase of 103 true cases. There were proportionately fewer acquittals in 1895, but these cases are rarely sent up for trial without very full proof.

A similar increase in the crime of receiving stolen property with guilty knowledge might have been expected in 1895, but the number of cases decreased from 87 to 79 and of convictions from 64 to 49. No explanation is advanced for this, and probably there is most extensive concealment of reporting under this head of crime. Similar conclusions must be drawn from the returns of house-trespass.

Class VI—The treatment of offences under this head compares unfavourably in 1895 in every way with the figures for 1894.

No mention is made as to what the two offences against religion were. Out of 91 persons called on to furnish security for good behaviour, 31 were discharged. It is not stated in how many cases action was taken in the first place by the police.

I am not prepared to say that the police were in fault in these cases, in view of the present Magistrate's remarks. "I have only been a short time in this district, but I have come to the conclusion that in many cases those sent up are in reality bad characters, but influential persons are in with them, and the evidence for the prosecution is bought over. I am making further enquiries into this matter and hope to be

able to mend matters. The persons we want really to catch are those who are at the bottom of the business, not so much their tools."

This matter will doubtless be remedied in 1896

Only three non-cognizable cases were made over to the police for inquiry, but as the complainants failed to appear, it may be doubted whether imperative necessity existed for transferring the inquiry in these three trivial cases to the police from the Magistrate

There has been a noticeable increase in written reports, 602 in 1894 to 744 in 1895. Only one absconded offender was apprehended. In 1894 nine such were apprehended, but the police since then seem to have slept on their laurels. It is satisfactory to note that 13 previously convicted offenders were committed to the Sessions Court in 1895, against nine in 1894. The result of their trial is not stated in the report, but from a list prepared by Mr. Benull, Deputy Inspector-General, I find that 10 were convicted in the Sessions Court and suitably sentenced. The fact that in five cases of third convictions the Magistrate found in two cases that terms of imprisonment of two years, in one case 1½ years and in two cases stripes sufficed, should have been explained.

The time-expired offenders' register is being gradually reduced to workable dimensions. If in one year it was found that out of 541 ex-convicts 41 had returned to honest labour, it may be hoped that, in the future, year by year, a similar proportion may be found to have chosen the better way.

I sent for the case of torture by the police, in which it was alleged that Bhagwat, a Brahman lad, was wrongfully detained by the police and committed suicide by jumping down a well. The jamádar concerned was fined Rs 25 and the chaukidár acquitted. I find the only offence proved was wrongful confinement.

Although the punishments in 1894 of seven officers and 16 men were the outcome of work not so bad in the aggregate as the work of 1895, we find that only seven officers and seven men were punished in 1895. This avoidance of frequent punishment is a most excellent trait in the administration of a District Superintendent of Police, but in the case of bad work leniency is misplaced and will infallibly result in worse work.

The grant of rewards has been liberal, though not productive of very visible results, and it is hoped that the current year may see improved work resulting from the hope of pecuniary reward, if from no other motive.

Fining eight chaukidárs on meagre pay and suspension of 40 (which is equivalent to fining them whole pay) is a legal punishment, but should not be so largely inflicted. I have gone into the report of 1895 at length, and I agree with the Commissioner's note "The District Superintendent's report is no report at all. It is nothing but the barest possible restatement in words of the leading figures in the tables, and a bare comparison of them with the 1894 figures."

I also agree with Mr. Macpherson's condemnation of the state of the police as found by him at Muzaffarnagar. Apparently Mr. Islamullah Khan, in the five months of 1895 during which he has been District Superintendent of Police of Muzaffarnagar, has not been able to bring about much, if any, improvement. If no improvement is visible in 1896, it may become necessary to move Government to transfer the District Superintendent of Police to a less difficult district and one more distant from his ancestral home.

Mr. Islamullah Khan does not mention any subordinate officer either for praise or blame.

I find myself compelled to record my predecessor's remarks of 1894, "The work evinces inefficiency on the part of the subordinate staff and laxity of supervision." As far as may prove possible, the change of District Superintendent of Police, which accounted partly for the laxity of supervision, will not take place in 1896, and Mr. Islamullah Khan will have a full year to devote to the improvement of the police work.

MEERUT DISTRICT

Population by 1891 census, 1,391,458,

	1892	1893	1894.	1895
Cognizable offences	3,537	4,753	3,823	4,448
Prosecuted to conviction	887	1,450	1,098	1,577

Table illustrating the working of the police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	8	10
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,093	1,421
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,056	1,395
Number of cases disposed of	427	740
" convicted	305	594
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	833	1,125
" convicted	503	856
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	27.9	41.8
Ditto convicted to disposed of	71.4	80.2
Ditto of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	60.3	76.0

The report for 1895 is by Mr P. Bramley, who has held charge during the year

Though somewhat voluminous, it is a careful exposition of the police working, and thoroughly justifies Mr Wyer's prediction that the strenuous efforts of Mr Bramley in 1894, though not bearing full fruition in the statistics of 1894, would be apparent in the results of 1895.

Though there is still a good deal to be desired in the matter of the more faithful reporting of petty crime, it is satisfactory to find that, excluding sanitary offences, the number of cognizable crimes reported in 1895 was 3,513, against 3,351 in the previous year.

My predecessor remarked last year that the people of the Meerut district were to a great extent responsible for the defective reporting of crime, and it is most satisfactory to note the detailed efforts made by Mr Bramley, with Mr Wyer's cordial support, to enlist the help of the people in reporting crime. Of the 3,513 cases reported, 1,722 were in writing, and of these, 571 were reported by mukhyas. In paragraph 61 of the report, Mr Bramley attaches an abstract of 17 cases in which mukhyas did especially good service in bringing crimes to the notice of the police. It is not stated whether any, and if so what, rewards were given to them. The experiment of appointment of 'mukhyas' has certainly had a fair trial in the Meerut district, and the District Superintendent of Police, Magistrate and Commissioner all concur in hearty commendation of the system, as one in sympathy with the habits of the people and capable of being worked up to a really efficient aid to the police, not only in the reporting of crime but in directly resulting in aid in the repression of crime.

As to the manner of reporting, it is thought that any fixed form of reports is in some cases convenient but not essential. Obviously, if a form is prescribed, it should be available to all requiring it in the language habitual to them. The experiment of issuing counterfoil forms of complaints to mukhyas is interesting, its object being to check the transformation of the original complaint filed at the thána into something differing from what was written by the complainant. It requires a longer period of trial before an opinion of any value can be formed as to its effectiveness in this end.

Including sanitary offences, the number of reports has risen in 1895 to 4,448, as compared with 3,823 in 1894. It is obvious, therefore, that the increase in reporting is chiefly in the more serious cases in which the new tests of police working are applicable, for the number of these crimes reported has increased as follows —

	Increase on previous year.
1893	823
1894	1,093
1895	1,421

The balance of cognizable cases not included in the police tests is therefore —

1894	3,351 - 1,093 = 2,258
1895	3,513 - 1,421 = 2,092

It is precisely, therefore, in the comparatively unimportant crimes, on which the police action is not judged by the new tests, that there has been an appreciable decrease in reporting. The increase in reporting of more serious crime is very large, and the improvement in this respect is fully acknowledged, but the fact that this was accompanied by a decrease in reporting of other crimes is not fully accounted for in the report.

There is a small but appreciable decrease in offences against the public safety and justice, class I, and also in serious (II) and minor (IV) offences against the person. The chief increase is under classes VI and III. There is also a slight increase in minor offences against property, class V.

In noticing the 1,421 cases which form the subject of the new tests, an improvement of two per 10,000 in the incidence, and also the number investigated (1,395), shows that the duty of inquiry was not in these cases at least shirked by the police. More than half of these cases were disposed of by the police, an increase of 313 on last year.

The number of cases and persons in which convictions were obtained, 594 out of 740 and 856 out of 1,125, disposed of, respectively, shows not only much ampler investigation but much greater care in prosecution.

The tests give the following results —

Percentage of cases convicted to	{ reported	. + 13.9
	{ disposed of	+ 8.8
Persons convicted to disposed of	...	. + 15.7

A most marked improvement, and one which raises the position of the Meerut district 17 places in the list of the figure of merit.

These results have been achieved not only by more care in sending up cases before the Magistrate, but also by more careful prosecution in the courts, the District Superintendent of Police especially noticing that the confidence of the courts in police work, which seemed to some extent to have been replaced in recent years by distrust, has been to a great extent restored.

In class I there has been a satisfactory decrease in escapes from custody and in rioting, arrests have been to some extent judicious.

Statement A shows one murder by poison pending at the end of 1894, which resulted in acquittal in 1895, and one other murder in 1891 declared by the Magistrate never to have occurred. This leaves 19 murders in 1895 to account for. The appendix to the report giving the details of murders shows—

- 1 case—no trace found
- 4 cases of women drowning themselves and their children
- 1 case where a man killed his wife and committed suicide.
- 8 cases of murders convicted
- 3 cases in which Statement B was submitted.
- 2 acquitted by Sessions Court.
- $\frac{1}{20}$ pending at close of 1895, subsequently convicted

On the whole, the work in murder cases was good.

Of five reported attempts at murder, three were convicted and two expunged. Of nine cases of culpable homicide, four were expunged as not having occurred and two were convicted. Of six rape cases, three were expunged and one convicted. The proportion of expunged cases, 29 to 161 reports in class II of crime, was large. Eight cases under sections 325, 326 were allowed to be compromised. The convictions to cases and persons disposed of are not so good under this head as in 1894.

The reports of kidnapping decreased from 18 to 9. Six convictions, or 66 per cent of recorded cases in 1895, shows good working. Under this head of crime,

the District Superintendent of Police and Magistrate both consider that kidnapping is more common than is usually supposed. This self-imputation of incorrect police returns should be carefully enquired into by the District Superintendent of Police, and Mr Beirill will be asked to thoroughly sift at the earliest opportunity the investigations made (1) as to the alleged abduction of girls from the hill tribes for employment in the zenana, and (2) the sale of Chamái and other low-caste girls as Jatnis and Biahmanis for immoral purposes. This trade is alleged to exist in Meerut city and should not be difficult of detection.

There has been a considerable increase in the report of serious offences against property, but the conviction in cases has risen to an extent much more than merely proportionate to the increase in crime.

There was a noticeable decrease in dakaiti in 1895, two of the six cases being proved to be false. Of the four cases occurring in 1895, two resulted in conviction, one was pending in court, and one under investigation at the close of the year. Lal Khan, the noted Mewati, was convicted in 1895 in a case pending from 1894. In one case, Munshi Umar Ali, agent of Khan Bahadur Hafiz Abdul Karim, having obtained information, surrounded the house where the dakaitis were squabbling over the distribution of the property and recovered most of it. The accused were all convicted, except one made Queen's Evidence. This voluntary co-operation of a native gentleman with the police has been suitably acknowledged by Government.

There was a decrease of reports of robbery from 26 to 18. Of the latter, four remained undetected, seven were convicted, four acquitted and three were pending at close of the year.

There has been no cattle-poisoning reported during the year 1895.

There has been an improvement in reporting burglaries in 1895, 307 more cases being reported than in 1894. The Commissioner thinks reporting is still utterly bad in this branch, as 70 per cent of the burglaries are reported as without loss. This extent of infictuous crime is not credible, but the subject of obtaining better reports under this head is occupying Mr. Bramley's attention. There has been a most gratifying increase in convictions in burglaries from 6.56 per cent of cases reported to 9.17. This improvement is entirely in burglaries with loss, in which out of 586 cases, 165 ended in conviction. With a much larger number of burglaries reported, the percentage of police inquiries has risen one per cent and it is obvious that Mr. Bramley has been doing his best to stop the lazy habit of recording burglaries without loss, in order to avoid the trouble of an inquiry.

In class V there has been great activity in the matter of suppressing cattle-theft, which has been referred to in detail in the Special Report on that subject. The number of cases reported rose from 113 in 1894 to 170 in 1895, and the convictions from 15 to 58. Ordinary theft presents an item in which reports are obviously most concealed, and where greater care is necessary. As far as the work done goes, it is better than last year.

Under class VI we may note greater activity in cases of breach of Municipal Bye Laws, showing that sanitation was never looked after. Gambling cases were, on the whole, successfully prosecuted, and 51 successful cases out of 60 prosecutions for bad livelihood show that the preventive sections were carefully worked.

The working of more accurate registration of time-expired convict has also been carefully looked to, 224 names of men who have died, removed or adopted an honest life, have been struck off, and throughout the district careful surveillance by the local police has been made. Greater care has been shown in the proving of previous convictions, the percentage on total convictions having risen from 11.32 to 18.63, 136 previous convictions having been proved. It is not stated whether the punishments by the courts were appropriate in the case of habitual offenders.

Fourteen absconded offenders were arrested during 1895, and 14 names, including that of one who died, were struck out. There were still a large number (43) on the register at the beginning of 1896, and renewed efforts in this matter are very desirable.

Mr. Bramley has, what all police officers have not, a thorough acquaintance with the local peculiarities of crime in his district, and the work of each thána. His zeal in his work is nowhere more apparent than in the pages devoted to chronicling the merits of his Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables. It is good for the discipline of the force that such a personal interest in the officers and men should be taken by the District Superintendent of Police as is the case in Meerut. Mr. Bramley has visited each one of the thánas at least once in the year, and some more than once, and his comments on the work of his subordinates show thorough acquaintance with their character and the conditions under which they work.

The services of Inspector Muhammad Ali, 1st grade, and those of Inspector Muhammad Tayab in the first circle are praised, as well as Inspector Umrao Singh's work in the second circle. Sub-Inspector Sher Khan of Hapur station made no less than three captures, on different occasions, of gangs of dakaitis, just at the nick of time to prevent their plans being put in action. This action of the police in forestalling dakaiti cannot be too much commended. There has been a distinct improvement in the morale and physique of the Civil and Armed Police during the year, and the report of 1895 contains convincing proof that the Civil Police work has not been neglected by Mr. Bramley, in order that he may have some time to devote to the more showy work of the Armed Branch. On the contrary, the Commissioner assures me that much of the smartness and efficiency of the Armed Branch obtained is due to the fact that Mr. Bramley frequently, instead of devoting his energy to recreation, occupies most of his spare time in devising and executing schemes for the well-being and efficiency of his police.

In his fight with the unusual difficulties noted by Mr. Thomson in last year's report, Mr. Bramley has had the ungrudging support of the Magistrate and Commissioner, and deserves their commendation.

The punishment roll of the police includes 50 punishments, but no fines. The award of punishment seems to have been judicious. Rewards were given to 105 officers and men, amounting in all to Rs. 583.

The report is altogether silent on the subject of Town and Rural Police, but from the inspection report of Mr. Berrill, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, it is apparent that 9 towns employ 26 jamadárs and 339 chaukidárs. The question of raising the pay of the chaukidárs is under consideration. In the meantime they have been encouraged by the drafting of 17 men into the provincial police and by rewards of Rs. 678. Of the large force of 2,247 Rural Police, only 43 were punished, and 428 men got Rs. 762 in rewards. Thus it is clear that the basis of all good police work, the chaukidár, has not been neglected in Meerut.

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

Population by 1891 census, 949,914

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cognizable offences	2,783	2,665	2,844	3,131
Prosecuted to conviction	639	712	675	667

Table illustrating the working of the police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of police working are calculated.

	1894.	1895.
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	12	12
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,140	1,151
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	1,106	1,096
Number of cases disposed of	404	438
" convicted	278	398
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	663	780
" convicted	406	478
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	23.9	34.5
" convicted to disposed of	67.5	90.8
" persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	61.2	61.2

The report for 1895 of Mr. Pasley, District Superintendent of Police, is, as the

Officers in charge during the year —
Col F W. Buller, from 1st January
to 31st March
Mr E H S. Pasley, from 1st April
to 12th May, and from 28th June to 31st
December
Inspector J. Gardiner, from 18th May
to 27th June

Commissioner remarks, a clear, good report of a great deal of good sound work. My predecessor's remarks on the working of this district in 1894 were very unfavorable. It is a pleasure to me to be able to record that nearly every branch of the police administration of Bulandshahr shows very

marked improvement.

There has been a substantial increase in reports of all crimes. This is no doubt partly due, as the Magistrate and Commissioner observe, to the mukhiya system, and partly to the general unfavorable season at the close of the year, but it must in fairness also be in great part attributed to the action of the police under the District Superintendent's direction, in making local inquiries into cases of concealment of crime, and systematic encouragement of all concerned, complainants, police and chaukidars, to bring crimes to the notice of the police. It is noticeable that the increase in reporting is chiefly in thefts of over Rs 10 worth of property (not in petty theft, as is usually the case when reporting is artificially stimulated), in cattle-thefts and in burglaries.

With regard to heinous crime, the results are better than in 1894. Out of 10 other murders, three convictions were obtained and three acquittals resulted. Four cases are pending. In six cases of culpable homicide, two were undetected, two were acquitted and two were pending. One of the two pending cases was convicted in 1896. The conviction in grievous hurt cases have risen from 28 to 36. In four cases out of seven in rape, convictions were got, and in ten suicides, nine were convicted. In kidnapping cases no convictions were got in 1894, three out of six cases in 1895 resulted in conviction. Two cases of alleged poisoning occurred, one resulting in conviction, one in acquittal, owing to the conflict of opinion between the civil surgeon, who considered death to have been due to a narcotic drug, an overdose of opium being suspected, and the Chemical Examiner, who stated that "dhatua" was found in the child's stomach. The Civil Surgeon is said to have stated his opinion that death could not have been due to "dhatua." Carelessness rather than intentional administration of poison seems to have been more possible.

In dakarti, the crimes reported increased from six in 1894 to 13 in 1895. Five of these cases occurred in the town of Bilaspur in one night—being committed by a gang of local bad characters. It is not made clear in the report why the District Superintendent of Police considers that this proves that dakarti is not more largely perpetrated than in former years, nor why these cases should come under the burglary sections. The fact remains that in none of these five cases was a conviction obtained. Probably the District Superintendent of Police, in his opinion quoted above, meant to refer to increase in professional dakarti. Of the remaining eight cases, in only two were convictions obtained—cases of dakarti on carts passing along the highway. As remarked by the District Superintendent, it is undoubtedly hard for the victims to recognize their assailant by sight on dark nights, and naturally such alleged recognition, even if *bond fide*, is treated with the utmost caution as evidence by Sessions Courts. Still it cannot be shirked that technical dakartis did increase in 1895, though possibly if an earlier application of the remedy of taking security for good behaviour from noted thieves had been made, the results would have been different. In considering the nature of these technical dakartis, the provisions of section 399, Indian Penal Code, seem to have been overlooked by the District Superintendent of Police. If a body of five or more men armed with lathis or otherwise meet together and lie in ambush on a highway with the deliberate intention of robbing goods from carts, and causing hurt to such persons as may arrive and resist them, they have made very complete preparation to commit dakarti, and the mere fact that in a case now and then they are able to effect their purpose without violence, owing to no one on the cart waking up, does not in any way annul or cancel the preparation made to commit dakarti. If more attention were turned to procuring trustworthy evidence of facts tending to prove offences under sections 399, 400, 401 and 402, much would be done to check dakarti.

Out of 21 cases of robbery, no less than 12 complaints were proved to be false and struck off by order of the District Magistrate. This is a very large proportion of false charges, notable even as this heading of crime is for the frequency with which robberies are falsely imputed. Of the nine remaining cases, two were convicted during 1895 and one since. Though better than in 1894, the number of convictions in this crime leaves much to be desired.

It is satisfactory to find that there were no cases of poisoning cattle in 1895, and that in 60 per cent. out of ten cases of maiming cattle reported, the prosecution was successful.

Burglaries increased from 1,436 in 1894 to 1,673 in 1895. Of the latter, only 36, a suspiciously low number, are said to have been the work of professionals. Of these latter, 30 cases ended in conviction. I can hardly anticipate the shortly approaching extinction of the professional burglar in Bulandshahr district, which these figures seem to indicate. The fact that only 92 cases out of 1,635 ended in conviction in burglaries not classed as professional, shows that there is still much room for improvement. The percentage of convictions on total burglaries reported is slightly less than in 1894; but this is mainly due to increase in both occurrences and reports of this crime in 1895.

Cattle-theft, in respect of which crime concealment was noticed in the report of 1894, has been more largely reported—153 in 1894, 190 in 1895. Though the number of cattle recovered has not risen in proportion to the number of reports, yet there has been an increase of seven in the number of successful prosecutions. There is no question that the Magistrate's view that the crime of cattle-theft is still concealed, and that the sympathies of the people are against the police, is correct. The "Languri" system will die hard, if ever extirpated.

In thefts, the increase from 81 in 1894 to 122 in 1895 of thefts over Rs 10 is noticeable, the more so as there is only an increase of eight in petty thefts under Rs 10. The convictions in the more serious theft cases show an astonishing increase from 19.75 per cent. of cases reported in 1894 to 81.14 in 1895. Petty thefts show a decrease in the same percentage from 30.18 per cent in 1894 to 10.48 in 1895. Though apparently police action has been more successful in procuring both the record and conviction of theft over Rs 10, yet the aggregate number of convictions for theft is less in 1895 than in 1894.

It is sought to account for the decrease of some classes of petty thefts by the fact that greater activity has been shown in prosecuting cases of bad livelihood. It is evident that the police have not acted in the direction of prosecutions for bad livelihood without the most cogent grounds. In 40 cases out of 43 instituted (apparently all based on police action in the first instance), the Magistrates passed orders requiring security to be furnished. Of these bad characters, 26 had been previously convicted. The amount of security taken was substantial but not excessive, as is shown by the fact that 22 persons furnished it.

The subject of time-expired convicts is akin to the surveillance of bad characters. By a judicious expunction of 144 names of ex-convicts who have returned to honest ways, or died, or emigrated, the list has been reduced to the limited number of 366. Greater care in periodical inquiries is now taken.

The work of the police in proving previous convictions against accused received special attention, and in 84 cases in 1895 against 63 in 1894, such previous convictions were proved. In two cases the police failed to place previous convictions on record.

The District Superintendent of Police reports that the jail authorities recorded that in many cases in 1894 previous convictions had not been brought to the notice of the courts. It was found on examining the records that in all but two convictions (in which the previous convictions under the Gambling Act were irrelevant) as a matter of fact the previous convictions had been proved by the police but not endorsed on the warrants of imprisonment issued by the Magistrate. It is noted by the Magistrate that the attention of all Magistrates has been drawn to the subject, but it is not stated who were the Magistrates in whose courts such neglect,

of Government orders occurred, nor whether any notice was taken of the carelessness of the subordinates who prepared the imperfect warrants.

The arrests of absconded offenders form a particularly bright page in the history of the Bulandshahr police for 1895, no less than 14 on the Bulandshahr list and five of other districts were arrested in 1895. In the capture of two armed men, Misri and Barkat, near the Magistrate's camp at Kuchesar in the Surajpur jungles, Inspector Ganesh Pershad and the civil police with him showed much tact and strategy. These men had long been at large, and, as District Superintendent of Police remarks, were likely to form the nucleus of a gang of marauders.

Lalla, the notorious house-breaker and latterly dakait of Meerut, was cleverly arrested by Sub-Inspector Mehdi Ali Khan, as was Karamat Ali, another Meerut criminal, by Sub-Inspector Abdul Aziz. These four men were all tried and sentenced to transportation for life.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Aziz distinguished himself by arresting another absconded offender, Nasib Khan of Delhi, while Nand Kishor, wanted in Muttra, was arrested by Head Constable Tej Singh. The Magistrate states that suitable rewards will be given. The District Superintendent of Police states that Rs. 300 were distributed in the case of Misri and Barkat.

It is satisfactory to note that in only one case of non-cognizable crime was police inquiry directed.

The practice of written reports of crime has not made much progress in Bulandshahr, only 299 such reports having been made in 1895. This practice, which, if properly understood, saves so much time and inconvenience to complainants, depends for its acceptance on popular favour and on the attention devoted by the station police and their superiors to encouraging its use. It is hoped that the report of 1896 may show that the custom of written reports is gaining ground.

Though the District Superintendent of Police has not hesitated to suspend and reduce lazy, incompetent or insubordinate police officers and men when occasion required, he has shown great judgment in avoiding the irritating punishment of fine as far as possible. Three out of the four fines were inflicted by his predecessor and one on a careless office clerk. The punishments of Municipal chaukidárs and Town police seem large in proportion to their numbers; but the men enlisted on the old rate of pay were an inferior lot, and the adoption of the increased rate of pay (suggested by Mr. Thomson, Inspector-General of Police) *viz.*, Rs 5, is already showing good results in the way of a better class of men coming forward to enlist.

The punishments of the Rural Police show an increase, but Mr Pasley explains that most of the dismissals are those of old men past work. The Magistrate, in commenting on the heavy punishment roll, remarks that the tone and discipline of the force have greatly improved.

Rewards have been given with fair liberality. Rs. 506 to police officers and men and Rs. 311 to 119 chaukidárs. These figures show an advance on 1894.

The low caste chaukidárs are gradually being weeded out as opportunity offers.

An important step towards increasing the efficiency of the police has been taken in the matter of instructing and examining the investigating staff in Law and Procedure. Out of 27 investigating officers examined by the District Superintendent of Police on two occasions, 12 passed. To these, certificates were given in the form introduced by Mr Hoskins, District Superintendent of Police of Cawnpore, where good work in the direction of instructing the police was noticed in the Cawnpore report of 1894.

The District Superintendent of Police thinks that the new system of testing police work is that the character of the work in a thána in serious sorts of crime is clearly brought out.

The Magistrate expresses his disbelief in paper tests, and expounds his views as to "the only way to judge the working of a thána," much that he says is true, but no sane person would attempt to judge the work of a thána on statistics alone, and I agree with the Commissioner in his view that the Magistrate's remarks "do not

lessen the value of the greater discrimination between serious and light crime which the new system effects "

Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police are frequently changed, and without the statistics of past periods, the appreciation of the state of work in every thána in the district would have to be begun anew by each Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police. Obviously, no person would be so courageous as to conclude his judgment of men or things on general statistics, to the exclusion of individual facts.

A very high character is deservedly given to the work of Inspector Ganesh Pershad the ability of Sub-Inspector Abdul Aziz is mentioned with special praise, as is that of Sub-Inspector Soshi Bhushan Chatterjee for account and office work. Nannihal Singh as Court Inspector worked well. Reading between the lines, it is obvious that the Magistrate and his Subordinate Magistrates have been acting in full harmony with the police, while the District Superintendent of Police has been striving throughout the year to justify the confidence placed in him and his subordinates.

The percentage of convictions in cases brought to court was, in 1894, 67.5 and rose in 1895 to 90.8. Allowing for a possible tendency to chalán only cases where conviction seemed assured, the police administration of Bulandshabar has, under Mr Pasley, shown a very creditable improvement.

ALIGARH DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 census—1,043,172.

	1892	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cognizable offences ...	4,074	3,594	3,608	3 504.
Prosecuted to conviction ...	1,242	1,059	1,067	1,112

Table illustrating the working of the police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of police working are calculated.

	1894.	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	10	10
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,039	1,065
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	1,016	1,034
Number of cases disposed of	391	462
" convicted	311	375
" persons whose cases were disposed of	871	943
" convicted	530	652
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	29.9	35.2
" convicted to disposed of	79.5	81.1
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	60.8	69.1

There has been a continuous decrease in crime reported in this district since 1892, when the figures were 3,500, excluding sanitary and false cases. With the introduction of the new system of optional inquiry into trifling cases in 1893, the total fell to 3,077, in 1894 it was 2,967, and in 1895, 2,886

The decrease was almost entirely in class III (163), class VI showing only 7 less, while there was an increase of 6 in I, 31 in II, 50 in V. The decrease in reports of burglaries is attributed by the District Superintendent of Police to better patrolling at night, and the action taken in requiring security from 61 bad characters. The Magistrate alludes to the bad kharif (which should ordinarily tend to increase crime), and admits that persons affected will not report petty thefts and prefer to go to the landlord for the decision of the case. No mention is made by Magistrate of the chaukidars' failure to report crimes. The very first effect of really improved patrolling would be an increase in report of crimes. No mention is made of any systematic inquiry, village by village, in each thána to ascertain if *prima facie* grounds for suspecting the suppression of crime exist in any individual chaukidár's circle. The Commissioner is obviously right when he records that the main reason of the falling off is not improved working, and the self-congratulation of the District Superintendent of Police on the decrease in reported burglaries is not based on sound grounds.

When we turn to the action taken in cases actually reported, we find that the police in 1895 investigated a smaller percentage of the fewer reported cases in 1894, *viz*, 54 per cent., against 55. This fact to a certain extent discounts the improvement claimed in respect of success in procuring convictions. We find the percentage of cases convicted to investigated rose 8 per cent, whereas the percentage of convictions to cases decided only rose 2 per cent. The recoveries were three per cent better than in 1894.

Of the cases reported, 212, or 6·8 per cent, were false, 49 of these cases were false reports of offences under class III. It is not stated in how many of these cases prosecutions for giving false information were instituted.

Turning to serious crime, we find the incidence of crime, 10 per 10,000 of population, as low as in 1894. There is a slight increase in serious crimes reported from 1,039 to 1,065, and also in cases investigated—391 to 462.

The prosecution in the courts was also more satisfactory, the number of convictions having risen from 311 to 375.

The percentages return shows decided improvement, if the number of reports really contained all the serious crime—

	1894	1895
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	29·9	35·2
Convicted to disposed of	79·5	81·1
Percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of, 608	69·1	

The increase in rioting was slight, but although convictions were obtained in 16 cases out of 24, the large proportion of persons acquitted to convicted (91 to 148) shows, as remarked without further comment by Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police, that more discretion might have been exercised in the arrest of persons. It is for the District Superintendent of Police to see that his subordinates do exercise discretion in these cases.

Two persons personating chuprasis realized money from villagers illegally during the year—one was caught and tried. His conviction took place in 1896. The other is still wanted. The report does not say whether he has been proclaimed.

There was one serious case of murder by six dakaits at village Peoli, by Rustam Mewati of Bareilly and his gang. Three villagers were shot dead, and the dakaits in crossing the Ganges to escape into the Budaun district lost two of their number by drowning. On reaching the other side the dakaits were, in their turn, plundered by the villagers, who made three of them—Sukha, Lachman and Rustam—over to the Budaun police. Rustam was ultimately hanged on other charges. Lachman and Sukha were acquitted in Budaun under section 400, Indian Penal Code. Sibha got away. His ultimate fate was to be put into jail in Moradabad for two years in default of furnishing security for good behaviour. Lachman and Sukha were ultimately sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The explanation given of the delay in procuring evidence of identification of Sibha, Lachman and Sukha was not satisfactory, and after so much delay it is not surprising that the case fell through.

The second dakaity with murder was pending trial at the close of last year, and in the report for 1894 Mr. Thomson, Inspector-General of Police, remarked that the credit was mainly due to the villagers, who behaved in a most plucky manner, and were suitably rewarded. Of the eight dakaits convicted, Pirbhu, brother of Fateh Joga was hanged; five were transported for life, two were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. seven were acquitted.

It is satisfactory that the three cases of murder by robbers were successfully worked out and ended in conviction. In one of these, at Ranjit Garhi, a *banna* was decoyed into a sugarcane field by Cheta Aherya. The assistance given by the lambardar of this village is acknowledged by the District Superintendent of Police. It is not stated whether he was rewarded in any manner.

Of three murders by poison, one was expunged as false, one was convicted, and the other acquitted by Mr. Tudball (who as Magistrate forwards Mr. Innes' report) then Officiating Judge. He notes "suspicion pointed strongly to the accused, but there was a hiatus in the evidence, and some of the dispensary subordinates were related to the parties, and their evidence could not be trusted." Under the circumstances the police

were not to blame for this acquittal. The District Superintendent of Police has not given any detail of the 13 reported other murders during the year, of which only five were convicted. He does not state whether in the four cases of mothers throwing themselves down wells with their infants, in any case the mother survived and was convicted. The District Superintendent of Police claims the credit for the conviction obtained in a 14th case of murder within railway limits, in which the inquiry and detection are alleged to have been made by the District Police outside the railway limits.

The action of the police in prosecuting attempts at murder and culpable homicide was fairly successful as also in offences under serial Nos. 15, 16, 17 and 18.

It is cheering to find that only one case occurred in which grievous hurt was committed for the purpose of deterring the police from executing their duty. Five out of the nine accused were sentenced to appropriate terms of imprisonment.

The work of the police in grievous hurt cases was good, and the Magistrate notices that the average sentences inflicted by his Subordinate Magistrates had risen in 1895 to nearly double the figures of 1894. Four out of five cases of administering stupefying drugs were successfully prosecuted. Kidnapping is a difficult section under which to get convictions, and four cases convicted out of eight is good. In dealing with offences against persons, the work of 1895 has been on the whole improved.

In offences of a serious nature against property, decrease of reports is noticeable.

In dakaiti there has been, notwithstanding the failure of the khairif, less criminal activity. Only four cases were reported in 1895, of which one was false, of the three cases two remained undetected and the only one sent up for trial ended in acquittal. This last case was, the Magistrate says, "a foregone conclusion," as the station officer himself tried to hush it up. This man, Head Constable Abid Ali Beg, was dismissed departmentally. The District Superintendent of Police complains that the police inquiry was obstructed by Balwant Singh and Tikum Singh, zamindars of Gawan, and by the agent of Masud Ali Khan of Danpui. The Magistrate makes no comment on this. If the District Superintendent of Police, Aligarh, be accurate, it was eminently a case where magisterial influence should have been used to induce aid, and not obstruction, from the zamindars. The other two cases, on 13th and 14th September, committed by a gang of Haburahs who had already committed a dakaiti in Bulandshahr and proceeded to the Muttra district to commit two dakaitis there, are very unsatisfactory. Either the police had no information at all of the movements of this gang or entirely omitted to watch the Haburahs. With fewer cases to tackle, the work in dakaiti was extremely bad.

There was no case of robbery with hurt, and only 7 out of 19 cases of robbery were true cases. In this crime the results are fair.

It is to be hoped that more supervision will be exercised in 1896 in the matter of sending for police inquiry complaints of robbery obviously tacked on to complaints of non-cognizable offences, to give the complaint an air of gravity and annoy the accused at least to the extent of a police inquiry.

With regard to burglaries, I am not prepared to agree in the District Superintendent of Police's remarks that the decrease in reports is a healthy sign. The number of cases reported was 145 less than in the previous year. Allowing for the reduction attributable to working the bad livelihood sections in 61 cases, I concur with the Magistrate in being sceptical in regard to the proper reporting of all cases.

Further on in his report Mr. Innes gives the following figures —

	1892.	1893	1894	1895
Burglaries with loss . . .	626	589	527	478
Ditto without loss . . .	836	755	921	870
Attempts at burglary . . .	459	329	311	266
Total	1,921	1,623	1,759	1,614

and thus interprets the healthy sign "It will be plainly judged from the above figures that this class of crime has (not been) and is not faithfully reported."

Mr. Tudball attributes the bad reporting to a desire to escape the trouble and inconvenience of a police inquiry followed by a trial in court, at a long distance perhaps, as well as to an absence of public spirit.

The Commissioner remarks : " Mr. Tudball lays all the ' bad reporting ' at the door of the people, but there is a general feeling that in burglaries a great deal of the fabrication by falsely entering cases as without loss, is done by the subordinate police themselves." There is ground for the Commissioner's remarks. Burglaries are not matters that can be hidden from village curiosity. The chaukidār knows, as a rule, full well the next morning if a burglary has been committed, whether the householder has told him or not. There is in the District Superintendent's report a comparative failure to grasp that the village police and the station officers are obviously responsible for much of the omission to report and to record reports.

With a fewer number of cases investigated, we have a larger number of convictions, both in cases and of persons, and, so far, the police action has been good. The decline in the number of investigations points to want of energy and discretion in the subordinate police in the matter of locally inquiring into suspicious cases where burglaries with real loss have been reported as without loss.

There was an increase of eight in cattle-theft reports. More cases were sent up for trial and more convictions obtained. Complaint is made that the police report cattle-thefts as strays. The Magistrate records that the register of cattle sales continues to work well, except in so far as it is not in force in the neighbouring Panjāb districts. The average punishment for cattle-theft was nearly two years in the subordinate courts.

In cases of theft there has been an improvement in the number of cases in which convictions were obtained to investigated and decided, but the falling off in the percentage of persons convicted to arrested shows that care in making arrest was less exercised. Concealment of reporting thefts is obvious, and the number of offences under section 411, Indian Penal Code, points to the same belief in respect of that offence.

The fact that 58 persons out of 61 summoned were directed to furnish security to keep the peace, and that all these cases were instituted by the police, shows very careful work in this respect. Prosecutions under the Arms Act were few, but show good work.

The police investigated 73 cases of non-cognizable crimes, and this large number taken in conjunction with the large number of robbery cases unnecessarily transferred to the police for inquiry, tends to show that sufficient care has not been taken by the subordinate courts in this point.

There was a slight increase in the number of previous convictions proved against offenders. Of the 78, only half were committed to the Sessions Court. This apparent leniency of Magistrates' Courts is not explained.

There can be nothing but praise for the excellent work done in arresting 20 absconded offenders on the rolls of Aligarh and 19 wanted in other districts. Such good work may really be considered as effective in reducing the crimes recorded by reducing the number of potential criminals at large.

The time-occupied by the police is not so numerous in Aligarh as one would expect in so large a district. No detail is given in the report regarding the manner of their surveillance.

In the matter of police buildings which are, as Mr. Thomson noted in last year's report, complained of with justice, the Jiwan police station was the only one constructed during the year. Work on the Bunna Debi police station, for which Rs 6,372 was sanctioned by Government, had to be discontinued, owing to a withdrawal of the grant during 1895. Administrative sanction has been obtained for additions and alterations to Mursan thāna, but funds have not yet been allotted. The fact that the Iglas thāna has no masonry lock-up, and that the Tuppal thāna is uninhabitable, owing to the roof being likely to fall in, are matters which will receive early attention.

There were less punishments, on the whole, of police officers and men in 1895 ; but it is noticed that some Provincial police were fined. No particulars are given as to the reasons for the large increase in dismissals of Municipal, Town and Rural Police, the figures for which are jumbled together in the report, instead of being shown separately. No remarks are made on the castes and age and fitness of the Rural Police.

Rewards have been liberally distributed, Rs. 2,141 in all. No detail is given of the Rs. 1,100 said to have been paid to private persons.

The enlistments made comprise a fair proportion of the chief desirable castes

In 1894 the number of written reports was 1,538, in 1895 only 900 were made. No explanation is offered by the district authorities of this diminution. In the Commissioner's opinion the form of the written report should be in Hindi, which language is understood by all patwáris and in which complainant's *ipsissima verba* could be recorded. There is sound sense in this, for there would probably be no difficulty beyond a little delay in transliterating the Hindi parcha into Urdu at the thána.

Mr. Innes speaks favourably of the zeal and activity of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mr. deCarteret, and gives Mr. Wilkinson, Reserve Inspector, a high character, which is confirmed by the Magistrate and Commissioner.

Circle Inspector Muhammad Yamin is said to be a trustworthy and straightforward officer, and Court Inspector Gobardhan Dass' court work is noticed with approval.

Mr. Innes is right in bringing to notice the names of the sub-inspectors and head constables who have done well, viz, Sub-Inspectors Kasim Ali, Nasir Khan, Bashirud-din, Niamatulla, Head Constables Lekh Raj, Bahadur Jang Khan and Wajid Ali.

I agree with the Magistrate in thinking that Mr. Innes has done his best. He has his whole heart in his work, and himself points out the weak points in the year's administration.

Aligarh is a large district for one police officer to supervise, and if the Magistrate of the district would insist on his Subordinate Magistrates and Tahsildárs helping the police administration by inspections of the thánas in the manner prescribed by paragraph 74, section II (4), Police Regulations, many matters would be brought to light in the working of distant thánas that one Circle Inspector and one District Superintendent of Police cannot always find out by the prescribed periodical inspection by police officers. The advisability of strengthening the supervising staff and reallocating the thánas noted by Mr. Deputy Inspector-General Berrill at his inspection, is a subject easy to suggest but the multifarious considerations of financial and local exigencies should be fully grasped by the local authorities, and detailed proposals submitted to the Commissioner before any action is possible. The subject of instruction in the lines requires District Superintendent's attention.

MUTTRA DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 census, 713,421.

	1892	1893	1894	1895.
Cognizable offences	2,427	2,437	2,485	2,603
Prosecuted to conviction.	929	718	938	985

Table illustrating the working of the police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of police working are calculated

	1894	1895.
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	10	10
Number of cases reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	746	744
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	724	719
Number of cases disposed of	283	349
" convicted	211	276
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	452	622
" convicted	310	428
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	28.2	37.0
" convicted to disposed of	74.5	79.0
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	68.5	68.8

The number of cognizable offences reported in 1895, 2,603, has slightly increased, and is only 17 less than in 1891. In 1892, 1893, 1894, the number of reports was practically stationary. The Magistrate notices the high prices prevailing in the latter part of the year 1894 owing to scanty rainfall. This probably accounts for the increase in the reports rather than any greater accuracy in the system of reports. The written reports only amounted to 379, an increase of 42 on 1894, but still small when the area and population is considered. This system naturally, perhaps, makes ground slowly in Muttra. With the exception of cattle-theft, the district authorities do not consider that there is much concealment of crime. In the classes of crime in which the new tests are concerned, the number of cases investigated was rather less than in 1894, although the reports were greater, but the result justifies the principle of non-inquiry in trifling cases, for 349 cases were disposed of by the police, an increase of 66 on 1894, and of these, 276 resulted in conviction, an increase of 65. The proportion of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of has remained practically the same, although the number of persons convicted has risen from 310 to 428, or 38 per cent.

The above figures indicate steady improvement both in detection of crime and prosecution in the courts. The percentage of cases disposed of to convicted has risen

In riot cases the acquittals were numerous, but this is a class of case in which it seems that the police cannot be expected to always discriminate in the value of the evidence on both sides. The one case of murder by robbers was pending in court at the close of the year. There were three convictions, and in two ultimate acquittals the action of the police was not in fault. In grievous hurt, the acquittals of 37 out of 68 persons arrested is explained to be due chiefly to compromises, 5 of these cases were acquitted on appeal.

The result of trials in the cases of serious offences against the person was better than in those against property.

The fact, however, that there were only 3 dakaitis in 1895, against 8 in 1894, speaks well for the police. One of these cases was undetected, and in the remaining two the prosecution was unsuccessful. In the Lahban dakaiti of 1894, however, one accused arrested in 1895 was convicted, and in the two Sonkh dakaitis committed in December 1894 the same 10 persons have been committed to the Sessions Court in each of the two cases. In these two cases, the District Superintendent of Police cordially acknowledges the assistance of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department Officer, Mr. Gayei, and also the co-operation of the Political Agent of Bhurtpur, without which these arrests would have been impossible. The Magistrate draws a graphic picture of the difference in the relations between Bhurtpur Raj (now under the administration of the Political Agent) and Muttra in the old days, when evasive answers were sent by the subordinates of the Darbar, and now, when accused required are sent under arrest with early despatch.

There were 7 less robberies than in 1894, and of these 26, 10 were expunged. The detection in robberies was not good, only two cases ending in conviction and two in acquittal. The dread of robbers for mounted police is noted by the District Superintendent of Police, and it is alleged that owing to some delay in detailing mounted police to patrol the roads leading to the Gobardhan, Muttra and Radhakund fairs, three robberies and a dakaiti had occurred before the advent of the mounted police checked this form of crime. This delay was entirely due to a clerical error on the part of the Muttra office in asking for the guards on 12th November instead of 12th October, as noted by the Magistrate. Hard times (and possibly, to some extent, better reporting, as suggested by District Superintendent of Police) increased the number of burglaries reported from 753 in 1894 to 821 in 1895. Only 284 cases were investigated, and of 78 cases *challaned*, 66 ended in conviction. As contested by the District Superintendent of Police, the figures show better work than last year, but the admittedly large number of burglaries recorded as without loss and as attempts only, render it probable that reporting is in respect of loss inaccurate, and that indeed some bur-

glaries are not reported at all. Mr. Webster is fully aware of this, and while considering that no serious burglaries are really toned down, he records the reduction of a head constable for omitting to enter stolen property in a burglary case

Cattle-theft shows a marked decrease in reports from 141 in 1894 to 116 in 1895. The energetic measures taken by the Bhurtpur Daibar against more than 70 practically rebels to that state, amongst whom were some notorious cattle-receivers, may have, to some extent, diminished the crime on the Bhurtpur border, but more universal causes were at work, and the concealment of reports of this crime is admitted, as well as the prevalence of "languri" Special measures are proposed for the detection of this crime in the Jumna khadir tract

As in burglary, so in theft, a slight increase is noticeable in reports. It is probable that the 140 reports of thefts of property valued at more than Rs. 10 in 1895 does not really mean an excess in 1895 of 43 such cases over the actual thefts of this head in 1894, but connotes more accurate reporting. The convictions in such thefts, 41 in 1895, against 17 in 1894, shows real improvement

Similarly the increase in offences under section 411, Indian Penal Code, shows better work, 58 ending in conviction out of 78 true cases.

Good progress has been made in preventive action against bad characters; in 44 cases out of 53 the accused were ordered to find security for good behaviour. The District Superintendent of Police complains that in some cases the security required by Magistrates was inadequate. Each such case should be brought to the notice of the Magistrate of the district as it occurs, and he will doubtless enforce reasonable care in this respect on the part of his subordinates. There is obviously much more to be done in this direction.

Owing to the delays in cases involving inquiry from native states, the remands have a tendency to be longer in border districts like Muttia than in central ones.

Although 17 absconded offenders were arrested in 1895, an improvement on last year, still the list is full, 60 names remained at the end of 1895. Probably the thorough inquiry now being made by District Superintendent of Police will eliminate some of these names. It is not stated whether evidence has been completed in each case before extradition is asked for, but apparently this is now being done. Mr. Webster is evidently overhauling the bad livelihood register, which contained 197 names at the end of 1895. It is not stated from how many of those on the register security for good behaviour was required. The time-expired convicts' register has also received attention, and 540 names are certainly not excessive for a district like Muttia

Previous convictions were proved in the case of 41 offenders. It is satisfactory to learn that in the case of 10 of these convicted by the Sessions Court, terms of imprisonment varying from 5 years to transportation for life were inflicted

Mr. Webster notices that in the case of Mannan Malkana, ultimately sentenced to transportation for life, sections $\frac{379}{75}$, Indian Penal Code, the Deputy Magistrate was disinclined to commit the case to the Sessions, no doubt such disinclination to obey the orders of Government would, if brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, receive the treatment appropriate

Anthropometrical work was during the year somewhat delayed, owing to the difficulty in supplying trained measurers to every district. This has been now remedied.

Rewards have been given with greater liberality in 1895, Rs. 150 being distributed to the Provincial Police, and Rs. 534 to the Rural Police. Mr. Webster complains that Mr. Dupernex, Officiating Magistrate, did not sanction reward in 7 cases in which they were well earned. The Commissioner did not find any ground for interference, and, though greater experience might have dictated more liberality, the Magistrate of the district is the responsible authority, and if rewards are not sanctioned by him when recommended by District Superintendent of Police, the latter is not to blame.

It is not stated why 3 constables were prosecuted under section 29, Act V of 1861, for allowing 3 prisoners to escape from their custody, instead of under the Penal Code. Mr. H. L. Webster is on furlough and has left no explanation on record.

Punishments on the whole have been more judicious than in 1894.

The work of Mr. McGregor, Reserve Inspector, is spoken well of, and that of Circle Inspector Beni Madho is highly praised. The Court Inspector, Kunj Behari Lal, promises well.

The sanctioned increase of pay to the Municipal chaukidárs of Brindaban did not come into effect till 1st January 1896. It is hoped that the better pay will attract suitable men, despite the high wages obtainable in Muttia. The absence without leave of chaukidárs is said to be frequent, and Mr. Webster complains of the inaction of the courts in prosecutions of chaukidárs for misconduct. The number of chaukidárs departmentally punished was large, and is not alluded to in the reports. Out of 139 punished, 21 were fined, 59 suspended, 48 dismissed, 3 reduced and 8 convicted.

The Magistrate has written an interesting summary of some of the chief points in the year's work. Both he and the Commissioner speak favourably of Mr. Webster's work. Judged by the test of the figure of merit, Muttia rises only 2 places in 1895.

Mr. Webster has done good work throughout the year.

AGRA DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census 1,003,796.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cognizable offences	3,782	5,025	4,597	4,592
Prosecuted to conviction ...	907	2,359	2,154	2,080

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	14	13
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,407	1,302
Number investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,342	1,262
Number of cases disposed of	693	601
" convicted	512	485
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	1,140	1,020
" convicted	847	691
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	36.4	37.2
" convicted to disposed of	73.8	86.9
" persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	74.2	67.7

Unfortunately the report of the police work of the Agra district submitted through myself as Magistrate, did not obtain the benefit of the Commissioner's criticism owing to Mr. Evans being disabled by sudden illness. The reports of crimes rose from 4,597 in 1894 to 4,692 in 1895. Deducting cases expunged as false, the true cases declined to 4,508 from 4,530. That there is a good deal of concealment of crime of a petty nature in this as in all districts is obvious, but serious crime is not much concealed, with the exception that burglaries with loss are undoubtedly in many cases reported as without loss, for out of 1,306 cases of burglary, only 516 were reported as with loss.

For years chaukidárs have been warned of the consequence of not reporting crimes and other matters of which it is their duty to give notice. The long list of punishments inflicted in 1895 shows that no efforts were spared to inculcate the duty of reporting.

Mr. Gregson adduces four reasons for the diminution of more serious crime.—

- (1) the arrest of gangs before they committed crime,
- (2) the arrest of absconded offenders;
- (3) action taken in bad livelihood cases;
- (4) rooting out one established gang.

These causes were all undoubtedly at work in Agra in 1895.

The severity of the sentences of the Sessions Court in cases of habitual criminals was also a potent factor in the repression of crime, and I would add that the continuity of administration by one experienced District Superintendent of Police throughout 1895, as opposed to the series of short terms during which various Police Officers held charge of Agra in 1894, operated to bring about better results. I have alluded in the special crime report to the aid given by two zamíndárs, Thakur Gnan Singh and Thakur Sirdar Singh, in procuring the arrest of two gangs of dakáítis, before they had committed the dakáítis for which they had made preparation.

The conviction of the gang of habitual thieves known as the Richpuri gang was also exceedingly effectual.

The fact also that during the last five years security for good behaviour has been exacted from 384 bad characters in Agra has tended to restrict crime.

There were three cases of murder by robbers, in one of which the accused was convicted and hanged; the other two remained undetected.

Out of nine other murders, one was expunged, and of the eight true cases, one murderer committed suicide and four were convicted, one was acquitted and two remained undetected. In one case the accused who had absconded in 1892 was tracked to Calcutta, and there arrested in 1895, and ultimately hanged.

Out of five attempted murders, one accused committed suicide, two were convicted and two absconded. One case of culpable homicide was expunged, the remaining four resulted in two acquittals and two convictions.

Out of 62 real cases of grievous hurt, 33 were convicted and only nine were acquitted and in 16 charge sheet B was sent.

It is unnecessary to go into more detail; generally speaking, the work in connection with offences against the person was good.

There were ten dakáítis reported in 1895, and one case pending at the close of the year. Of these cases, one was expunged and one under inquiry at the end of the year, one was pending in the courts. Four were convicted, two acquitted and two undetected. The details of each case are fully given in the report and the most important ones are alluded to in the special crime report. The work under this head during the year was good. Practically, the gangs that made life and property unsafe, two or three years ago, have been broken up. No less than 42 persons of those concerned in dakáítis in 1895 were residents of Native States. The arrest and punishment of seven out of the eight offenders, who came from Native States to commit dakáítis at Bithala, and the death of a ninth dakáít, who was shot dead by the Thánádar of Inadatnagar, Sub-Inspector Alimuddin, checked further incursions from that direction for the present.

The convictions of two gangs of dakáítis, who had made preparations for dakáítis, just before they had time to commit it, was a good piece of work in every way.

There was in 1895 no case of robbery by poisoning and only one of robbery with hurt in which the offender was arrested. No robberies in dwelling house or on highways occurred. The prevention of this kind of crime is largely due to the more efficient patrolling of roads and also to the fact that marriage processions were escorted from village to village by chaukidáris. Out of 14 real cases of ordinary robbery (none of a very serious nature) six convictions were obtained, and only one case resulted in acquittal, the rest were undetected.

In cases of mischief to animals, 10 convictions were got in 16 cases. The working in burglary was not so good. Out of 1,293 true cases, only 128 ended in conviction, as against 170 in 1894. The District Superintendent of Police tries to explain this by reference to the large number, 767 cases, reported as without loss. This excessive proportion of unsuccessful crime is not credible. The result in cattle-theft was not so good as last year.

The reporting of thefts over Rs 10 was better than last year, and so were the convictions. There is a falling off in the convictions under petty thefts. It is not necessary to discuss the reason of this in every report. There is also a slight decrease in the convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code, which suggests that this kind of crime is not fully reported or worked out.

The prosecution of bad characters, though not up to the abnormal figures of 1894, shows good work. The absence of any prosecution by the Police under the Excise Act shows that this branch of work is not well looked after.

The large number of convictions under the Arms Act (34) is swollen chiefly by the cases of residents of Native States travelling by rail armed, in ignorance, real or feigned, of the law.

Taking the figures on which the new tests are based, we see a fall in the incidence of serious crimes per 10,000 of population from 14 to 13, not in itself a cause for regret.

With a decrease in cases reported, investigated and disposed of, it is not matter for surprise that we find that the percentage of cases convicted to reported and disposed of has risen 8 and 13.1 respectively. The decrease in percentage of persons convicted to disposed of is 6.5 and suggests that more care in courts is needful. There has been, however, in 1895 a marked decrease in the number of cases acquitted. Only 8 non-cognizable cases were sent to police for inquiry. Previous convictions were proved against 40 offenders. There is room for improvement on this point. The number of absconded offenders arrested (23), shows that attention is being paid to this important matter. I have alluded already to punishment and am glad to note that rewards were very freely given, 133 Police officers being granted Rs. 737-12-0 and 180 village chaukidárs Rs. 722.

Two chaukidárs were also awarded good conduct stripes carrying Re. 1 per mensem, and 13 similar stripes were granted carrying Re. 0-8-0 extra pay per mensem.

The Armed Police and Sowás have been kept well up to the mark under the watchful eye of Inspector Sendles, whose merit is commended by Mr. Gregson. Inspector Abdul Majid Khan, Khan Bahadur, has continued his excellent work, and that of Inspectors Maksud Ali and Kaliyan Singh, Rai Bahadur, is favourably mentioned.

The following Sub-Inspectors deserve mention —

Sub-Inspectors Alimuddin, Chajju Singh, Bahadur Singh and Tajamul Hosein.

The Court Inspector, Bhairon Pershad, worked well.

The Rural Police, numbering 2,151, has members of no less than 59 castes, Thákurs, Bráhmans and Bhangis predominate and there are 105 Banias. The proportion of Dhanuks and Khatuks is not so large as in other districts in this Division.

Written reports by mukhyas and private persons are increasing, having risen from 331 in 1894 to 1,307 in 1895.

Judged by the figure of merit, Agra has now risen from 35 to 24. Mr. Gregson was handicapped to a great extent in 1895 by the results of the change of District Superintendent of Police in 1894, and has had to make many transfers and weed out worthless officers and men. He has worked very hard during the year, and is always eager to ride out to investigate any serious offence on the spot, at any season of the year. In serious crime there has been a decided improvement in Agra, and Mr. Gregson has justified the confidence placed in him by Mr. Thomson.

The want of accommodation in the Reserve Lines is a matter under the consideration of Government.

The school for instruction of the men and officers in law and procedure is carefully supervised by Mr. Gregson; 63 men had passed written examinations in these subjects in 1895.

ETÁWAH DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census 727,629

	1892	1893	1894	1895.
Cognizable offences	2,356	2,457	2,376	2,640
Prosecuted to conviction	971	929	1,000	874

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	11	10
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	834	742
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	828	746
Number of cases disposed of	572	447
" convicted	490	384
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	816	654
" convicted	653	527
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	58.7	51.7
" to disposed of	85.6	85.9
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	80.0	80.5

The work in this district was highly praised in 1894. As regards the figure of merit it has come from 2 to 5. This, however, is by no means an exhaustive test, *e.g.* in 1894, Etáwah received credit for having obtained conviction in all the dakáiti cases. In 1895 this item is not included in the statistical merits, inasmuch as there were no dakáitis at all committed, a solid fact more creditable to the Police than many convictions, although no doubt largely due to the excellent work of last year under this head in breaking up gangs of dakáits.

As regards serious crime the year has been an uneventful one. The annual religious festivals passed off quietly, and the Commissioner notes with satisfaction the Magistrate's remark that Hindu and Muhammadan gentlemen gave great assistance in maintaining the peace. Gosain Gopi Lal and Mir Ghulam Abbas are selected for special mention. I hope that the Police may continue to enlist the sympathies of native gentlemen in the maintenance of order.

Reporting of all kinds of cognizable offences has increased from 2,376 reports in 1894 to 2,640 in 1895. There was a slight decrease in classes I and V and a decrease of 67 in offences against sanitary laws, but a marked increase of crime under class III. Mr Oakes attributes this to better reporting, chiefly in the cases of burglary without loss. An incidental cause would be the growing popularity of written reports which reached 628, an increase of 100 on last year. It is probable, as noted by Magistrate, that the unfavourable rainy seasons engendering high prices tended in this, as in other districts, to increase crime.

The District Superintendent of Police gives a detail of all crimes showing an increase in 1895. Robberies increased by 5, burglaries by 404, ordinary theft by 30, grievous hurt by 6, offences against the Arms Act by 12.

There was a decrease of 69 offences under section 411, Indian Penal Code, 67 in nuisances and 12 in lurking house-trespass. To the systematic protection of the frontier by armed police is largely due the immunity of Etáwah from dakáiti, which crime was very prevalent in Gwalior.

The Magistrate does not believe much crime is concealed, but considers the fact that out of 1,347 burglaries reported, 630 were reported as without loss, a matter difficult to believe. The proportion of burglaries reported with loss is, however, much higher in Etáwah than in many districts. This imperfect reporting of loss in burglaries is a prominent cause in effecting the decrease of inquiries (from 1,602 to 1,454). The remarks of the District Superintendent of Police on this head are not understood, and it would have been more to the purpose if the Magistrate had returned the report for explanation than recorded the obvious fact that the District Superintendent's remarks are unintelligible.

There were no non-cognizable cases enquired into by the Police by order of Magistrate, and only 18 cognizable cases so referred for inquiry.

In all cognizable cases the percentage of convictions to cases decided rose from 85 in 1894 to 87 in 1895. This was a natural result of greater caution in challaning cases, only 1,004 being decided in 1895 against 1,176 in 1894. There was an increase

of 1 per cent. in the percentage of persons convicted. Mr. Broun remarks on the statistics of convictions being affected adversely to the Police by the work of Deputy Magistrate S Mustapha, whose percentage of convictions was nearly 30 per cent less than that of the other Deputy Magistrates. I presume that this work has been brought to the notice of the proper authorities.

Passing to the statistics of more serious crime on which the new tests of Police work are based, we find that the incidence of crime is only 10 per 10,000 of population in 1895 against 11 in 1894. If serious crime be faithfully reported, this is no ground for regret.

The cases of burglary reported without loss were in 1894, 471, leaving 473 burglaries with loss. In 1895 the figures were respectively 630 without and 717 with loss. Of these 717, the amount coming under the new test is 361 in 1895 as compared with 264 in 1894.

The number of cases disposed of in 1894 is 21 less than in 1895 and shows a tendency on the part of the Police to shirk challenging cases unless they are absolutely assured of a conviction. It is therefore not surprising to find that the percentage of cases and persons convicted to disposed of shows in 1895 much the same as in 1894, while the percentage of cases convicted to reported has fallen.

Three of the six murder cases ended in conviction. In the two cases of murder which were acquitted, the offence was committed for the greed of jewellery of small value. One case of murder was of peculiar brutality, the accused having caused his wife's death by thrusting a stick into the vagina. The sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Sessions Court under the offence of culpable homicide was amended by the High Court into one of transportation for life on a conviction of murder. In the two other cases of conviction, murder was committed for the sake of the ornaments worn by the victims.

The results in cases of grievous hurt, rape, attempt at suicide and kidnapping were good.

In robberies the convictions obtained showed excellent work.

One case of elephant poisoning was convicted, another case of buffalo poisoning failed. In burglaries slightly more cases and six more accused were convicted than in 1894. The chief class of burglaries in which there was increase, *viz.*, three, were cases of cutting through stone walls, and nine were ordinary cases. The convictions in the latter, 98 against 65 in 1894, show good work.

The dealing with cattle-theft is not so good as in 1894. The numbers of convictions in cases and persons in ordinary theft were poorer than in 1894. No detail is given of theft over and under Rs 10.

Of 25 men prosecuted by the Police for bad livelihood, 21 were called on to find security. This is less than last year and seems a small number for a district of the size of Etáwah.

The list of released convicts is not large, and the Magistrate states that the surveillance was satisfactory.

The list of absconded offenders is so small as to suggest need for inquiry. Eight persons were arrested during the year and 12 names were expunged. This matter should be enquired into at the next inspection.

The procedure in respect to proving previous convictions was careful, and in 114 cases, or 18 per cent, such convictions were proved. In one case the Police failed to place previous convictions on record. The institution of false cases was rather less common.

No unnecessary remands seem to have been granted.

The punishments have not been hard. There were no dismissals in 1895. The Magistrate is satisfied that discipline has improved.

More liberality has been shown in the matter of rewards, the Provincial Police being granted Rs. 681-8-0 and the Rural Police Rs. 552. Forty six *chaukidárs* also got good conduct allowance aggregating Rs. 26-4-0, and 45 got good conduct stripes. As

in Farukhabad, it is also contended in Etáwah that the Dhanuks are not on the whole criminal, and the continuance of their enlistment as Rural Police is recommended, both by District Superintendent of Police and Magistrate, and partially accepted by the Commissioner.

It has been impossible to provide the funds for the new thánas required at Badhpura and Bela owing to financial exigencies.

The Armed Police were found to be in an efficient state and do credit to Inspector Reich's supervision. Inspectors Shuja-ud-din and Ghulam Rasul are favourably mentioned by Mr. Oakes, who also mentions five Sub-Inspectors and three Head Constables who have worked well, in addition to his Head Clerk, a Sub-Inspector Accountant and three Head Constables in the office. The local authorities all unite in testifying to the valuable assistance supplied by Captain Filose, the Subah of Bhind, in Gwalior territory. From my experience as Magistrate of Agra, I can heartily endorse this testimony.

I also concur with the Magistrate and Commissioner in considering that the Police administration of Etáwah has been as efficient in 1895 as it was in 1894, and in recognizing the ability, energy and tact of Mr. Oakes.

FARUKHABAD DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census 858,687.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cognizable offences	2,672	2,423	2,177	2,691
Prosecuted to conviction	790	747	763	677

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894.	1895.
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	8	9
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	717	787
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	693	759
Number of cases disposed of	452	378
" convicted	390	280
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	721	686
" convicted	563	434
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	54.3	35.5
" convicted to disposed of	86.2	74.0
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	78.0	63.2

Mr. Toulmin, District Superintendent of Police, was allowed to hang on in

Officers in charge during the year:—

Mr. P. F. N. Toulmin, from 1st January to 16th June.

Mr. T. H. Wall, from 17th June to 4th November.

Mr. R. F. Young, from 5th November to 24th November.

Mr. A. J. Carew, from 25th November to 31st December.

charge of this district long after the state of his health rendered it impossible for him to exercise proper supervision. He was succeeded by Mr. Wall, whose inexperience was quite unequal to setting right the disorganization of the office and administration generally. Mr. R. Young was only in charge for a few days. Mr. Carew, who wrote the report, was only in charge from 25th November to 31st December, and has had the uncongenial task of reporting on a year in which the failure of his predecessors has shown unmistakably bad result.

The number of cognizable crimes reported is larger than in 1894 or 1893 and about the same figure as in 1892. The number of sanitary offences reported was not large, 168, though about normal. Excluding these, reports aggregated 2,523; only 441 reports were written; this however is an improvement on 1894, when only 285 such reports were received. There is no doubt whatever that, as the Magistrate remarks, crime is not properly recorded, and I have no doubt that Mr. Carew will be able, by enquiring into the crime reports village by village in each thána, to detect the villages in which the people and the chaukidárs connive at suppressing crime reports. By locating the areas in which crimes are not reported and punishing the zamíndárs and chaukidárs in fault as well as the station officers who year after year submit misleading

if not manipulated returns, it is probable that the toll of offences in Farukhabad would approach more nearly the figures proportionate to its area, population and circumstances.

Mr. Carew was not long in finding out some of the ways in which the returns were "fudged" in 1894 and 1895 by the station police. His remarks are —

"The irregular expunction of registered crimes by station officers in cases of theft and burglary when convictions relating to these offences occurred under section 411, Indian Penal Code. A case of theft or burglary would be sent for trial under section 457 or 379, irrespective of the fact that the only evidence against accused was under section 411, Indian Penal Code. If a conviction under section 411 followed, then the original entry of thefts or burglary would be struck out and a charge under section 411 substituted, instead of a separate case under the latter section being recorded. If an acquittal resulted, the original entry was allowed to stand and the acquittal shown opposite. By this simple means the number of reported cases was reduced and an increased percentage in calculating convictions naturally resulted.

"At least 44 cases were so struck out in 1894 and 38 in 1895. The latter figures have, however, been included in the returns for the year under review. It should in fairness to the subordinate police be added that this procedure had been in force in this district since April 1887, when Mr. N. Garstin, District Superintendent of Police, appears to have issued instructions to the police in misinterpretation of Circular No 15 of 1884.

"The police largely ignored the provisions of Circular No 25 of 1892, paragraph 1, which requires the entry in the Crime Register of all cognizable cases on report and before inquiry.

"Petitions made in court disclosing cognizable offences and sent to police for inquiry, were not registered as crimes at all, unless conviction followed. Mr. Wall certainly issued an order in June 1895 prohibiting this irregularity, but it did not receive full compliance. Only 8 such cases were registered in 1894 against 78 in 1895."

This is apprehended by the Magistrate of Farukhabad to be done in many a district. A copy of Mr. Carew's criticism above will be sent to the Deputy-Inspectors-General for inquiry in every district during their next tour.

In 1895 there was an increase in rioting and grievous hurt, but the chief increase was in burglaries—318, and thefts—147. There was a small decrease in murders, attempts at suicide and criminal force to public servants, and a diminution of 20 in the number of gambling cases.

Only 54 per cent of the reported offences were investigated, against 57 per cent in the previous year. Mr. Carew notes that the decrease is due largely to the police only having taken up 22 per cent of burglaries in 1895 against 25 per cent in 1894. The Magistrate's marginal remark—"This is in accordance with orders"—is not understood, for Mr. Carew immediately proceeds to show that the order making inquiry compulsory in all cases of burglary without loss which are believed to have been the work of habitual criminals or bad characters has not received any attention whatever.

The apparently large number (77) of inquiries into cognizable offences made by order of Magistrates in 1895 cannot be compared with the figures of previous years, owing to the non-registration of many of these cases in previous years. Of total cases decided, 867 in 1894, convictions were got in 763, and of 837 in 1895 convictions were got in 677. Only 69 per cent of persons arrested were convicted in 1895, a decrease of 11 per cent on the previous year's work. In this connection Mr. Carew mentions another irregularity in the returns, *viz*, that cases and persons acquitted by appellate courts in 1894 were retained as convictions in the returns. This has been corrected in the 1895 figures. The Commissioner assumes that this practice would probably be found to be generally in vogue. As it is the business of the Court Inspector to be present at the hearing of all appeals in courts of Sessions or Magistrates' courts, and as information of the result an appeal in the High Court or Court of

Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, is usually intimated to the District Superintendent of Police by the Magistrate, it is not apparent why the express instruction with regard to column 15 of Statement A printed on page 46, section XII, paragraph 33, Police Regulations and Orders, should be ignored. This is "a conviction reversed on appeal will appear as an acquittal." A copy of the Commissioner's remarks will however be forwarded to all Deputy Inspectors-General for inquiry and report.

Police inquiries were ordered by magistrates in 15 non-cognizable cases. In none was the consent of the District Magistrate obtained. The Commissioner notes that the magistrate makes no remark on this, and adds that the usual practice for such inquiries to be made only under the orders of a District Magistrate is a sound one.

The number of crimes of the classes on which the police-working is now tested was in 1895—787. Mr. Carew has given (8) a wrong incidence per 10,000 of population. This incidence is over 9, but still very low. A larger number of cases was investigated in 1895—759 against 693 in 1894, but the number disposed of, 378, was much less, and only 280 cases in 1895 resulted in conviction against 390 in 1894, *i.e.*, the percentage of cases convicted to reported fell from 54.3 to 35.5, and the percentages of cases and persons convicted to those disposed of were 74.0 and 63.2, respectively—very low.

The Magistrate euphemistically notes that the district has been lately a little out of hand for reasons detailed before. The fact that only 22 per cent of the total burglaries were reported without loss is pointed out by the District Superintendent of Police as untrustworthy, but he adds that where the police and the public have an obvious advantage in not registering such losses, it is difficult to apportion the blame. He suggests that if the limit of compulsory inquiries were Rs. 5 or more, more faithful reporting would ensue. Apparently if the police and public can successfully combine to report no loss in order to avoid the trouble of an inquiry in cases where the loss exceeds Rs. 10, the alteration of the limit to Rs. 5 would be infructuous. Detailed local inquiry into concrete instances of such suppression should be much more effectual than arbitrary changes of limits of value of stolen property which should render inquiry compulsory.

There were two less murders in 1895. Of the total 13, only four were convicted and one in which detection was successful was committed by a lunatic. This is poor work. In the case of the murder of an exacting zamindár, Intizam Ali, which remained undetected, Sub-Inspector Imdad Husam was reduced for fabricating his diary. In another case in Farukhabad city where a woman had her throat cut, the Magistrate considers the want of success attending the Kotwál Sub-Inspector Ala-ud-din's inquiry very unsatisfactory. Only one person, out of seven accused of culpable homicide, was convicted. The convictions in grievous hurt cases, 24 out of 49, showed better work. One case of kidnapping was convicted and one acquitted. Ten cases of rioting out of 18 resulted in conviction, but arrests were made indiscriminately, for out of 116 persons, 37 were acquitted of this crime. It is satisfactory that convictions followed in both the cases of rioting in which police officers were assaulted. A riot originating in religious rancour took place at the town of Chibramau. A crowd of Muhammadans began to throw meat, bones and stones at the Hindus during the progress of their Dudhkando procession. A riot ensued. Of 18 men challaned, 12 Muhammadans were convicted. The sentence is not stated. The tahsildár Munshi Bhurey Lal, showed considerable presence of mind and directed the tahsíl guard to fire over the heads of the mob, which immediately dispersed.

There was one case of robbery by poisoning, two travellers were drugged with dhatua in a sarai and robbed. No trace of the poisoner has been found. This case is erroneously shown in Statement A under Serial No. 21, section 328, Indian Penal Code, "Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt," instead of under Serial No. 32, "Robbery with hurt by stupefying drugs." The results in the prosecution of the 6 dakáiti cases was most unfortunate. In 6 cases of which 7 dakáits in one and one

in the other were convicted in the Sessions Court, the High Court acquitted all the accused except one in the first case. The police do not seem to blame in either of these cases. In robbery, out of 12 true cases only three resulted in conviction. This is very indifferent. In burglary, making allowance for the inaccuracy in the returns of 1894, a great falling off is noticeable. Out of 101 cases of professional burglaries, only 59 were investigated, 26 challaned, and 17 convictions obtained, against 39 convictions in 1894.

The District Superintendent of Police accounts for the few inquiries by stating that the provisions of Circular No. 3 of 1893, paragraph III (b), have generally been ignored. It is curious that the decrease in detection of burglaries did not attract more notice during the year. Of 675 theft cases reported, 232 ended in conviction. Out of 46 cattle-theft cases, only 8 were convicted. The bad work of this district both in reporting and dealing with cattle-theft has been noticed in the Cattle-Theft Report.

The comments of my predecessor in the matter of paucity of prosecutions for bad livelihood in 1894, when only 13 cases were instituted, has borne some fruit, as out of 33 prosecutions under this head in 1895, security for good behaviour was required in 28 instances. All cases but one were originated by the police. The number of these cases still seems very small for so large a district, but the Magistrate is giving the matter his attention.

The swollen state of the time-expired register, containing 1,296 names on 1st January 1896, shows that much weeding and correction of this register is necessary to bring the number of persons under supervision within practical limits.

The fact that in the case of 96 persons previous convictions were proved, shows the one bright spot in the year's working. In two cases the police failed to place the previous convictions on record. Anthropometry has not been introduced long enough in this district to effect the recognition of convicts in 1895. The register of absconded offenders shows an abnormal number, 120 on the list. Of these 18 were arrested by police and 11 surrendered in court. 84 remained at the end of the year. This register requires checking and better results in arrest may be looked for under Mr. Carew's supervision.

The one case of alleged torture by the police turned out to be a case of wrongful restraint by an inexperienced Head Constable, Abdul Ghaffur Khan. He was fined Rs. 25.

Rewards have been granted with fair liberality to the police—Rs. 329, but more sparingly to the *chaukidars*—Rs. 242-8. The Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police agree that the *Dhanuks*, who are very numerous in the Rural Police, are not on the whole a criminal class. It is of course obvious, as noted by Magistrate and Commissioner, that the *personnel* of the Rural Police cannot be raised unless their pay is augmented. The power of a Police Officer in charge of a station to arrest or cause to be arrested any person who is by repute an habitual robber is undoubted, but the accused having been arrested should be at once placed before a Magistrate, who (and not the Police) is alone empowered to take action under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. It should not have been necessary for the Magistrate to have to point this out to the police in three cases. No examination of subordinate officers was held during 1895; neither the District Superintendent of Police nor the Magistrate know why this omission occurred.

The District Superintendent of Police complains in his report of the want of new blood in the investigating staff, but since January last three sub-inspectors and four head constables of the investigating staff have been transferred to this district.

Mr. Carew mentions Inspector Jalaluddin's work with qualified praise. The Magistrate considers that one Inspector cannot work the whole district. The Court Inspector, Gauri Shanker, is said to be equal to his duties. The work of Sub-Inspector Mohammad Abid is commended, and also that of Sub-Inspector Bhup Narain, who captured the noted *dakait* Baldeo.

This district notice has been abstracted at some length as it affords an example of how soon the subordinate police relapse and slacken when, owing to any cause, intelligent pressure from above ceases to be exercised in the same degree as formerly.

Faizukhabad was 3rd on the list of merit in 1894. This pre-eminence is now clearly shown to have been partly due to incorrect statistics. In 1895 it has sunk to 42 on the list. I have no doubt that it will show excellent results this year, for, like the Magistrate, I recognise in Mr Carew energy and knowledge of his work and common sense, and without these three qualities the most well meaning Police Officer will not succeed.

MAINPURI DISTRICT
Population by 1891 Census 762,163.

	1892	1893	1894	1895.
Cognizable offences ..	2,976	3,229	3,188	3,159
Prosecuted to conviction	793	632	879	881

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 1,000 of population	13	12
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	994	909
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	972	870
Number of cases disposed of	438	434
" convicted	317	337
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	821	901
" convicted	540	552
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	31.8	37.0
" convicted to disposed of	72.3	77.6
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	65.7	61.2

Excluding sanitary offences, there is an increase of only seven cognizable offences

Officer in charge during the year :— reported, and the incidence of all reported crime is
Mr B Harkness, fairly good.

The increase in the less serious crimes is noticeable, for the total number of cognizable offences reported, on which the new tests are based, was only 909 in 1895 as compared with 994 in 1894.

The number of cases investigated was 102 less than in 1894, but the number disposed of was only four less and the number of convictions was 20 more than in 1894. These figures naturally result in a nominal improvement of percentage of cases convicted to (a) reported (+5.2 percentage) and (b) disposed of (+5.3 per cent).

There were 80 more persons arrested in 1895 than in the previous year, but the percentage of conviction of persons fell by 4.5 per cent. This would tend to show that a considerable number of arrests were injudiciously made by the police. The explanation given is that 80 acquittals were made in rioting cases, some of which were sent for trial by the Police and some summoned by Magistrate. I find on reference to Statement A that the total number of persons appearing in riot cases under the orders of a Magistrate was 12, and arrested by Police 165. It is not stated whether all the 12 were acquitted by the courts, even if they were, the balance of 68 acquittals of 165 arrested is, in the absence of explanation, unsatisfactory work.

Out of 1,497 cases of crime in class III, no less than 1,461 were reported burglaries. Of these, 1,020 were not investigated, leaving a balance of 441 enquired into; of 128 cases decided, 97 ended in conviction. As there were 33 fewer cases investigated than in 1894, the increase in the percentage of convictions to inquiries is a logical consequence rather than a remarkable one. It is also noticeable that the number of cases in which property was stolen fell from 438 to 401. These figures unexplained seem to indicate that probably a considerable number of cases in which property was stolen were reported with no loss, and that better directed inquiry would have eliminated some of these cases from the largely increased number of 1,065 burglaries without loss reported.

There was more extensive inquiry in theft cases, *viz*, 667 in 1895 against 595 in 1894, but the decrease in thefts over Rs 10 reported in 1895 is noticeable. Out of 1,007 ordinary thefts in 1895, only 86 were of property over Rs 10. In 1894 out of 1085 thefts, 118 were over Rs. 10.

The diminution in cattle-theft reports is not satisfactorily explained, and the convictions are below the provincial average even in the small number of cases challaned.

There was only one case reported in 1895 of murder by robbers, and this turned out to be a case of accidental drowning and was expunged. Of 13 other murders in 1895 and two pending at the beginning of the year, four remained undetected, one was expunged, two were acquitted, six resulted in conviction, and two remained pending at the end of 1895. In the four undetected, the case of a woman who drowned herself and infant has been included. This is obviously not correct classification. In another of the undetected cases, the report is vague on the question of murder having been committed at all, as owing to decomposition the Civil Surgeon could not certify to the cause of death. In two cases of attempt at murder both accused were convicted. Of eight cases of culpable homicide, three were expunged and five convicted. In dealing with offences against the person the police were successful. Out of 38 cases of grievous hurt decided (of 43 reported) convictions were obtained in 78.9 per cent.

Four cases of dakāti occurred during the year. In one case the Sessions Court convicted under section 460, Indian Penal Code, holding the case to be one of house-breaking, not dakāti. Two more cases resulted in conviction, one in 1895 and the other in January 1896. This was good work. In addition, there was a case very well worked out of assemblage for dakāti where 18 accused were committed to the Sessions Court, but acquitted, on appeal to the High Court the case was ordered to be retried and warrants were issued for the re-arrest of the whole gang. The result up to date has been that five accused have been convicted. Such a delay of justice cannot fail to be disheartening to the police and encouraging to the habitual criminal.

There were eight "other robberies," of which seven instituted on complaint to court were struck off as false, and the eighth case resulted in conviction. Compared with previous years, Mainpuri has been singularly free from this crime.

The prosecution for bad livelihood failed in the courts, only 26 out of 42 resulting in orders requiring security for good behaviour.

It is remarkable that after the discharge of 4 Haburahs prosecuted under Serial number 50, 3 dakātis occurred in the neighbourhood imputed to members of the Haburah gang. Mr Harkness' experience is that the "conviction or acquittal of a person charged with bad livelihood is not always based on the law of evidence, but simply on the opinion of the trying officer as to what constitutes bad living." If cases of this kind are properly put before the courts, there should not be so large a proportion of failures if the magisterial staff are made aware of their responsibilities by the Magistrate of the District, whose personal supervision is especially necessary in this class of cases.

It would be well if the Commissioner's remarks on this point were studied by many inexperienced Magistrates —

"With reference to the District Superintendent of Police's remarks on the acquittals in cases of prosecution for bad livelihood, it would be as well if the Magistrate of the District examined the cases referred to, and if the ideas of the subordinate Magistrates as to what constitutes bad living are unsound, he should give them the benefit of his advice on the subject."

The system of written report is gaining favor, 897 such reports having been made in 1895 against 625 in 1894.

The number of time-expired convicts on the register of this district is enormous, 1,201 names on the register at the end of 1894 having been swollen to 1,317 at the end of 1895, after expunction and addition, of these, 71 are in jail and 182 not traceable. The Deputy Inspector-General in his annual inspection report remarked that this register seems to be carefully worked. There seems, however, to be room for a careful elimination of those who have returned to honest labour. If 1,317 time-

expired convicts are all continuing in dishonest ways, it is surprising that the report of offences should only aggregate 3,159 in a year, less than 23 per time-expired convict.

Fifteen absconded offenders were arrested during 1895, but the balance of names on the register at the end of the year was 43 and greater activity is desirable. Previous convictions were proved in only 76 cases, which emphasizes the deduction from my previous remarks, tending to the view that the bulk of crime is not committed by time-expired offenders, otherwise the previous convictions proved should be much more numerous. Rewards were more liberally given in 1895. The Provincial Police received from all sources Rs 399 and 208 Rural Police received Rs 502.

By making a reduction of five men the pay of the town chaukidárs has been raised to a uniform rate of Rs 4. A further increase seems desirable, for a good class of men cannot be got for Rs. 4 per month in towns. No doubt the village chaukidár on Rs 3-8 per mensem ekes out his scanty pay by agriculture and miscellaneous fees from villagers to the detriment of his real work. It must always be a difficult matter to get a fairly good set of men on this pay. Mr Harkness records that he has partially discontinued the enlisting of Dhanuks and Bhangis, but descants on the danger of altogether shutting out the members of these lawless castes from employment as chaukidárs as a measure likely to drive them back to dishonest livelihood. The Commissioner remarks that "there is a good deal to be said for the employment of these men in the chaukidári and police force."

Punishments have been very light. The work of the Court Inspector, Satiya Nidhan Banerjee, and of the Circle Inspector, Chote Khan, is favourably mentioned. The Reserve Inspector, Mr Blunt, is not favourably reported upon. Though Mainpuri has fallen one place in the list of figures of merit, owing to the more rapid advance in efficiency made by the police of other districts, I am in accord with the Commissioner's view that (with the exceptions obvious from my report) "the results of the working of the Mainpuri police are on the whole satisfactory." There is room for improvement.

ETAH DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census 702,063

	1892	1893	1894	1895.
Cognizable offences ..	2,558	2,543	2,637	2,911
Prosecuted to conviction	527	417	577	814

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population ..	13	14
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	922	957
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	864	919
Number of cases disposed of ..	446	469
" convicted ..	344	377
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of ..	1,018	1,048
" convicted ..	719	767
Percentage of cases convicted to reported ..	37.3	39.3
" convicted to disposed of ..	77.1	80.3
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of ..	70.6	73.1

The further advance anticipated in the police administration of Etah by Mr

Officers in charge during the year —
Mr G R Hoskins from 1st January
to 10th August
Mr L B Goad from 11th August to
31st December

Thomson in the annual report to 1894 has taken place. There was improvement in reporting, the number of crimes of all kinds, including sanitary offences, having risen from 2,637 in 1894 to 2,911 in 1895; the heads of increase (274) chiefly noticeable being ordinary theft and offences against sanitary laws. The incidence of report per 10,000 population rose from 38.0 to 41.63.

With this increase in crime there was an improvement in the number of cases enquired into and convicted, the figures being 1589 and 814 in 1895, against 1,313 and 577 in the former year.

There was a decrease in moting and the proportion of convictions to cases under this head shows improvement. There were, however, 47 persons acquitted.

One case of murder by poisoning reported. This was expunged, as the medical evidence proved death to have resulted from apoplexy. The report is silent as to the one case of murder by robbers which resulted in acquittal. Of the nine other murders, three, in which women committed suicide and murder by jumping down wells with their children, may be put aside. Of the remaining six cases, one was under investigation at the close of the year, two were pending trial during the year, $\frac{\text{two cases}}{12 \text{ persons}}$ were convicted and $\frac{\text{one case}}{\text{four persons}}$ acquitted. In addition, two cases of murder by dakáti committed in the previous year were convicted in 1895. In one of the cases acquitted, in which a child was murdered for its ornaments, the Magistrate animadverts on the discreditable mismanagement of the case first by Sub-Inspector Abdul Gafoor, and secondly by the committing Magistrate.

One case of poisoning was undetected and one case of culpable homicide resulted in conviction. It is satisfactory to find that in four cases involving 34 persons, out of five cases with 39 persons, convictions were obtained in respect of the offence of causing hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duty. Of seven true cases of kidnapping, in three conviction was secured.

From the above it will be seen that serious crimes against the person were dealt with successfully. With regard to dakáti, the statement in the District Superintendent's report under this head showing four dakáti reported, investigated and convicted does not tally with Statement A or with the report. The Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police both report that one case of dakáti in police circle Mallawan was reported to be false and expunged. A case of dakáti which occurred on December 7th, 1894, resulted in two convictions. This case is not shown in Statement A, columns 6 or 7 at all. Another case of dakáti is recorded in the report to have occurred in thána Soron on 7th December 1894. In this case two persons whose trial was pending at the close of 1894 were convicted during 1895. These two convictions are not shown in Statement A, nor are the acquittals of 12 persons arrested in connection with this case in 1895. These omissions in Statement A do not appear to have attracted the notice of Magistrate and are not creditable. Of the two cases ending in conviction of some of the accused, one was a dakáti on a postal-runner in which the mail bags were stolen. These do not appear to have been recovered, but two accused were convicted under section 395 and 412 and five were discharged. The other was a dakáti on travellers on the Soron-Kásganj metalled road, three convictions and two acquittals resulted in this case. The fact that there was no recrudescence of serious dakáti during 1895 speaks well for the police administration.

The result in robberies was far from good, 3 cases were convicted only out of 11 true cases, 5 being expunged. Arrests were made without due care, as out of 12 arrested no less than 7 were acquitted.

In house-breaking there was a decrease of 86 reports in 1895. There were, however, 33 more investigations than in 1894. Still the fact that out of 1,325 burglaries 740 are said to have been effected without loss, obviously points to gross concealment in reporting. Burglary would die out if the odds against the burglary realising any property were such as these figures represent. This patent fact passes unnoticed by the District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate. The latter calls attention to the enormous increase in the value of the property stolen by house-breakers, Rs. 22,640 in 1895 against Rs. 8,941 in 1894, the recoveries being only Rs. 1,497 in 1895 against Rs. 1,908 in 1894. This is partially accounted for by two large burglaries in the circle of police station Sakit where Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively were stolen. The burglars seem to have had the advantage of the police in Etah during 1895, and the fact that 99 cases were convicted in 1895 against 76 in

1894, though mitigating their want of success in recovering stolen property, does not atone for the want of diligence noticed by the Magistrate in the big cases

Owing to the same reasons operating in other districts of this Division in the latter part of 1895, *viz.*, scanty rainfall and high prices, and partly in consequence of better reporting, thefts, both ordinary and of agricultural produce, show a considerable increase. In both these classes the increase in convictions is more than proportionate to the augmented crime. Looking, however, at thefts above Rs 10 alone, the results are poor.

Cattle-theft reports show a slight increase and the conviction in cases was good.

There were considerably more persons convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code, in 1895 than in 1894. Still the larger number of acquittals of persons and the relative falling off in case-work do not leave room for congratulation under this head

The repressive treatment of bad characters, which was taken up actively in 1894, was continued with excellent effect in 1895, when out of 69 inquiries the result was that 62 persons were ordered to find security for good behaviour of these, 21 complied, but 41 were imprisoned in default. In a district like Etah, reeking with habitual criminals, the temporary seclusion of 41 of the most notorious must have, and did have, a very real effect on the crime returns. Mr. Hoskins' excellent work in this branch is specially noticed by the Magistrate. The average amount of the security required was Rs 270

There was a slight increase of offences against the Arms Act and in the proportion of convictions.

There were 6 cases under section 224, 10 under section 225, Indian Penal Code; 14 of these resulted in conviction and 2 were pending at the close of the year. The obstruction to apprehension offered was therefore not very successful. There was a recurrence of wire-cutting of 4 cases, 1 resulted in a conviction under the Telegraph Act and 1 under section 411. These cases are nearly always by or at the instance of police servants to get other police servants or individuals into trouble by casting suspicion on them or by planting some of the stolen wire in the premises of their enemies. Two years ago I submitted, as Magistrate of Agra, a special report on the wire-cuttings of several years in that district, and my views in that report were thoroughly in accord with the Commissioner of Agra's note on this subject. "The Magistrate has alluded to the recent outbreak of cases of wire-cutting. It remains to be seen whether this is genuine recrudescence of this crime amongst the people or whether it is not due to other causes. The offence is one which from its very nature is very difficult to prevent, and equally difficult to detect. The remedy applicable to outbreaks of other classes of crimes, by quartering punitive police, is of doubtful suitability in these cases, as the probability is that the offence is committed in order to get into trouble those who would *prima facie* be called on to pay for the punitive police and are yet possibly altogether innocent in the matter"

The correct preparation and maintenance of the register of time-expired offenders appears to be well in hand. The register of bad livelihood is not mentioned in the report, but from the rigorous action taken against bad characters it is probable that this register is also tested effectually.

Previous convictions were proved against 62 offenders. In three cases the police failed to place the previous convictions on record, in two of these cases the failure was due to refusal by the Magistrate to give a remand. Seventeen absconded offenders were arrested during 1895 and 43 names remain on the register at the end of the year.

The report states that 22 cases of non-cognizable crime were sent to the police for enquiry direct by subordinate magistrates. The District Magistrate doubts the correctness of these figures, but no result of his inquiry into this point has been received. If the police returned every non-cognizable case sent to them direct by a subordinate Magistrate to the District Magistrate for orders much time would be saved, and

the District Magistrate would know at once who of his subordinates declined to obey orders on this point.

There has been a most liberal distribution of rewards —

	Provincial Police Rs a p	Town Police.	Rural Police Rs a p
From Budget grant			(170) 403 0 0
From Judicial Officers (243)	785 0 0	.	(184) 310 6 0
From Excise Department (1)	5 0 0	.	..
From Opium and Custom (33)	25 14 0		(72) 19 2 0
Private individuals			(4) 25 0 0
	(277) 815 14 0	.	(430) 757 8 0

Still it is not understood why no rewards were given to Provincial Police from the Budget grant nor any rewards of any kind to Municipal and Town Police

The reward of Rs 19-2-0 to 72 chaukidárs by the Excise and Custom Department, an average of less than 2 annas per chaukidar, seems too exiguous to stimulate zeal.

The award of punishment has been lighter than in past years, though the number of rural police suspended or dismissed is still large. It is not possible, however, to improve the *personnel* of the large rural police force without weeding out individuals. The proportion of Dhanuks, Bhangis and Khatiks in the rural police has been slightly reduced, but it is not possible, even if it were desirable, to erase these menial castes altogether from the force

Mr. Hoskins is entitled to commendation for his active and efficient supervision of the Etah police force during a large part of 1895

Mr Hamilton has endeavoured to keep up the improved standard of work reached, but the discipline and tone of the force need improvement Mr Goad has for a short period done good work in Etah Inspector Tiegear's merits are well known and he has been the right hand of both District Superintendents of Police as Reserve Inspector Sub-Inspectors Abdul Ali, Shah Mohammad Khan, Wahid Khan and Hashim Ali are mentioned by the Magistrate as having done good work, in addition to Sub-Inspector Cheda Lall, whom the District Superintendent of Police notices

The system of written reports has not taken root yet, only 160 having been received in the year. The new tests show improvement all through, too obvious to need more detailed account

BIJNOR DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census 794,070.

	1892	1893.	1894	1895.
Cognizable offences	2,209	2,280	2,215	2,507
Prosecuted to conviction	337	320	369	440

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894.	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	9	12
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	754	928
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	716	905
Number of cases disposed of	307	370
" convicted	221	266
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	461	686
" convicted	301	380
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	29.3	28.6
" convicted to disposed of	71.9	71.8
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	65.2	59.7

Excluding false cases, the reports in 1895 increased from 2,099 to 2,397. This increase is chiefly in offence against property, and is explained by the Magistrate as due to bad harvests and consequent hard times.

Officer in charge during the year. —
Mr H. G. Richardson.

The number of written reports has increased very largely from 719 in 1894 to 1,261, more than half the total number of reports. On this point the District Superintendent of Police and Magistrate hazard the opinions that what is termed too strenuous endeavour is made by the police to get written reports. Mr. Richardson makes unconsciously a grave charge against his own administration in alleging that since the introduction of written reports "complainants are harassed to such an extent, that they will go to any expense or trouble rather than go to the thána and make a verbal report of any crime." The Magistrate has heard no complaints and considers the allegations exaggerated. The passage is obscure, for the trouble and expense are usually involved in a visit to the thána and not in sending a written report. Mr. Richardson has been asked to explain and illustrate his meaning by instances.

The incidence of serious crime rose to nearly 12 per 10,000 of population, if reporting be correct. It is matter for surprise that petty crimes did not show a corresponding increase.

The insufficiency of the investigating staff of Bijnor is complained of, but this subject is being considered for the whole province in connection with the Police Committee's recommendations, and it is only financial considerations that have prevented hitherto the augmentation of the staff.

Cognizable crimes reported rose from 754 to 928, the proportion of reports investigated was large (905), and the aggregate number of cases (370) disposed of in 1895 was higher than in 1894. The percentage of cases convicted to reported and disposed of is very slightly lower than in the previous year, but the large decrease in percentage of persons convicted to disposed of required explanation. Vague generalities such as "the magistracy, more than the police, are responsible for the rise or fall in the percentage of cases convicted to disposed of" are valueless in a report. Apparently this decline is due to injudicious prosecutions. Two of the 8 cases of rioting investigated and 7 decided were acquitted, 33 persons being concerned. As in 9 cases only 60 people in all were concerned, it is obvious that more care might have been taken in arrests. Two riot cases were struck off as false. Also in two cases of causing grievous hurt to a public servant, 20 persons were acquitted. No explanation is given of the reference by a subordinate Magistrate of a non-cognizable case to the police for inquiry without the orders of the Magistrate of the District.

Of 10 murders, one was struck off as false and 4 were cases of women jumping down wells with their children. Of the remaining five, 1 case of murder by poison pending at the close of 1894 was acquitted in 1895. The case of murder by robbers was a brutal case of an old woman being killed to obtain her nose-ring. The accused confessed to the police and the nose-ring was found in his possession, but apparently the case was mismanaged, for he was only found guilty under section 411, Indian Penal Code. This murder by robbers is not shown in Statement A as having been tried. A third case remained undetected. In a fourth case when a boy was murdered, Sub-Inspector Rajesh Sahai made a very careless inquiry and the two accused were discharged. The Magistrate directed the arrest of a third man, Chhaju, who was under trial at the end of the year. In the fifth case, only a very simple case, the murderer was committed for trial to the sessions in 1895, and has since been convicted. This is a very poor record of work in murder cases.

In culpable homicide (5 cases convicted out of 9 true cases) and grievous hurt (7 convictions out of 13 cases) the police action was more satisfactory. Five of the 8 kidnapping cases were false. Fifty per cent of convictions were got in the cases of causing hurt to public servants. One case of poisoning was struck off as false, and the other, apparently a simple case, was not successful.

The increase in dakáti in 1895, from 5 to 10 cases, at first sight does not seem to have been met with much success, arrests were only made in 3 cases, in two of which the accused were committed for trial, and one was under investigation at the close of the year. The first dakáti was a triple attack on two dák gháris and a bullock cart. A notorious bad character and his gang were suspected, but the case could not be proved against them. The mails in the ghari were not robbed on this

occasion, but later in the year, on 11th December, a similar dakáiti occurred on the same road when the mail bags were taken out of a ghari and the contents scattered, the same gang subsequently attacking and plundering a party of men in a bullock cart. In this case 5 men have been named and one confessed. In both these cases the offenders seem to have been notorious bad characters, but it is not stated why, this being so, proceedings to require security for good behaviour had not been instituted against them.

In all only 32 persons were proceeded against for bad livelihood, and of these only 9 were sent up by the police. There seems to have been a want of vigour in taking the initiative against notorious criminals.

Out of 12 true cases of mischief to cattle, only 3 resulted in conviction and 6 were undetected.

In burglaries, Mr. Richardson admits that the losses have been understated, but does not think there has been any concealment of reports. There has been some improvement in the proportion of convictions to cases sent up, but the number sent up for trial is relatively smaller to the number of reports than in 1894.

In professional burglaries, only 12 cases out of 42 were sent up, 11 resulting in conviction. The want of skill in detection is specially noticeable in the case of burglaries effected by cutting through stone walls, when out of 32 cases only 2 were sent up for trial and 1 convicted. There was a considerable increase in ordinary thefts, but a slight decrease in thefts of agricultural produce. The Magistrate gives an elaborate explanation of this decrease of 8 which it is hard to follow.

The subject of reporting cattle theft has been worked up during 1895, an increase in reporting being indicated by the figures—80 in 1894, 148 in 1895—rather than any great spread of this crime. The percentages of conviction in cases and persons are both good in this crime.

During the year attention has been paid to correcting the time-expired convicts registers, and the work of the Court Inspector, Ambika Pershad, in securing proof of 81 previous convictions in cases against habitual offenders is brought to notice. The absconded offenders' register of this district has singularly few names, and seven of those on the register were apprehended in 1895, chiefly through the instrumentality of Sub-Inspector Ali Husain of Nagina. The convictions under the Arms Act, 12 out of 14 cases decided, were good, and it is hoped this subject will receive continued attention, as notorious bad characters are shown to have been in possession of arms.

Rewards have been given with increased liberality to Provincial Police and Rural Police, and I fully agree with Mr. Richardson in attributing the success in cattle-theft cases to the better rewarding of chaukidárs. The punishments of the Provincial Police were moderate, only 3 cases of fining occurred. In the Municipal, Town and Rural and Road Police, punishment took chiefly the form of dismissal. I am glad to find that no fines were inflicted. If chaukidárs disregard several warnings, it is useless to fine them, and dismissal is then imperative.

Instruction of the force in law and procedure is arranged for, and examinations were held during 1895. One station, Kauria, has been reduced to an outpost as there was practically no crime in its circle.

Recruits were procured readily in Bijnor, both for this and other districts. The proportion of 36 Musulmáns out of 40 recruits seems excessive.

The following officers are mentioned as deserving.—

Mr. Corbett, Reserve Inspector.

Sub-Inspector Ali Husain, of Nagina.

Ditto Narain Das, of Seohara.

Ditto Jaggan Nath Singh, of Nehtour.

Ditto Ram Krishna, of Najibabad.

Ditto Wajir Ali Khan, of Bashta.

The Magistrate particularly mentions that Sub-Inspector Ram Krishna has reduced Najibabad circle, which had got out of hand, to fair order.

The escape from police custody, to which allusion is made in the report as having been partly due to a Deputy Magistrate not making over the prisoner to the police guard till late in the evening in the middle of dense jungle at a spot distant from the thána, has been separately reported

At inspection the office was found in a satisfactory condition, and the improvement in bearing and in knowledge of drill of the Armed Police was noticed. The patrolling of main roads requires attention.

During the year Mr Richardson has striven hard to improve the police working, and with an insufficient investigating staff it would be impossible to get very good statistics, which after all are not the sole test of merit.

MORADABAD DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census 1,179,398.

	1892	1893	1894.	1895
Cognizable offences	4,559	4,167	4,217	4,691
Prosecuted to conviction	881	879	698	1,091

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	4	15
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	425	1,241
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	420	1,166
Number of cases disposed of	283	539
" convicted	227	481
" persons whose cases were disposed of	471	1,013
" convicted	361	766
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	53.4	38.7
" convicted to disposed of	80.2	81.6
" persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	76.6	75.6

The fact that no reliance was to be placed upon the returns of this district in 1894 was noticed in the Annual Report for that year. In 1895 a marked improvement is noticeable under nearly every head. The return of cognizable crime shows 4,691 reports, a larger number than in any year since 1891, when the figure was 5,668. Though partly due to increased accuracy in reporting, a point to which Mr Strachey and his subordinates have given much detailed attention during 1895, it is clear that the volume of actual crime has been swollen by the effects of unpropitious seasons, not only in the North-Western Provinces, but in the Panjáb, and consequent high prices of food.

Exclusive of offences against municipal and other sanitary laws, the incidence of all reported cognizable crimes has risen to 40 per 10,000 of population. The main heads under which the greatest increase is observable are burglary, theft and prosecutions for bad livelihood. It is much to be wished that in respect of the last mentioned cases, all District Superintendents of Police would imitate the care and energy of Mr Strachey in prosecuting bad characters. No less than 167 cases were instituted, and in every one security for good behaviour was required. This is 89 cases more than 1894. It is not stated in how many cases the accused were unable to furnish the security demanded. The effect of this carefully considered preventive action must, however, have done much to stop a large quantity of crime.

In class I, there was an increase in riots, out of 20 reported cases, 15 were worked out. In 13 convictions were got, one was acquitted, and one was pending. The only riot of importance was a case where two British soldiers by mistake shot a tame doe. Though behaving with the utmost self-restraint and moderation, they were brutally assaulted by the villagers, eight of whom, including the village Padhán, were ultimately sentenced to the lenient terms of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Of the four true coming cases, only one resulted in the case being sent up for trial. This was pending at the end of the year. Two men were arrested at Sambhal.

trying to pass counterfeit rupees, and the house of Ibrahim Khan in Moradabad was, on their information, searched and a quantity of silver, lead and pewter, together with coining implements, found. Ibrahim Khan said he had learnt the trade at Aligarh, but would not name his master. It is stated that a number of counterfeit coins were in circulation in Moradabad, and some had been tendered at the Treasury.

In class II the reports rose from 198 to 261.

There were 13 murders of all kinds in 1895. In four cases of poisoning one was acquitted, another pending at the close of the year, and two were convicted. In three cases mere plunder was the motive, one case was acquitted, one pending, and one undetected. Two acquittals took place in cases where enmity was the motive, and one was undetected; three other cases resulted in conviction. Of eight persons convicted, seven were hanged. The result of police action under this head has improved.

The percentage of conviction of cases to cases tried out in culpable homicide was 70, and in rape only 50, and in attempted murder 100. There were few cases under the above head, and more care should have been taken in arresting.

The cases of attempted suicide also show want of care in arresting, possibly due to the general ease in obtaining convictions in cases of this class.

There was considerable improvement in the conviction in cases of grievous hurt, the aggregate number of which offences increased. Allowing for the uncertainty due to compounding these cases, 88 convicted and 35 released show that more caution in arrest is advisable.

Out of 13 reported kidnapping cases, 11 true cases resulted in nine convictions, 14 accused out of 16 being convicted. This is highly creditable work. One case of alleged kidnapping proved ultimately to be a case of murder, and was transferred to the Saharanpur district.

Police action in serious crimes against the person was, on the whole, very satisfactory.

Turning to offences against property, we find that out of the seven reported dakáitis, two were false, one was under inquiry, and four ended in conviction, 16 out of 25 persons arrested being convicted. This is good work. Only two of the dakáitis were by armed men. In none of the cases was the amount of property plundered very large.

Out of 35 robberies reported, 18 were expunged as false. Out of 17 remaining, only six were sent up for trial. As far as these six cases go, the proportion of conviction, five, is good, but the detection on the whole is not striking.

In burglary, there has been an increase in cases reported with loss above Rs. 5 and below Rs. 5 and with no loss and in attempts. It is hardly credible, however, that out of 2,027 burglaries, 1,089 should have been without loss, in addition to 463 attempts. There has been a satisfactory increase of convictions in a larger number of cases than that investigated in 1894, and the percentage of persons convicted shows that great care has been made in arrests. In commenting on the figures, the Magistrates notes that the police are not alone to blame, as complainants understate their loss to avoid inquiry, but truer reporting must be preceded by more successful police work. It is hoped that the better work of 1895 in this class of cases may induce truer valuation of property lost in burglaries. The District Superintendent of Police attributes much of the success to judicious rewards given to *chaukidárs*. There were 39 convictions in 151 cases of professional burglary. The work in simple thefts shows a similar improvement. With a much larger aggregate of cases investigated the proportion of cases and persons, in respect of which convictions were obtained, is very high. As was to be expected in a year of bad seasons, the thefts of agricultural produce almost doubled.

The convictions in cattle-theft rose from 10 to 32, and much attention was given to procuring better reporting and prosecution in these cases.

The register of time-expired convicts has been carefully checked. The number now on the roll is 515—a manageable number; 81 formerly registered were found

to have adopted honest lives. Out of 38 absconded offenders, 10 were arrested during 1895. More might have been done in this matter.

No non-cognizable offences were made over for police inquiry. This is a great improvement on former years, 934 written reports were made. The District Superintendent of Police considers that the forms for written reports are of little value, and are generally written up at the police station, or at the dictation of the village chaukidár after he has reported the matter at the station. It is not clear whether it is meant that the complainants themselves attend at the station and sign the written reports there. This form of stultifying the intentions of Government could be avoided as elsewhere by discouraging chaukidárs from bringing the complainants with them to the station.

Rewards were given with freedom; five police officers and 41 constables received Rs. 560, and 133 chaukidárs Rs. 775-8-0. The substantial nature of the reward given to chaukidárs is specially noticeable in contrast with other districts. Mr. Strachey clearly recognises that good work cannot be done without the aid of the chaukidárs. It is to be desired that more officers acted on this principle.

Though dismissals and suspensions were numerous no fines were inflicted, and the Magistrate certifies that Mr. Strachey's administration in this respect was just and not unduly severe.

Mr. Strachey has much improved the tone of the Municipal and Town Police, both by weeding out unfit men and also by judicious recruiting. Some men of this branch have been drafted into the Provincial Police, and this has induced better men to join. The village chaukidárs are described as in the main a fine well-set-up body of men. The figure of merit of Moradabad in 1894 (seven) was based on admittedly erroneous statistics. Judged by the statistics from which the figure of merit is deduced, it only stands 32 in the Provincial List, yet there are few of the districts standing above it in which such consistently good work has been done in 1895 in nearly all branches. No less than 126 previous convictions were proved, and 49 of these were sentenced in the Court of Sessions to exemplary sentences.

Anthropometrical work is improving. The annual examinations in law and procedure were held, six out of 11 head constables passing, and 27 out of 40 literate constables.

The report mentions the cases of two mukhyas, one of whom was convicted of dakáiti, and the other led the attack on the two British soldiers.

The Magistrate admits that some of the selections for the post of mukhya have not been happy, but that on the whole the appointment of these headmen has had a salutary effect. He also alludes to landowners coming forward to give evidence in bad livelihood cases—a certain sign of confidence in the police.

The Magistrate emphasises the necessity of intelligent prosecution in these days of local bars, crowded with cheaply obtained lawyers, and Court Inspector Lalta Pershad's good work is responsible for much of the increase in convictions.

Inspector Orchard of the Reserve, and Circle Inspectors Abdul Kayum and Amjad Husain are commended (especially the last named) for good work.

Mr. Strachey specifies eight Sub-Inspectors as having done well—Sub-Inspector Shabid Husain, the Kotwál, being particularly selected for praise.

The excellent administration of Mr. Strachey is highly commended by the Magistrate and the Commissioner, and the improved state of the work is the best testimony to this praise being deserved.

BUDAUN DISTRICT. *Population by 1891 Census 924 598*

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895
Cognizable offences	...	3,012	2,889	2,768	2,941
Prosecuted to conviction	...	846	890	846	925

Table illustrating the working of the Police as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895.
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	9	11
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	834	996
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	797	940
Number of cases disposed of	390	514
" " convicted	289	411
" persons whose cases were disposed of	780	1,038
" " convicted	504	719
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	34.6	41.2
" " convicted to disposed of	74.1	79.9
" persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	64.6	69.2

The number of cognizable crimes reported rose from 2,768 in 1894 to 2,941 in 1895. The failure of the rains would probably account for this small increase in reports of offences, and possibly some portion is due to better reporting. It is noticed that written reports increased from 177 to 429. The chief increase was in riots 8, grievous hurt 18, house-trespass and burglary 30, cattle theft 61, ordinary theft 124, section 411, Indian Penal Code, 21.

The riots were of an ordinary kind, 24 convictions in 32 cases looks good, but 81 persons acquitted out of 265 concerned, does not argue care in making arrests. In one case of murder by dakáitis a conviction was gained. There were seven other murders in the year, and one case under section 307, one case of a woman jumping down a well with her child, both dying, must be excluded; three cases were entirely undetected. In one case the murderer, Tika Ram, who shot his victim, is still at large, the report does not say whether he has been proclaimed. In three cases convictions were obtained. It is satisfactory to learn that murders decreased from 16 to 8, though better results in detection might have been obtained. Twelve cases of kidnapping were reported, of which 6 were struck off, but only 3 resulted in conviction. Obstructing the police shows a welcome decrease from 45 to 28, of the latter, 5 were struck off and 14 cases ended in conviction.

Grievous hurt cases rose from 84 in 1894 to 102, 7 were expunged, all the cases, together with five pending, were investigated; only 46 were shown as ending in conviction. Out of 101 persons arrested, 60 were convicted. It is not stated in how many, out of the large proportion of 36 acquitted, the cases were compromised, five were pending trial. The result in serious offences against the person was not good, but in serious crime against property the results, judged by the conviction, was far worse.

Out of 7 dakáitis only one was decided and that ended in acquittal. This crime is dealt with at length in the special report. Two were dakáitis with fire-arms in which the police are said to have traced the offenders, but no results are shown. In four cases the crimes are vaguely imputed to the local bad characters. In this connection may be noticed the relaxation of preventive measures against bad characters. Only 35 bad livelihood cases were instituted in 1895. The report merely states that it has not been found necessary to institute so many proceedings for bad livelihood during 1895 as in the two preceding years. It is presumed that the bad livelihood of the men suspected of committing four dakáitis was known to the police, and if timely precaution to exact sufficient security for good behaviour had been instituted in their cases, these dakáitis might have been prevented.

It is satisfactory that two cases of robbery with hurt were successfully prosecuted. Of six other robberies, one was acquitted, two convicted, one was struck off and two undetected. Out of 1,063 burglaries, only 320 were investigated by the police, of which 106 ended in conviction. The number of investigations was small and naturally the percentage of convictions to cases investigated shows high in this crime. This looks

like working up statistics to provincial averages. The number of burglaries without loss and with petty loss indicate concealment in reporting. The increase in cattle theft reports is probably due to measures taken to secure more accurate reporting than to any real increase in crime. There is considerable improvement in convictions under this head, and also in cases of ordinary theft and cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code. Greater activity with better results is noticeable in the work of the police in cases under the Opium and Excise Acts.

With regard to the register of time-expired offenders, the District Superintendent of Police contents himself with recording that he has found no systematic neglect of these registers. The work in respect of proving previous convictions against habitual offenders was, relatively to the number of such offenders convicted, the same as last year, when it was pronounced fair, but capable of improvement. In one case the police failed to place previous convictions on record.

The number of absconded offenders arrested was 15. In 1894 there were 45 arrested. Such exceptional numbers of arrests cannot be maintained annually. One noted dakait, Rahim-ulla, was arrested. The arrest of Rustam Mewati by villagers in the Budaun district was a bright feature in the year 1895. This noted dakait had long been the terror of the Bareilly district and the neighbourhood.

Punishments of the Provincial, Town and Municipal Police have been lighter, at the same time the amount given in rewards has been small. This would suggest that sufficient care is not taken to make the local heads of police bring to notice the commendable conduct of their subordinates.

The remarks on the work of the investigating staff cannot be other than disheartening to the subordinate police officers. The general standard of work must be low indeed if the District Superintendent of Police cannot mention any one officer of the investigating staff who has done any particular good work. Some of the lower castes have been weeded out of the Rural Police, and the District Superintendent of Police has examined some of the police in knowledge of law and procedure, but no description of the instruction given is to be found in the report.

Considering Mr Denne's deservedly high reputation, this is a disappointing report possibly it was written against time, as the want of connection and baldness of the remarks suggest.

There are no comments by the Magistrate of the district, who left Budaun before the report was ready for his criticism. The character of the report gave little ground for any remarks by the Commissioner. Judged by the new tests, there has been a slight improvement in the work, but the failure in dealing with dakaites mars the year's work. Financial pressure has prevented the remedying of the evils of insufficient accommodation.

BAREILLY DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census 1,040,691

	1892	1893.	1894	1895.
Cognizable offences . . .	4,374	4,183	3,867	4,274
Prosecuted to conviction . . .	1,476	1,525	1,374	1,306

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895.
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population . . .	9	11
Number of cases reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out otherwise)	917	1,109
Number of cases including false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	714	1,033
Number of cases disposed of . . .	402	552
" " convicted . . .	313	459
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of . . .	771	929
" " convicted . . .	584	697
Percentage of cases convicted to reported . . .	34.1	41.8
" " convicted to disposed of . . .	77.8	89.1
" " persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of . . .	75.7	75.1

During 1895 there was a marked increase in the number of cognizable cases reported, the total, 3,717, being larger than in any year since 1891. The number of written reports was 853 as against 911 in 1894. Mr. Kaye explains this diminution by noting that in 1894, in 861 cases out of the 911, complainants appeared in person at the thána with their written report, thus making of some effect the relief meant to be given. It is strange that this point was not detected by the District Superintendent of Police last year.

The above total for 1895 excludes offences against sanitary and special laws. The incidence of all this reported crime was 36 per 10,000. There was a large increase in the number of investigations and an improvement in the percentage of convictions to total cases and to cases disposed of. The percentage of persons convicted to disposed of fell, and there was a decrease of nearly 25 per cent. in false cases.

The Magistrate remarks that it is curious that the percentage of persons convicted should have fallen off when that of crime has increased. The figures in Statement A are very clearly explanatory of this point. The cases decided were 1,573, involving 2,453 persons. Every case in which a conviction of one or more persons is obtained is recorded in column 9 as a crime ending in conviction. Many cases occur however in which one or more of the accused are convicted and the rest discharged or acquitted, and therefore the ratio of case convictions to total cases disposed of must differ from that of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of. Any very large difference would of course imply that arrests of persons had been made without discretion.

The comparison of the results obtained with regard to the new tests under circular No 15 of 1893 cannot be compared for 1895 with the previous year, as the District Superintendent of Police alleges that the statistics of 1894 were vitiated by the exclusion of "all cases of burglary *with loss*" owing to the Bareilly office having misunderstood the circular. Mr. Alexander agrees that the figures for 1894 were all wrong. It would have been more to the purpose if this had been pointed out before the erroneous annual statistics of 1894 were elaborately reviewed by my predecessor. Taking the more serious offences, we find the incidence of crime is for 1895 11 per 10,000, which is an improvement on past years. Rather more than half the 1,033 cases investigated were *challaned* and 459 were convicted. The percentage of convicted to disposed of (83.1) is good, that of persons convicted to disposed of (75.1) leaves room for improvement. Great progress was made before Mr. Kaye took charge in reducing the unwieldy bulk of the time-expired convicts, of a total of 1,055, 556 were expunged, as having returned to honest ways and 27 for other causes, total 583, leaving a balance of 472, of whom 388 are now under periodical surveillance and the rest are untraced. It may be doubted whether expunctions have not been too readily made, but Mr. Kaye is revising the registers locally.

Previous conviction was proved in 94 cases, or 11.85 per cent, an improvement on 1894. The Court Inspector's register containing 22,000 entries is being overhauled. Twenty-eight previous convictions were proved in Sessions cases and 66 before Magistrates. No less than 24 second convictions were proved before Magistrates. It is not noticed by the Magistrate whether any of these cases should have been committed to the sessions. During the year 81 names in all were on the register of absconded offenders. Of these, 25 were arrested during the year, 22 by the Bareilly police and 3 by the police of other districts. Four convictions were obtained out of six cases of passing false coins, all the cases were petty ones. Good work was done in procuring 3 convictions for harbouring offenders. Mr. Gardiner, City Inspector and Mr. Newman, Reserve Inspector, deserve credit for their smartness in arresting Dhanna Julaha, a noted dakait, in the house of Patiakhani, who was convicted of harbouring him.

There was a remarkable decrease in rioting, only 16 true cases having occurred, in 10 of which the prosecution was successful, only 26 out of 118 persons concerned were acquitted. It seems a question whether the gang of thieves who attacked a chaukidari and some villagers were not chargeable with the offence of section 400 and 401,

Indian Penal Code, as well as mere riot. Only two serious riots occurred in both convictions were got. In one of these some Hindus assaulted Muhammadans on the allegation that they were going to sacrifice a calf in a place near a temple. The Magistrate considers that the Musalmáns were the cause of the riot, but omits to comment on the action of the Hindus in first sacrificing pigs in their temple to annoy the Musalmáns hard by.

Of 23 murders in all, 18 were brought to trial and 13 convicted. This is a large proportion. There was one alleged murder by dakáits, but apparently the victim was murdered by the persons who put forward the dakáits as a screen for their own guilt. The case of murder by poison fell through owing to a conflict between the opinion formed from medical and chemical examination. In addition to the cases convicted, 2 were murders by women who committed suicide at the same time by jumping down wells with children. Many of the murders were due to sexual jealousy.

Cases of culpable homicide show an increase, 5 convictions out of 12 reports was a fair result.

The accusation of rape shows a large decrease, partly owing to the discouragement of false accusations of rape made by married women by prosecutions under section 182, Indian Penal Code, at the same time an increase in cases, under section 354, Indian Penal Code, is noticeable.

The number of grievous hurt cases in this part of the Provinces is always large. The convictions, 72 out of 100 cases, is good. The Magistrate thinks that the average punishment, 7½ months' rigorous imprisonment, was adequate.

Only one case of administering stupefying drugs was proved against a silly youth who drugged a dancing girl for amusement. The convictions in cases of hurt by dangerous weapons were very poor, 8 out of 46 true cases reported. The District Superintendent of Police complains that the trouble of the police in such cases goes for nothing if the courts allow the cases to be expunged. It is presumed that the Magistrate enforces on the courts the proper discretion which he notes that they should exercise.

Four cases only in kidnapping were proved out of 11 true cases, while in the class of criminal force to women or public servants, the proportion of convictions rose to 23 out of 36 true cases. On the whole, crimes against the person were satisfactorily dealt with.

Out of 15 reported dakáits 7 were expunged. Including 1 case of 1894, only 3 convictions were obtained in 9 cases. The District Superintendent of Police refers for details to the Special Crimes report. The Magistrate notes that the capture of Dhanna (before alluded to) and of Nanhe Saryid in Bareilly, as well as the capture in Budaun of Rustam Mewati, restored confidence in the police and depressed the dakáit community.

In robbery the convictions, 21 out of 55 true cases, exceed the results of former years. In only one of the cases of mischief to animals was poison proved to have been administered. The Magistrate records that this crime is not common in Bareilly.

There was a large amount of burglary, the reports rising from 1,414 to 1,567 and convictions from 82 to 118. There is an increase in all the 3 kinds of burglary, but chiefly in that of house-breaking with no loss. The belief of both Mr Kaye and Mr. Alexander is that the large number of cases in which no inquiry is compulsory, and no inquiry is made, emboldens the burglar. The police have much of the remedy for this in their hands in the way of checking the false reports of burglaries in which property has been stolen, as without loss. It is pleasant to learn that two large gangs of burglars were broken up by the conviction of many of the members in 1895.

The cattle theft returns are poor, though not so bad as last year. The matter is specially dealt with in the Cattle Theft report. This crime is not fully reported, and it is clear that here, as elsewhere, the value of property stolen is minimized in reports.

The reduction in thefts of agricultural produce, from 436 in 1894 to 213 in 1895, is not explained. Faulty tabulation in 1894 seems probable

The statement showing that out of 82 true cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, no less than 78 were convicted, tends to induce the belief that this crime is not fully returned

In dealing with offences connected with property an advance has been made by the police.

In 62 cases of prosecution for bad livelihood 58 were successful

Rewards were freely given to the police—Rs 436, but with a somewhat niggardly hand to chaukidárs—only Rs 291-4-0 being distributed to 88 men. The delay of station officers in submitting lists of recommendations should not have been allowed to deprive deserving men of rewards. Other sums were received as rewards under the Gambling Act and the Excise Act. I am glad to note that 4 chaukidárs received a good conduct allowance of Re 1 per mensem and 9 of 12 annas per mensem and 33 of 8 annas per mensem. I regret to find that in the matter of punishment Mr. Kaye's predecessor fined so many of the police. The suspensions and degradations were also numerous. There is no doubt however that the lax discipline noticed by Mr Thomson required a harsh remedy. The fact that 6 constables were convicted during the year shows how the *morale* of the force had been allowed to degenerate. The subject of recruiting has been carefully looked after by Mr. Kaye and the men seen by me at a recent inspection were a likely looking lot. The proportion of low castes in the rural police is still considerable—146 Dhanuks, 414 Bhangis and 126 Khatiks being on the rolls. Some low caste men there must be, and it will take time to reduce the excessive proportion of them.

The education of recruits is carried on and they are encouraged to become proficient by the grant of certificates on passing periodical examinations

The armed police have also improved, and Mr. E. Kaye (junior) takes great pains with the drill. Mr. Kaye found the police office choked and in confusion. Much has been done, but the rectification of former neglect will take time.

The following officers are specially named as having worked well.—

Inspector Newman

Ditto E. A. Gardiner.

Ditto Muhammad Jafar.

Sub-Inspector Nakshband Khan.

Ditto Mull Singh.

Ditto Muhammad Ali.

Head Constable Yakut Ali.

The last named was prominent in the arrest of Nanhe Saiyid and Elahi Bakhsh, dakáits.

The Cantonment Police have been strengthened by the addition of a sergeant, and the Town Police have been slightly reduced in number to make it possible to pay them Rs 5 per mensem each.

Both the Magistrate and Commissioner highly commend the improvement already brought by Mr. Kaye on the Bareilly police administration, and I am convinced that this earnest work will produce better results in 1896.

PILIBHÍT DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census 485,366.

			1892.	1893	1894.	1895.
Cognizable offences	...	.	1,921	1,950	2,119	2,925
Prosecuted to conviction	...	...	558	650	787	1,011

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	7	12
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	350	566
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	278	550
Number of cases disposed of	178	292
" " convicted	158	262
" persons whose cases were disposed of	272	466
" " convicted	229	386
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	44.5	46.2
" " convicted to disposed of	88.7	89.7
" persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	84.1	82.8

As Mr. Goutière, District Superintendent of Police, who wrote the report for 1895, only took over charge of this district on 7th November, he cannot be considered responsible for the want of supervision displayed by Mr. Gardiner, his predecessor. This lack of administrative power was chiefly discernible in the vernacular office and the account branch, which were found in disorder when Mr. Berill inspected this district in October. This state of affairs has since been rectified.

The drill and general state of the Armed Police were found suffering from the absence of a drill Sub-Inspector who had been placed in charge of an additional police guard. This has been remedied, as also the deficiency in instruction owing to the want of a competent teacher.

The reports of cognizable crime show a large increase in 1895 (2,925) over 1894.

In class I the excess is chiefly due to a number of cases of harbouring offenders.

Mr. Partidge attributes the large increase in burglaries, 672 in 1894 to 997 in 1895, to better reporting. Apparently in 1894, owing to a misunderstanding, the entry of burglaries with loss of under Rs 10 was omitted from the returns. Probably the hard times increased this kind of crime as well as other crimes. In ordinary theft and cattle-theft there was also an increase in 1895. Mr. Partidge does not believe that there was more crime in this year than in 1894, but assigns no reasons for concluding that Pilibhit formed an exception to all other districts in the North-Western Provinces in this matter.

The incidence for all reported crime per 10,000 of population (60.2) shows a large increase. Taking those crimes only to which the new tests are applied, we find an increase of 216 on the reports of the year 1894. The proportion of cases investigated was large, and out of the 566 cases, 292 were disposed of, 262 resulting in conviction.

The percentage of cases and persons convicted to disposed of are both high, as they should be in a small district with a population of less than half a million, where the District Superintendent of Police and Magistrate should have more time to supervise the detection of crime and prosecution of offenders.

In class I there were seven cases of harbouring an offender and the same number of riots. The percentage of convictions to cases decided was 57 and 83 respectively. The Magistrate notes that rioting was not common in this district.

One case of murder pending in the court from 1894 was acquitted. Six out of the seven murders committed in the year ended in conviction, and the only attempt at murder was successfully prosecuted.

In culpable homicide, attempted suicide, rape and grievous hurt the action of the police was very successful.

In cases of hurt a considerable number were not worked out. The Magistrate does not state how much of this apparent ill success was due to the compounding of real cases out of court.

In one kidnapping case the accused absconded, but was re-arrested at Rámpur and convicted.

In crimes against property the results are not so uniformly good as in the case of offences in classes I, II and IV

In 1894 there were four cases of dakáiti, two of which resulted in conviction in 1894 and two in 1895. Of 11 dakáitis committed in 1895, one was expunged as false, four were convicted and six remained undetected. The Magistrate remarks, "work in dakaiti has been poor." The Magistrate commends the work of Sub-Inspector Shankar Lall and Head Constable Zamin Ali in two cases in which conviction resulted, but notes that in the other two cases only one accused was convicted in each case.

The Magistrate writes "I do not suppose for an instant that there have been more burglaries and attempts in 1895 than in 1894." The Commissioner's query on this is "why not? with bad crops and high prices?"

A similar increase in ordinary theft from 700 in 1894 to 935 in 1895 is not explained by the Magistrate. No detail is given of theft above and below Rs 10.

The percentages of convictions both in burglary and theft were good, and it is obvious that bad seasons did increase this class of crime in Pilibhit as elsewhere, and that the whole increase cannot be attributed to better reporting, although a great advance was made in this.

In 1895, 36 cattle-thefts were reported, against 24 in 1894 and 41 in 1893. In only 11 cases out of the 36 was police inquiry successful. The number of reports is, as the Magistrate says, "suspiciously low."

The action taken against bad characters is to be commended. In 51 cases out of 60 prosecutions, security was required for good livelihood. In 1894 there were only 31 cases.

There were two robberies in a dwelling-house, two on the highway and three others. The two highway robberies remained undetected, the other five were successfully prosecuted.

Out of 12 true cases of serious mischief and mischief to animals, only five ended in conviction.

Out of 998 burglary cases in 1895, investigation was made in 245. Though this is nearly double the number of investigations that were made last year, it is clear that the actual loss in many cases is concealed to avoid the trouble of an inquiry, seeing that out of the 998 cases no loss occurred in 455 cases and 310 were only attempts.

Only 73 burglary cases were decided. In 68 the prosecution was successful.

With such a small number of time-expired convicts on the register as 314, the surveillance should not be deemed to remain "simply a farce," as the Magistrate fears it is in many cases. The work in proving previous convictions was good, 14 per cent being proved. No information is given as to the adequacy of the punishment inflicted on habitual offenders. The total number of absconded offenders (24) is not large, and the proportion arrested in 1895, *viz.*, nine persons, shows activity in this respect. There was one case of alleged torture by the police, in which Head Constable Khadim Husain was accused of torturing villagers to obtain a confession. This case ended in acquittal by the Court of Session, to which the Magistrate of the district had committed the case. Mr. Partridge is perfectly certain the case was a true one, in spite of the acquittal.

The number of non-cognizable cases inquired into by the police under the orders of the District Magistrate (48) is an unusually large one for so small a district. Nothing is said to explain the necessity of so employing the police.

The rewards given to five police officers and four constables were liberal, aggregating Rs 480 for meritorious services. A further sum of Rs. 158-15-8 was given to three officers and 38 constables under the Opium, Excise and Gambling Acts, and Rs. 105 in miscellaneous amounts to two officers and four men.

One hundred and eight chaukidárs received rewards, but the amount is not stated. It should not have been necessary for the Magistrate to draw the attention of Mr. Gardiner to the obvious necessity of rewarding chaukidárs liberally.

The list of punishments is considerable that 46 village chaukidárs should be fined seems objectionable. It is better to warn them two or three times, and if the warning be neglected, to weed out such unprofitable servants.

The Magistrate sees no objection to fining a chaukidár one anna for every birth and death not reported by him. The inapplicability of petty fines as a mode of punishment is, I think, elsewhere generally acknowledged.

Written reports numbered 447. The Commissioner considers the District Superintendent's remarks "thánádars have been instructed to see that the system is adhered to" much too strong a way of putting it, and in his opinion written reports are not likely to be popular in a district like Pilibhit for some years to come.

With regard to the replacing of the ruined thánas, the remarks of my predecessor can only be repeated. Financial pressure must overrule local urgency.

The instruction of the police seems to require careful attention. Only two Sub-Inspectors passed the district examination. The Magistrate states that Mr. Gardiner worked cordially with him.

The report is not a very interesting one and is especially wanting in any mention of subordinates for praise or blame. This is the more inexplicable, as much good work has been done in the year and the place of Pilibhit has, judged by the figure of merit, risen from 8 to 7 in the Provincial List. It is not encouraging to the subordinates who have worked well to ensure this result, to find their endeavours ignored in the Annual Report.

SHÁHJAHANPUR DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census 918,551.

	1892	1893	1894.	1895
Cognizable offences	3,856	3,317	4,162	5,087
Prosecuted to conviction	1,137	1,032	1,091	1,365

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895.
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	12	13
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,069	1,192
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	989	1,180
Number of cases disposed of	581	691
" " convicted	430	550
" " persons whose cases were disposed of	1,257	1,284
" " convicted	812	797
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	40.2	46.1
" " convicted to disposed of	74.0	79.5
" " of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	64.5	62.0

The large increase in cognisable crime reported in this district, from 4,162 cases in 1894 to 5,087 in 1895, is attributed both by the Officers in charge during the year — Mr. L. M. Kaye, from 1st January to 20th March, and Mr. A. R. H. Murray, from 21st March to 31st December, partly to the prevalence of petty crimes owing to unfavourable seasons and failure of crops, and partly to improved reporting consequent on the strict orders issued on this point last year.

The increase was not, however, only in class V, in which 250 more crimes were reported, but chiefly in class III—serious offences against person and property, or property only—in which the increase was 520 in burglary cases alone. Serious offences against the person also increased from 290 to 328, amongst which grievous hurt showed 18 more than in 1894, murder 7, and kidnapping 5.

The District Superintendent of Police considers that the system of complainants submitting written reports has a good deal to say to the increase in reporting in the year 1895, 1,895 reports having been made against 1,108 in 1894.

The ratio of crime per 10,000 of population has increased from 41 to 52 (excluding sanitary offences), but the District Superintendent of Police does not consider reporting faithful in some circles, although the ratio of 52 per 10,000 is above the average.

The energetic action taken against persons of bad livelihood in 24 cases under class VI, has put a stop to the state of things existing in the city of Sháhjahánpur where, according to the Magistrate, "gangs of footpads roamed about at night and terrorised the inhabitants." I do not find this reign of terror mentioned in last year's report, so presume it must have existed early in 1895. Taking the figures of all crimes reported, the percentage of cases convicted to disposed of was 83, and as the percentage of cases investigated to reported was 53, this means a large quantity of good work. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 71—a slight improvement on last year, but shows that arrests are still made in some cases rather too freely.

There was a decrease in offences against public justice and in rioting, and though in the latter crime the arrests were fewer than in 1894, the number of persons acquitted was proportionately larger. Offences relating to coin more than doubled. The Magistrate notes that in all these cases the accused tried to pass copper coins silvered with mercury. It is not noted whether there was any connection between these offenders and the coming cases noted in the Moradabad report.

In class II the Magistrate notes that the working of the police in murder cases was particularly bad. One case of murder by poison pending from 1894, ended in conviction. Seventeen other murders were reported in 1895, two committed in 1894 were investigated in 1895 and one was pending in the courts at the end of 1894. Out of these 20 cases, 16 were decided in 1895, and in only 8 were convictions gained. Four cases are noted by the Magistrate as sent up by the police on insufficient evidence; and it is clear that this branch of work was not well looked after. From Mr Murray's remarks on the Court Police, this want of success was apparently due to carelessness before the cases reached the courts. In cases of culpable homicide work was better, 9 cases out of 10 sent up being successful. The prosecutions in grievous hurt cases were also satisfactory, as was the work in cases of administering stupefying drugs. In kidnapping, often a difficult offence to bring home—results were very good out of eight true cases, six were convicted, one acquitted, and only one remained undetected. The number of attempts at suicide (30) was large, and 16 out of 21 cases sent up were convicted.

Class III—Mr Murray says that six out of the nine cases in 1895 of dakáiti were sent up for trial. One case of dakáiti was pending in court at the end of 1894. Statement A shows that out of these 10, only five cases were decided, of which two (professional dakáitis) were convicted, and one remained pending. One of these dakáitis was headed by Indrajit, who had received a sword of honour for assisting the Budaun police in 1893. The Inspector, Shujat Ali, who investigated this case, is said by Mr Murray to have worked hard and well, but the Magistrate confines all the praises for the capture of Inderjit to Thakur Naram Singh Rao Bahadur of Paur. In the second case 11 armed dakáitis of Farukhabad were arrested, and 7 convicted. The rewards recommended by the District Superintendent of Police have been granted to Sub-Inspector Mohamed Abid of Fatehgarh district, and Inspector Khushal Singh and Sub-Inspector Abdul Hakim, who are said to have done good work in this case. In a third case the police sent up 10 men for trial under section 400, Indian Penal Code, only three were convicted. The Magistrate notes that this case was utterly mismanaged. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that two of the men convicted were members of a gang who have committed many dakáitis in Sháhjahánpur and the neighbouring districts.

There were no robberies in houses or on the highway in 1895, but seven robberies with hurt, and 19 other robberies were reported, of the latter nine were found to be false. The Magistrate notes that in three cases complainants were waylaid on the public road. The work of the police was not good in these cases.

In 1895 there was an increase of 552 in burglary cases over the 1,400 reported in 1894. Of the total 1,968 for disposal (including cases pending at the end of 1894),

1,475 were reported as without loss or only attempts, leaving only 493 cases to be inquired into by the police, of which 41 were false. The patent inaccuracy in reporting the true loss incurred in burglaries is commented on in the report. As only 181 out of the balance of 452 were detected and sent up for trial, the percentage of 80 in cases convicted to decided losses much of its relative value. Detection was not good in this head.

Class IV contains few cases, but the entire absence of a conviction in these cases is unsatisfactory and not explained.

Class V.—The number of reports of cattle-theft in 1895 was 127, less than in 1894, three were pending at the end of 1894. 29 cases were expunged as false. Of the remaining 101, only 37 were sent up for trial and 21 convictions obtained. There is no doubt that cattle theft is much concealed in this district, and the results in detection are poor.

Ordinary thefts increased from 1,522 to 1,715, but of the latter, 172 were expunged as false, only 782 cases were investigated and 353 convictions obtained, as in burglary the value of stolen property is obviously minimised in reports. The convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code, show good work.

The procedure under the bad livelihood sections was effectual, but prosecutions were rather wildly urged, or it would not have been necessary to strike off 34 cases. Out of 121 persons ordered to give security only 20 persons could comply. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 40.

Taking the new tests based on more serious crime, we find an increase of one per cent in incidence per 10,000 of population, which, unless due to better reporting, is not in itself a cause for gladness. With a large increase in the number of serious crimes investigated and disposed of, it is satisfactory to observe an increase of 5.9 per cent and 5.5 per cent in cases convicted to reported and to disposed of respectively. The good work thus indicated is marred by injudicious arrests, for the percentage of persons convicted to disposed of fell 2.5 per cent to 62.0. Of the 58 non-cognizable cases 20 were under the Excise Act. Eleven non-cognizable cases were sent to the police for inquiry by order of the District Magistrate. The demands fell from 69 in 1894 to 31 and were reasonable. Eighty-five previous convictions were proved against accused in 1895. Only four of these cases were committed to the Sessions Judge. The Magistrate analyses the cases in which more than one conviction was proved with the view of showing that undue leniency was not common. The 58 cases in which only one conviction was proved are not detailed. The proportion of only four previously convicted offenders out of 85 being committed to the Sessions Court is *prima facie* very small.

The arrest of 12 out of 41 absconded offenders is above the average, and 4 absconded offenders of other districts were also arrested by the Sháhjahánpur police. The Rájá of Pawayan is named by the Magistrate as having procured the arrest of a constable, Shanker Pershad of the Pilibhít district, who absconded after committing murder, and for whose arrest Rs. 1,000 was offered.

The register of time-expired convicts contained 593 names after additions and expunctions in 1895. The District Superintendent of Police is not satisfied with the surveillance nominally recorded, and the Magistrate adds that "no touch is kept with the movements of those who are at the bottom of much of the serious crimes committed."

The figures of rewards actually distributed in 1895 show a tendency to diminish, only Rs. 228 having been paid to the police and Rs. 445 to the chaukidárs. Some more rewards recommended had not been paid owing to appeals not having been decided in 1895.

Two constables were convicted of theft in 1895, one of enticing away a woman, and four of negligently allowing prisoners to escape from custody.

The dismissals and degradations were not excessive in number, and fines were entirely avoided in the case of the police, though the Reserve Inspector, during Mr. Murray's absence on leave, had 15 chaukidárs fined Rs. 3-9; 43 chaukidárs were dismissed.

The District Superintendent of Police complains here, as in other districts, of the difficulty of getting men of good caste into the rural police. Zamindárs naturally prefer what the Commissioner terms "a willing subservient slave in the chaukidár" Naturally in many cases such a nomination is, and must be rightly, distasteful to the District Superintendent of Police The Commissioner thinks "in the matter of the appointment of chaukidárs, both zamindárs and police station officers hinder more than help. It is only the personal influence of the District Superintendent of Police and Magistrate which can procure good recruits of the better castes" Nevertheless the procedure prescribed by law for the appointment of chaukidárs cannot be brushed aside and the low (pay Rs 3) exercises a more deterring influence in the case of men of good caste than the united influence of all the Magistrates and policemen in the provinces can easily overcome

The Town Police are very unfavourably spoken of by the District Superintendent of Police, who is trying to weed this force and recruit it from better classes. The instruction of the police and recruits is receiving due attention, but no building for a school-room is available

The want of success in heinous crime is admitted by the District Superintendent of Police and attributed to (1) unavoidable changes of officers, (2) the inefficiency of Inspector Hidayat Ali, an Inspector temporarily posted to this district, and since dismissed, (3) inefficient staff, (4) need of a second Inspector.

No doubt all districts would show better returns if similar defects in the staff were remedied, but under the present financial pressure officers must strive to do the best with the material at their disposal. The results for 1895 show that Mr Murray has done his best, and he is entitled to great credit for the results He names as having worked well, Reserve Inspector Jackson, the Court Inspector Muhammad Amin, and Inspector Khushal Singh, and Sub-Inspectors Shabir Husain, Abdul Hakim and Abbas Ali are also commended

With regard to the complaints about deficient barrack accommodation, most districts have similarly inadequate room A revised project for Rs 21,714 was completed, but owing to the register of administrative sanction being full, it has not yet got even to the stage of administrative sanction.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census 1,209,695

	1892	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cognizable offences	6,277	6,160	6,013	7,216
Prosecuted to conviction	2,502	2,207	1,889	2,893

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	9	11
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,096	1,403
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	988	1,251
Number of cases disposed of	684	877
" convicted	578	759
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	982	1,327
" convicted	761	1,042
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	52.7	54.0
" of persons convicted to reported	84.5	86.5
" of persons convicted to reported whose cases were disposed of	77.4	78.5

Mr. C. J. A. Hoskins was in charge of this district for 5½ months of 1895 During

Officers in charge during the year —
 Mr C J A Hoskins, from 1st January to 1st May, and from 17th November to 31st December
 Mr R F Young, from 2nd May to 27th October
 Mr A J. Carew, from 28th October to 16th November

his absence on leave Mr R F Young was in charge for nearly six months, and Mr Carew for a few days. The good work of 1894 and former years was excelled in 1895.

The increase in reported crime from 5,099 in 1894 to 5,535 in 1895 is attributed by Mr. Hoskins to more careful supervision on the part of station officers, who were made to visit villages and invite the people to report all offences. He denies any actual increase in crime and says the year was "fairly prosperous." On the other hand the increase in burglaries and petty thefts seems to point to some real increase in these crimes, attributed by the Magistrate to "bad season." The ratio of all cognizable crime per 10,000 rose in 1895 to 46, and that of serious crime included in the new tests rose from 9 in 1894 to 11. With a larger tale of crime, the investigations were 410 more in number than in 1894, chiefly due to cases in which loss ensuing in burglary was in 1895 more accurately reported. Out of 37 per cent. of the reports (*i.e.*, the number in which investigation was made) convictions were obtained in 65.78 per cent., 1,553 of the 2,075 investigations were decided and the percentage of convictions to these was 87.89. So far the statistics show good results and justify the rise in order of merit of this district from the 4th to the 2nd place.

The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 81, as in 1894, and shows discretion in arrests.

Passing on to the new tests, we see an improvement not only in the number of serious cognizable crimes reported, but also in the percentage of convictions in cases and in respect of persons.

In addition to the cognizable crime in Statement A, Part I, the police investigated by order of the Magistrate 106 non-cognizable cases, of which 63 were under the Excise and Opium Acts and 25 were originally entered as cognizable, but turned out to be not so. In 18 cases special reason for police inquiry existed.

The following table gives the result of police prosecutions in the courts in some of the most important crimes —

Description of crime.	Investigated	Decided	Convicted	Pending trial	Percentage of cases convicted to in vestigated	Percentage of cases convicted to dis posed of	Remarks
Murder, section 302, Indian Penal Code	21	20	17	6	81	77	8 cases of previous year
Culpable Homicide, section 304, Indian Penal Code	11	9	5	1	45	55	
Rape, section 376, Indian Penal Code.	10	7	4	1	40	57	
Kidnapping, section 363, Indian Penal Code	4	3	3	1	75	100	
Dakáti, section 395, Indian Penal Code	3	2	2	1	66	100	1 of previous year
Robbery, section 392, Indian Penal Code	5	4	3	.	60	75	
Burglary with loss, sections 454 and 457, Indian Penal Code	569	347	311	11	55	90	
Cattle theft, section 379, Indian Penal Code	68	55	45		66	82	38 cases were convicted under sec. 411, I P C
Theft above Rs 10	178	77	66	2	37	86	
Receiving stolen property, section 411, Indian Penal Code	173	174	161	1	93	93	5 cases of previous year
Total	1,042	698	617	24	59	88	

With the exception of culpable homicide and rape, the latter a crime where a high percentage of convictions is rarely obtained, the results were eminently satisfactory. There was an increase in murders, but of the 21 cases reported only one was undetected. This was a case where two wandering beggars were found to have been poisoned by "dhatura." Their corpses were never identified and no motive for the crime was elicited. In nine cases the object of the murder was the plunder of ornaments, frequently of trifling value, six were due to sexual jealousy, four to enmity, and two to domestic strife. Both in murders and in culpable homicide, the work of detection was excellent. Three of the murders were by poisoning.

In grievous hurt, out of 58 cases 42 were sent up to the courts, three were pending at the end of the year and 34 were prosecuted to conviction. In kidnapping, three out

of four cases were successful, and in noting, 9 out of 10. This success in cases is phenomenal, but it must be noticed that out of 97 persons arrested for noting, only 56 were convicted, and the large number of 40 were set free by the Magistrate. Unexplained, this would show want of discretion in arrest.

There were really four dakáitis in 1895. Only three are shown under serial No. 30 in Statement A, as one of these crimes resulted in murder. This was a case of an attack made for plunder on Sukhnandan returning from the Sitmara Bazár. He died from the injuries received and four of the accused were transported for life. Of the three remaining cases, two were convicted and one was pending at the close of the year. They were none of them of a professional kind.

The number of robberies was remarkably small and the success in prosecution good, and the convictions in cases of mischief to cattle, especially in the three cases of poisoning, should act as a deterrent to this crime. It is pleasing to learn that the courts take a proper view of the gravity of this crime by imposing adequate sentences.

In paragraph 24 Mr. Hoskins gives an interesting comparison of the figures of the burglary with loss, without loss and attempt at burglary, from 1889 to 1895. This shows conclusively that when investigation by the police was compulsory in all cases of burglary, there was an excessive number of attempts reported. Conversely, when police inquiry was prescribed only in cases of burglary with loss, the reports of burglaries without loss became extraordinarily numerous.

I have no doubt that much of the improved reporting in burglary cases is due to the care taken to insist that station officers shall impress on the people that objectionable inquiries in cases of trifling loss would not be compelled.

With an increase in total burglaries from 1,443 in 1894 to 1,782 in 1895, extra activity was shown in investigations, which rose from 458 to 609, and cases disposed of from 270 to 375.

The convictions were 333 in 1895 against 230 in 1894, that is to say 19 per cent. of the cases reported. The percentage of convictions to cases and persons disposed of was 89 and 84 respectively, a very high ratio.

There was a slight increase in the crimes committed by professional burglars in 1895, but the police action more than kept up with the advance in crime. The concrete fact that 143 members of 39 gangs of burglars were convicted in 1895 shows excellent work. In the detection of this and other classes of crime Mr. Hoskins set to work the right way in interesting the village chaukidárs in the detection of offenders. It is too common a view to take of the village chaukidár that he is too much of a rustic to be useful in detection. He however sees much more of the goings out and comings in and work of the criminal class than he is given credit for, and the station police who have the wits to utilize the information that judicious treatment can obtain from the chaukidár, and to stimulate his observation in fruitful directions, will have much better success in dealing with crime than the self-contained policeman who jumps at conclusions and makes evidence fit in with preconceived ideas.

The improvement in dealing with cattle-theft is noticeable and is separately dealt with elsewhere.

The amount of ordinary theft reported was practically the same as in 1894, a slight increase in theft over Rs. 10 was counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease in petty theft. In dealing with the latter there was a slight improvement, but in the case of serious theft the result fell off, although the statistics will compare very favourably with most other districts.

The conviction of 20 habitual thieves and 9 habitual receivers of stolen property, all of whom were sentenced to substantial terms of imprisonment, was satisfactory. It is not explained why the latter cases were not shown under section 413, Indian Penal Code.

The slight increase in thefts of agricultural produce to 547 would be the natural result of hard times.

Every one will agree with the views of Mr. Trethewy and Mr. Hoskins, that the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code should not be used.

indiscriminately, and that bad characters should be carefully watched. It is, however, indisputably a course far kinder to the criminals and more protective to the public to exact security for good behaviour from persons of proved bad livelihood, some time before they break away and are got on a specific charge. Prevention is better than punishment, which is often only a temporary cure.

One hundred and twenty-eight time-expired convicts were re-convicted in 1895; after revision the number was 816 on the register at the end of 1895. This is a much more manageable number to watch than that found in many districts.

The surveillance over these and over the 326 bad characters seems fairly good; 33 of the latter were convicted in 1895. It is not stated whether the persons ordered to give security for good behaviour were on this register.

In proving previous convictions in 19 77 per cent. of cases in which Circular No. 1 of 1866 applies good work was done, and 56 habitual offenders were committed to the Court of Sessions.

The conviction of 104 Baurias, born criminals, shows that the depredations of this criminal tribe were restrained.

The register of absconded offenders deserves attention. This branch of police work was poor in 1895, only one absconded offender of Cawnpore and one of the Banda district being taken. There were no cases of torture in 1895, and throughout the year the police worked in harmony with the courts in dealing with crime.

In last year's report Mr Hoskins was said to be "not enthusiastic" on the merit of written reports of crime. In 1895 he considered the idea excellent, although the number of reports declined, but notes that the Government forms are only in Urdu which is not understood in villages. The obvious suggestion of bilingual forms in Hindi and Urdu is made by the Magistrate.

With regard to the new tests of crimes, Mr. Hoskins thinks they have induced —

- (a) more accurate reporting in cases when inquiry by the police is compulsory,
- (b) more thorough investigations in such crimes, combined with elucidation of petty cases when inquiry is solicited,
- (c) a belief by the police that their work is judged on actual merits;
- (d) removal of former annoyance to the public in the matter of compulsion in prosecuting petty cases.

The Magistrate is sceptical as to the duration of these benefits and comes to the general conclusion that this set of statistics is harder to manipulate than the other.

Efforts were made to remove any possible causes of friction between the Railway and District Police, and the practice of keeping one constable of the District Police at railway stations to identify and point out to the Railway Police as a traveller to be watched any local criminal, is a practical improvement of great value if properly worked.

The instruction and examination of the officers and men in law and procedure was thorough, and the care taken to select promising constables for the out-stations for education and ultimate promotion to head constable may be commended to others for imitation.

Recruiting, both for Cawnpore and other districts, was carefully supervised and men of the higher castes enlisted readily.

Rewards were given to the extent of—

			Officers.	Men	Rs.
Provincial Police	..	...	.. 75	293	1,906
Municipal chaukidars	..	...	... ..	180	387
Rural Police	.	...	.. ...	790	1,160
Town Police	...	...	... ..	4	14

Punishments were very moderate and there was no flogging.

The question of raising the pay of the lowest grade of municipal chaukidars, now Rs. 4, has been urged for the consideration of the Municipal Board.

Mr Hoskins speaks highly of the energy and trustworthiness of his Assistants, Messrs. Wall and Dale. Mr. Fitzgerald, the Reserve Inspector, Ishri Pershad, Court

Inspector, Safdar Husain and Hari Kishen are all commended. The latter is said to have unusual detective power

The City Inspector, Ata-ullah Khan, is highly commended. Amongst Sub-Inspectors, Chunni Lal, Thakur Singh, Ansar Husain, Azizul Hak and Naim Khan are specialised

The extension of the police lines is very necessary and a project is being considered

The report is a careful and clear exposition of a year of very good work, and both Mr Hoskins and Mr. R. F Young, who continued the work begun, are entitled to high praise for the great improvement in the work of this district, which in 1894 already stood very high in the list

FATEHPUR DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census 699,157

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	2,233	2,677	3,045	3,422
Prosecuted to conviction	585	820	853	952

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895.
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	12	13
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	817	909
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	792	873
Number of cases disposed of	461	559
" convicted	384	469
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	778	1,000
" convicted	556	799
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	47.0	51.5
" convicted to disposed of	83.2	88.8
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	71.4	79.9

The total of crimes (3,422) reported in 1895 shows an increase of 377 cases over the figures of 1894, attributed partly to better supervision, partly to scanty rainfall. Offences showing a noticeable increase in reports are rioting +11, grievous hurt +8, hurt by dangerous weapons +4, kidnapping +7, robbery +5, but the bulk of the increase was in burglary +432. There were nine more cases under the bad livelihood law and five more under the Arms Act and the same number of cases of criminal breach of trust

The custom of sending written reports is increasing, 527 such reports being received in 1895 against 222 in 1894. It is noted that concealment of loss in reporting burglary cases is common

The rewards of Rs. 262-9-4 to 142 chawkidaris must have stimulated better work, but on the other hand the volume of reports of crime would have been larger if Mr. Kinloch had not kept 112 vacancies open so long. The excuse was the difficulty of finding candidates not of low caste. There are already 882 Pasis, 155 Khatiks, and 146 Araks in the rural police. The vacancies have since been filled up for the most part without any real difficulty

The total of all reported cognizable crimes has risen to nearly 49 per 10,000 of population. The ratio of all crimes considered under the new tests has increased from 12 to 13. There has been a slight rise in serious crimes reported and investigated, and with this there has been a rise in the percentage of cases convicted to those reported. While the percentage of convictions to cases disposed of has only increased .6, the percentage of persons convicted to disposed of has risen to 79.9 from 71.4 in 1894.

In class I the District Superintendent of Police notes with surprise that no offence is recorded in connection with false coin, and concludes that the "Audhias" who in Fatehpur are notorious for this kind of crime, have probably been deterred by former punishments. A careful watch should be kept on their proceedings.

Police inquiry was made in all the 23 cases of riot, two were struck off. Of the 21 remaining only 15 cases were sent up, of which two were pending at the end of the year, two were acquitted, and 11 convicted. It is not said what happened in the six not sent up. Of 192 persons brought before the courts the large number of 40 were acquitted. This indicates on the part of the police want of care in appreciating evidence. In class II there were 17 murders to be disposed, of which 12 were reported in 1895. Only one remained pending at the close of 1895. The result of trial, seven convictions and eight acquittals, argues bad work.

The motives were in the murders of 1895 —

	Acquitted	Convicted.	Pending	Total
Plunder ..	1	3	1	5
Sexual jealousy ..	2	1	...	3
Enmity and agrarian disputes ...	3			3
To conceal rape .	1			1
	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>

The failure in the acquittals is said to be due in nearly every instance to sheer carelessness or inefficient inquiry. For instance, in the case of a boy raping a child of 7 and subsequently murdering the victim to stifle the cries for help, no intimation of the suspected cause of death was given in the police report to the Civil Surgeon to indicate the direction which *post mortem* inquiry should take. That such a gross piece of carelessness should not be detected in time is very discreditable, not only to the station police, but to police administration generally. It would not have happened under efficient supervision. It is not stated whether any notice was taken of this grave omission on the part of the thana police.

In culpable homicide, one was expunged and two were untraced, two were pending at the end of the year, three convicted and one acquitted. This is not very good.

The proportion of 26 grievous hurt cases convicted to 35 decided is fair, but in cases of hurt by a dangerous weapon, only seven convictions were got in 15 true complaints.

In 47 cases of criminal force to public servants or women, only 22 convictions resulted. In kidnapping only one conviction was got in four true cases.

On the whole, the police work in cases of offences against the person shows a large amount of deplorable failure.

Looking at serious offences against property, we find that the only dakáti case resulted in failure.

In robberies, out of 28 reports four were expunged. In 15 cases only of 24 was detection successful and the cases sent to the courts, and in 11 cases conviction was obtained. Though the percentage of convictions is good, the want of success in detecting nine cases is poor.

Of eight cases of serious mischief three were untraced, four out of five cases challaned were convicted. In mischief to animals, out of 12 cases seven convictions were got. It is not explained what the nature of the cases was, nor is any mention made of poisoning cattle.

In so far as Mr Warner's remarks on serial No. 37 are intelligible, they apparently apply to burglary—serial No. 36. No information whatever is given as to the number of burglaries by professionals or as to the comparative number of burglaries with and without loss, or attempts at burglaries. This grave omission to explain the figures of crime aggregating 1,775 reports of the most prevalent crime in the district, emphasises the hurry and lack of intelligent criticism obvious throughout the report. Of 1,775 reported burglaries only seven were expunged as false. In 1,327 no inquiry was made. This does not suggest that either the people or the police are harassed by inquiries in petty cases. There were 15 cases relating to the previous year. There were only 253 cases decided out of 448 inquiries, of these 15 were pending at the end of 1895, 28 were acquitted and 225 convicted.

Mr. Warner considers that these figures, 225 convictions to 1,768 true reports, or nearly 13 per cent., will compare favourably with most districts.

In default of explanation the figures appear to show that the police only sent up burglary cases in which they are absolutely sure of a conviction, and probably that the concealment of value of property stolen in burglaries is very rife in Fatehpur.

The same apparent tendency is visible in the cattle-theft figures. The 69 reports were all investigated by the police, and all but eight proved to be true, but only 37 cases were sent up, of which 32 were convicted. This is not good detection, that 24 cases out of 61 should be untraced. Mr. Warner "doubts the value of the returns." This district is not under the special rules for repression of cattle-theft. The only information given in this report on the subject is that cattle (number not stated) valued at Rs. 1,691 were stolen and cattle worth Rs. 1,302 recovered, and that of 374 strays of cattle, 197 were recovered. It is not explained why the system of registering cattle sales has only been in force in Fatehpur since June 1895. No statistics are given regarding it, nor is any mention made of the result of the working of pounds or their inspection by the police.

Information on the subject of thefts is confined to the statement that ordinary thefts have increased by 77 and the percentage of convictions by six. No detail is given of theft of value over or under Rs. 10, nor is anything said as to theft of agricultural produce.

Sub-Inspector Shamsh-ud-din made a most successful recovery from a gang of thieves in Fatehpur of Rs. 23,000 worth of jewellery stolen from a village in the Gonda district. The Sub-Inspector will receive a reward of Rs. 100 in due course for his exceptional detective ability, and substantial promotion is recommended.

The number of prosecutions for bad livelihood, though increasing, is still small. The large number of 1,092 names of time-expired convicts on the register seems to indicate that this register requires still further testing. Although 119 names were expunged in 1895, as their owners had returned to honest living, nothing is said as to the nature of the supervision of the ex-convicts. Previous convictions were proved against 133 accused, but no explanation is given as to why so small a number as 13 only were committed to the Sessions Court.

Only two absconded offenders were arrested during the year out of 19.

The departmental punishments awarded during the year 1895 showed a tendency to undue severity.

Rewards were given to the extent of Rs. 187 for meritorious services, in addition to Rs. 457 from Opium and Excise officers and Rs. 44 miscellaneous. There is much needed in the way of improving the Town and Rural Policemen. The Municipal Police were improved during the year.

Mr. Lovett Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General, found the accommodation in the lines inadequate. The Armed and Civil Police were found well set up and drilled, but the investigating staff not in a satisfactory condition. The Court Inspector's work is not favourably commented upon. The following officers are mentioned as having done good work —

Sub-Inspector Inayat Ali Khan, Sub-Inspector Ram Sahai, Sub-Inspector Shamsh-ud-din.

Mr. O'Dowda was in charge of Fatehpur from 1st January 1895 to 16th April, 1895 and for the rest of the year Mr. Kinloch. The failure in dealing with serious crimes and other minor points spoil the opinion which might otherwise have been drawn from statistics. Mr. Warner's report is very bald and incomplete, and perhaps does not do Mr. Kinloch's work justice. He, however, records that Mr. Kinloch left the district in good order. It is hoped that Mr. Warner may show that he has a better grasp of the principles of police administration than his report indicates. Judged by the fallible test of statistics, Fatehpur rose from 12 to 9 in 1895 in the provincial list.

BANDA DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census 705,832.

		1892	1893	1894	1895.
Cognizable offences „	..	.. 2,479	2,697	2,938	3,702
Prosecuted to conviction	...	... 765	862	901	1,135

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	11	16
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	813	1,119
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	790	1,073
Number of cases disposed of	437	598
" convicted	367	478
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	1,015	1,057
" convicted	753	730
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	45.1	42.7
" convicted to disposed of	83.9	79.9
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	74.1	69.0

In 1895 reported crime increased from 2,938 to 3,702. The increase is chiefly in burglary and theft cases and is clearly, as the Officers in charge during the year — Mr E L L Garstin from 1st January to 16th April and Mr E St John Lawson, from 17th April to 31st December. Commissioner notes, due to the pressure of hard times resulting from a succession of untoward seasons in a purely agricultural district. The number of written reports has fallen from 352 in 1894 to 253 in 1895. Mr Lawson states that as a rule the people prefer to report a crime in person or to send a *chaukidār* with a verbal message. Forms in Hindi and Urdu are available, but the conservatism in Bandelkhand is suspicious and dreads being accused of some inaccuracy which the pen of the writer may have originated; that fees are charged by literate persons for writing reports is not unusual or blameworthy. If a villager saves himself trouble by sending a written report, there is no reason why he should not pay the slight remuneration charged by the scribes.

With an increase of more than 25 per cent, not only in all reported crime, but also in serious crime to which the new tests are applicable, it is not astonishing that the investigating staff should not be able to show quite such good percentages in results. Applying the new tests, we see in 1895 a fall in the percentage of cases convicted to reported of 2.4, in that of cases convicted to disposed of 4.0 per cent., while that of persons convicted to disposed of fell 5.1 per cent. In the corresponding percentages of all cases reported and enquired into (excluding sanitary offences) the decline was respectively *nil*, 1.91 per cent, 2.44 per cent, and this may fairly be taken as an indication of honest work, inasmuch as the police did not confine their efforts only to the serious cases by which statistical judgment is made of results, but did a great deal of good work in the cases of petty burglaries and thefts which they were called upon to investigate.

It must be borne in mind that in times of distress thefts of grain and property of small value assume an enhanced importance in the eyes of the sufferers to that apparent in normal years. Of the 3,072 reported crimes, 1,849 (excluding serial No. 57, Statement A) were enquired into in 1895, an increase of 475, or 35 per cent, on the similar investigations in 1894. This means greatly augmented work for the investigating staff, but, as the Commissioner holds, the Magistrate was clearly right in negating the District Superintendent's suggestion that petty thefts of agricultural produce should not be enquired into, even if investigation was demanded, on the principle *de minimis non curat lex*. This suggestion was based on entirely false analogy.

The prosecution of cognizable offences shows a continuous increase in successful prosecutions, almost keeping pace with the increase in reports, from 2,479 reports and 765 convictions in 1892 to 3,702 and 1,135 respectively in 1895. There is evidence in the report that Mr. Lawson has carefully studied, not only the figures of crime, but their meaning. In riots, for instance, the diminution from 41 cases in 1894 to 27 in 1895, is attributed partly to preventive action in 1894, when a large number of potential rioters were bound over to keep the peace, and partly, as urged by the Magistrate, to the reason that "bad crops made the people less pugnacious". Of the 27 cases in

1895 and one pending at the beginning of the year, four were struck off as false and three unproved of the balance, 13 were convicted, only four acquitted and three remained pending at the close of 1895. Had the number of riots been the same in 1895 as in 1894, the figures of convictions of cases to inquiries and reports would have been materially enhanced in favour of the police action, and as the number of accused is always large in such cases, the figures of persons convicted would have probably been still more enhanced. Thus a diminution of the crime of rioting is shown most clearly to affect the test of police working, as judged by statistics, prejudicially.

Again, though the police may be held directly responsible for success of prosecution or the reverse in the Magistrates' courts, they can only be so held in specific instances in the courts of appeal, and the fact that only 58 appeals in 1894 were successful, while in 1895 the number was 91, is a matter affecting prejudicially the police working for 1895 in increasing the acquittals, although the result is not necessarily attributable to faulty inquiries by the police.

Rioting, the crime *par excellence*, of Bundelkhand, is said to be chiefly due to feuds between families and villages, and though the origin of many of the hereditary hatreds is loss, the quiet inquiry into the inception of these disastrous enmities originated by the Magistrate should do much good. It should at any rate enable preventive action to be taken in many cases wherein at present, owing to the ignorance of the details of the family or village quarrels, the police are helpless till the riot has actually occurred. The love of rioting on the slightest pretext is exemplified by one of the riot cases in which the dispute arose on the merits of two rival Brahman preachers. Forty persons took part in this fight, but evidence was only obtainable against 21, who were challaned and all convicted. The only serious riot was a case arising from ill-feeling between two factions in the same village. Forty-two of one side seized two of the other party and brutally murdered them. The case is pending.

In 1895 only 189 persons were sent up for trial for rioting, little more than half the number in 1894 (353). Of these, 32 were under trial at the close of the year and of the remaining 157, only 100 were convicted. This is a low proportion of success.

Although the coming cases are said to have been very ordinary ones, only 50 per cent were convicted.

The only crimes in class I in which convictions were good were 2 cases of personating a public servant.

There were two cases of murder by robbers tried in 1895. In the case pending from 1894 acquittal took place and in that committed in 1895 conviction. There were only 12 other murders in 1895 against 19 in 1894, adding the four pending at the beginning of 1895, we have 16, of which only four resulted in conviction and three were pending at close of the year, three were acquitted and three expunged, two remained undetected, and in one the murderer has absconded and been proclaimed. This branch of work shows distinct retrogression, but the five cases of attempt at murder were all convicted. The result of the eight culpable homicide cases was that two were undetected and half the remainder were convicted. There were three convictions out of six true kidnapping cases. Out of 47 real cases of grievous hurt 42 were before the courts, resulting in 32 convictions, four acquittals and six pending.

Fourteen convictions accrued in 25 cases of attempted suicide, and 25 convictions in 44 cases of criminal force to women or public servants. Rape shows no convictions out of five true cases. On the whole, the character of the police work in serious cases against the person was not so good as in 1894. The Magistrate notes that only four out of the seven dakātis, including two of last year, were really dakātis. In respect of three of these seven the Magistrate considers it doubtful whether the occurrence ever took place. The worst dakāti was one committed by a gang of Berahs from Fatehpur. It is noted that the case was chiefly lost through "the careless apathy of the officer who started the inquiry and who failed to follow up an obvious clue." There was not a single conviction obtained in dakāti. Apparently the cases failed by trying to prove too much.

The crime of burglary shows an astonishing increase, the total (1,393) of reports in 1895 being 64 per cent in excess of the figure for 1894. It may be doubted whether some part of this increase is not due to more full reporting. Of these, 603, a large proportion, were investigated, and of 238 cases decided convictions were got in 198, showing an improvement in the percentage of cases decided to investigated of four per cent as compared with 1894. This is very satisfactory, inasmuch as 1 per cent more of the reports in 1895 were investigated than in 1894. Out of the 126 convictions under section 411, 42 were cases in which the property had been stolen by burglary. Of the 1,393 cases, 791 cases, or 57 per cent, were reported as without loss or attempts. I need not detail the reasons for considering that there was concealment of loss. There has been an increase in reported cattle-theft of 30 cases. Of the 83 cases reported, 23 were convicted under section 411 and 21 under section 379, Indian Penal Code. This is good work. The work of village chaukidárs in connection with cattle-theft is said to be improving under the influence of judicious rewards.

Though there was a slight improvement in detection of theft over Rs. 10, the convictions fell off slightly in 1895. Out of 1,504 reports of theft in 1895 (and 12 cases pending) investigation was made in 657 cases, and out of 466 cases decided 404 were convicted. Generally speaking, crime against property has largely increased, and while successful in dealing with burglary and theft, the failure of the police in dakáti is deplorable.

Nothing is said in the report as to the nature of the mischief to animals in which convictions were got in serial No 35, but apparently poisoning cattle is not prevalent in this district.

Previous convictions were proved in 98 cases, more than double the number in 1894.

Out of 26 persons called on to furnish security for good behaviour, an order was passed against 24. Judging from the small number of registered bad characters in Register X, the professional criminal is scarce in Bánda. It is not stated whether any of the 26 were registered bad characters. The number of absconded offenders is also very small. Out of a total of 14, three offenders were arrested and one expunged. Two of these arrests were made by the Bánda Police and one by the Cawnpore Police. Five other absconded offenders wanted in other districts were arrested in Bánda.

The names of 244 time-expired convicts were erased from the register in 1895, leaving the reasonable number of 551. The nature of the supervision during the year is not indicated.

Forty-three cases of non-cognizable crime, out of a total of 1,054, were sent to the police for inquiry by order of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate notes that the Bánda and Kirwí jails did not meet the requirements of 1895 with its large increase of crime. Consequently the duty of escorting prisoners to other jails was unusually heavy. It is impossible, as suggested by the District Superintendent of Police, to increase the reserve in districts under occasional stress of work, but a large number of armed police have been detailed for duty in the distressed districts like Bánda—temporarily reduced from other district reserves.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in Bánda in obtaining recruits, not only for the force of rural police and town chaukidárs, but also for the municipal police and provincial police. This fact seems to have been overlooked in the Deputy Inspector-General's general condemnation of the Civil and Armed Police. The number of them at his inspection comprised a disproportionately large number of raw probationers.

The punishments were not too frequent or too severe. One Sub-Inspector, Zahur Ahmad, was reduced for sending up a case in which the diaries had been tampered with, Head Constable Akbar Ali was found guilty on the 9th February 1896, under sections 161 and 341 Indian Penal Code, of offences committed in August 1895, a literate constable was also convicted under section 417 of cheating chaukidárs by realizing money from them, which he falsely alleged the District Superintendent of

police had ordered to be realized as fines. These convictions, together with the fact that 6 persons in 5 cases escaped from police custody in 1895, lead to the inference that the discipline of the force in 1895 was on the whole imperfect

A case is mentioned in which a chaukidār had his eye knocked out in a scuffle with a murderer whom he arrested. If the reward of Rs 50 was considered insufficient, it rested with the local authorities to recommend a larger sum. Rewards were given with fair liberality. If the local authorities consider Arakhs unobjectionable as chaukidārs, and cannot get better men, they must of course enlist Arakhs.

Inspector Hill is said to have worked well, and the services of the Court Inspector, Mr. Jones, are mentioned, as well as those of Inspector Abdul Rahman. The fault of making violent complaints against his subordinates without ascertaining the facts is quite sufficient to render it questionable whether Muhammad Naki should be retained as an Inspector. A reference to Mr. Young, District Superintendent of Police elicits the following opinion.—“Further acquaintance with Inspector Muhammad Naki's work does not justify the opinion expressed in the last annual report. The Inspector appears to have worked honestly so far. He has not scrupled to bring to notice the delinquencies of his subordinates and is hated by them in consequence.” The work of the following Sub-Inspectors is praised—Sub-Inspector Sharif-ul-Hassan, Sub-Inspector Mela Singh, Head Constables, 1st grade, Sheo Dyal and Abdul Ghani.

In dealing with a large increase of crime, with a staff not augmented, Mr. Lawson, as the Magistrate remarks, worked with conscientious industry and is entitled to credit for the very fair success of the police working for the year. Mr. Lawson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, was in officiating charge of this district for 8½ months of the year, and, as the Commissioner notes, Mr. Young, the present District Superintendent of Police, was wise in getting him to write the report, which is well considered and thoughtful.

HAMIRPUR DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census 513,720.

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	2,082	1,879	2,046	3,013
Prosecuted to conviction	... 761	676	686	1,072

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	12	19
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	617	985
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	576	971
Number of cases disposed of	306	593
“ “ convicted	262	508
“ of persons whose cases were disposed of	458	810
“ “ convicted	342	607
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	42.4	51.5
“ “ “ to disposed of	85.6	85.6
“ of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	74.6	74.9

The population of this district is only 513,720, and the increase of reports from 1,979 to 2,946, excluding false cases, is clearly attributable to the distress consequent on the failure of the rains, rather than to any greater increase in faithful reporting. It is satisfactory to find that, with so large an increase in crime, the police have maintained, and in some respects improved upon, the results of 1894. The incidence of all cognizable crimes (excluding sanitary offences) reported has risen from 39 to 56 per 10,000 population. In cases convicted to reported the incidence is 61 and 60 for 1894 and 1895 respectively, and in cases convicted to disposed of 87 per cent. in both years.

Taking the figures of serious crime on which the new tests are based, the incidence of crime per 10,000 has increased from 12 to 19. There has been improvement

in the investigation of cases, for out of 985 reported, no less than 971 were investigated

The percentage of cases convicted to reported has risen from 42.4 to 51.5, while the percentage of cases convicted to disposed of (85.6) and of persons convicted to persons disposed of (74.9), is practically the same as last year. The comparative table at paragraph 19 of the report shows that in offences against the person there has been an increase in murders, attempts at murder, culpable homicide, concealment of birth and attempts at suicide, and a decrease in grievous hurt

In offences against property, there has been an increase in robberies, but the chief cause of the large number of reports in 1895 is the enormous increase in burglaries, ordinary theft and receiving stolen property. There was also an increase in cattle-theft

In class VI public nuisances show a rise from 57 to 140, while offences against the Arms Act have decreased from 135 to 55. It was not to be expected that the unusual activity in preventive measures for this kind of offences initiated in 1894 should continue in 1895, for its effect was clearly deterrent

In seven of the murder cases women drowned their children, in three of these cases the mother was drowned with the child and in one case died before trial, one case was pending and two were convicted. In one case a woman strangled her illegitimate child. Three murders arose from sexual jealousy, one of these cases was convicted, one remained pending at the end of the year and one was acquitted. Two murders actuated by the desire of plunder took place, a woman, who strangled a boy of six for his ornaments, was sentenced to transportation for life, the other case, where a Bráhmán was murdered and robbed of his ornaments, was not detected. The last case, that of a zamíndár whose head was completely cut off by his enemies, resulted in the six accused being discharged by the Magistrate for want of proof. With the exception of the two cases in which the police failed, there was not a difficult case amongst them

Seven reports of robbery in 1895 resulted in one case being expunged, two convicted under robbery and one under section 411, Indian Penal Code, one was acquitted and one undetected. In one case Statement B was submitted

In one out of two kidnapping cases conviction was obtained under section 419, Indian Penal Code.

Nine out of 14 true cases of grievous hurt resulted in the conviction of only 16 out of 28 accused. Of eight cases of culpable homicide in 1895, four cases ended in conviction, three in acquittal, one remained pending, one was undetected. Of the four cases of rape, two were expunged and two ended in acquittal. The Commissioner's criticisms last year on the necessary differentiation to be made between adultery and rape do not seem to have borne full fruit.

There was only one case, in which six out of the 14 accused were acquitted.

Ten persons accused of criminal force were convicted and eight acquitted

In dealing with the above crimes the success of the police in cases was only fair, and in the matter of accused persons there was lack of care in prosecution

In burglary, out of 846 reports eight were expunged by order of the Magistrate and police inquiry was made in 549. The proportion of burglaries with theft (521 reports) is remarkable and bears witness to much less concealment of loss in burglary cases in Hamírpur than in most districts. 518 cases of burglary with theft were investigated and 261 were disposed of, in these 223 ended in conviction, a percentage of 43 to investigated cases, and 85 to those disposed of, showing a considerable advance on the figures of 1894 in this crime.

Thefts above Rs 10 in value were reported in 1895 to the number of 66 against 45 in 1894, but the increase in petty theft due to agricultural distress is most noticeable, the figures being 1,386 in 1895, an increase of 421 on the figures of 1894. In both classes the results were far in advance of those of 1894, the percentage of cases convicted to disposed of being 71 and 89 in 1895, against 55 and 86 in 1894

respectively. Thefts of agricultural produce were 369 in 1895 against 174 in 1894. There were 1,474 ordinary thefts reported in 1895, and five pending, total 1,479, 27 were expunged, leaving 1,452 and not 1,442, as wrongly stated in the end of paragraph 17 of the District Superintendent's report.

The figures of section 411, Indian Penal Code, cases nearly double those of 1894 - but out of 196 reports made and investigated, 173 ended in conviction, the percentage of conviction being higher in 1895.

Of the 62 cattle theft reports, 15 were expunged, of the remaining 47, 13 were convicted under section 379 and the same number under section 411, Indian Penal Code.

The police work in offences against property was very good.

Mr. O'Dowda considers there are grounds for suspecting that a good deal of cattle theft is concealed in Hamirpur, but the Magistrate and the Commissioner concur in thinking that not many offences of this nature are committed by professional cattle-lifters. The inquiry into this matter promised by Mr. O'Dowda to be made in the current year should elucidate this question.

Five absconded offenders out of 21 on the register were arrested in 1895 and Mr. O'Dowda is awakening the police to a sense of their duty in this respect. The register of time-expired convicts has received careful scrutiny and the numbers have been reduced from 798 to 673 by the erasure of names of men who have returned to honest life. The number 113 noted as "unknown" shows that further action in this matter is required.

Previous convictions were proved in the case of 135 accused, but only six of them were committed to the sessions court. As the Magistrate is silent on this point, it is presumed that no cases occurred in which Magistrates dealt themselves with cases of previously convicted offenders, which should have been committed to the sessions court. Only eight prosecutions for bad livelihood took place in 1895, six being successful. The diminution in this class of case is considered by the Commissioner satisfactory, though he remarks that he would like to see more systematic and intelligent surveillance over bad characters. Possibly this might result in an increase of bad livelihood cases. The absence of any large urban population in Hamirpur accounts largely for the apparent small number of bad characters. The number in the register is not given.

Mr. Lovett-Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General, noted very favourably on the general qualifications of both the Civil and Armed Police of this district.

Prosecutions against the police do not seem to have been instituted or followed up with judgment. Two head constables convicted, one under section 384 and one under section 409, Indian Penal Code, got off on appeal. One head constable, Sardar Singh, charged under section 384, Indian Penal Code, absconded. It is not stated whether he has yet been found.

Punishments seem to have been awarded with discretion, but there has been too much fining of chaukidárs.

Mr. Lovett-Thomas, Deputy-Inspector General, notices the general condition of the Rural Police as being in most pleasing contrast with the men in other districts. He also specialises the efforts of Khudadad Khan, a jamadár of the Town Police in Rath, who is said to have done much to induce efficiency in this way. There were a considerable number of vacancies in the Rural Police at the close of the year, and the Commissioner condemns Mr. O'Dowda's want of action in this matter as based on a misunderstanding of the Commissioner's instructions. Of course, if better men cannot be got, the enlistment of Aulahi must continue. They are better than nothing. Station officers, however, undoubtedly prefer the low caste chaukidár, who is more ready to do menial offices for them, and the statement of thanadárs that no other recruits can be got as chaukidárs should be received with caution.

Rewards were given with fair liberality, but more might be done in this way to encourage good work.

It is not alleged that the District Superintendent of Police, who was in charge of this small district from 24th April to 31st December 1895, was prevented by illness from inspecting the two stations which he omitted to visit. This was a grave omission. To take stations in a fixed order year by year, as suggested by the Magistrate, would do away with much of the virtue of his inspection, which, if unexpected, is much more likely to lead to detection of errors than if the dates are long prearranged. It is the feeling of uncertainty as to when a superior officer may drop into a thána to inspect it, that lends to the local police a watchfulness over the details of their work, patently absent in the case of districts where superior officers have stay-at-home tendencies.

Mr O'Dowda has on the whole done all that could be expected in improving the police administration of Hamírpur, which has risen from the 15th to the 6th place in order of merit.

At his inspection Mr Lovett-Thomas found a lack of smartness in the work of the Reserve Inspector, Mr Norman, and noted with approval the work of the Court Inspector, Hanwant Rai.

Neither the Magistrate nor the District Superintendent of Police has taken the trouble to indicate in the report good work or the reverse on the part of any of the subordinate officers.

In the report on Inspectors, Amir Ali is said to be no use as a detective. His work as an Inspecting officer is highly spoken of by Mr. Lovett-Thomas. I have no doubt the omission to include in the report the names of any Sub-Inspectors who have done well is an oversight, and not due to any wish on the part of Mr O'Dowda to the exclusive right to commendation for the undoubtedly greatly improved state of the work in Hamírpur in 1895.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census 1,548,737

	1892	1893.	1894	1895
Cognizable offences ...	6,396	7,493	9,719	11,640
Prosecuted to conviction	2,210	2,535	2,654	3,048

Table illustrating the working of the Police as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	16	21
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	2,460	3,332
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,802	3,258
Number of cases disposed of	714	1,058
" convicted	643	949
" persons whose cases were disposed of	1,104	1,840
" convicted	936	1,528
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	26.1	28.4
" convicted to disposed of	90.0	89.6
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	84.7	83.0

The report is written by Mr Parsons, who was in charge of this district for about six months of the year in the beginning and end. Officers in charge during the year — Mr E R Parsons from 1st January to 16th April and from 26th October to 31st December. Mr P G Barnard from 17th April to 25th October. Mr Barnard was in charge for six months in the hot weather. To both some share of the credit is due for the improved working of this district in 1895.

The number of crimes reported increased from 6,396 in 1892 to 9,719 in 1894, i. e. by 3,323, or nearly 52 per cent. In 1895 there was a further increase of 1,921 crimes reported, that is to say an increase of 20 per cent of crime on the figures of 1894, and an increase of nearly 82 per cent. on the crime reported in 1892. The ratio per 10,000 of population of all crimes reported is 75. The reasons advanced by Mr Parsons are

first, better reporting; and secondly, the partial failure of the crops. Mr. Bird, the Magistrate, adds a third reason—that the want of success in dealing with burglary by the police has given courage to the criminal classes. It is probable that the cause assigned may have led to an increase in the volume of crime, but the number of reports in former years undoubtedly did not represent the actual number of crimes committed.

Written reports have risen in number from 2,325 in 1894 to 2,963 in 1895, an increase of 638. Mr. Parsons "fails to see any advantage in these reports, on the contrary they lead to incomplete reporting of crime, and make the police shirk their work." No reason is assigned for this opinion. The Magistrate admits that written reports may save the complainants trouble, but agrees that they lead to imperfect reporting. The Commissioner gives his opinion to the effect that written reports should not be allowed except under very special circumstances. It seems to have been overlooked that a large proportion of written reports give information as to the commission of crimes which would never have been brought to the notice of the police at all otherwise. It is undoubtedly true that in many cases the written report of a burglary minimises the amount of loss, but it is better to have information of the number of burglaries committed, even though in some cases the loss is understated, than to have, as was admittedly the case in Allahabad in past years, a return of crime in which a large proportion of offences was omitted altogether. The allegation that written reports make the police shirk work is not supported by any proof, and the figures under burglary for instance do not seem to point in this direction. In 1894 the number of burglaries investigated was 950 out of 5,587, or 17 per cent. In 1895 the number was 2,102 out of 6,861, or 30 per cent, and the convictions in 1895 were nearly double those in 1894. The fact is that in the long run police will shirk the investigation of crime precisely to the extent to which they are allowed to do so. In 1895 the Allahabad police were much better kept in hand than in 1894.

In all classes of cognizable crime in Classes I—V there was an increase in reports, convictions of cases, and arrest and conviction of persons. In class VI there was a decrease of cases and prosecutions, notably in cases of bad livelihood, which decreased from 141 to 117.

In class I the number of riot cases (80) reported shows a large increase on the figures of 1893 and 1894. Two cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Of the 82 cases, 11 were expunged and of the balance (71) in 40 cases convictions resulted, 7 were acquitted and 6 remained pending, while 12 were doubtful cases in which charge-sheet B₁ was sent, and 15 remained undetected. The Magistrate cannot account for the increase in the amount of rioting, but remarks that the parties appeared to fight about most trivial matters and that many of the riots were merely technical. It must be remembered that in a year of deficient rainfall rights of irrigation and other agricultural easements acquire an inflated value and matters may form the subject of a riot in hard times that would not be noticed in years of plenty. The number of persons acquitted, rather more than 25 per cent. of those arrested, is large and is attributed to the evidence breaking down in three cases involving a large number of accused. Nothing is said in the report about the eight coming cases, out of 12 reported, in which convictions were got.

The offence of murder shows a large increase. In 1893 there were only 11 cases, in 1894, 16; in 1895, 25. One report was expunged and of the 24 remaining four were cases of women committing murder and suicide simultaneously by jumping down wells with their children. Five were undetected, and one case pending at the close of the year. There were only three acquittals to 11 convictions. In one case 19 men were convicted for murdering a zamindar's agent. There were no other noteworthy cases, except the Kuttra case in which 5 accused were acquitted owing to the approver Alop₁ having been tampered with. Alop₁ was subsequently condemned to death in 1896.

Out of four attempts at murder, three were convicted and one was pending at the end of the year. Of 13 cases of culpable homicide, four were expunged, of the

balance nine convictions were got in six cases. The action of the police in the above cases of homicide was successful on the whole

In the head of grievous hurt, there was a distinct retrogression both in the number of cases and persons in respect of which convictions were obtained. No explanation of this is attempted. Ten convictions out of 12 true cases of kidnapping is good work

Two dakáitis were reported, one was expunged and one was undetected. This case was one of a Bania attacked and robbed by a gang on his return from market. In 1894 there was a similar want of success in dealing with the few instances of this crime

Sixty-one robberies were reported, including one pending case, of which eight were expunged and 29 undetected. In 21 cases convictions resulted. This is a great improvement on the results of last year. Greater care in arrests was observed, for only two out of 38 persons arrested were acquitted in 1895.

The total report of burglaries is thus made up —

Burglaries with theft of over Rs. 5	...	...	...	No
Ditto of less than Rs. 5	...	...	...	1,102
				917
			Total	2,019
Burglary without theft	...	...	...	3,535
Attempts at burglary	...	...	...	1,907
			Total	4,842

Mr. Parsons thinks that the orders doing away with police inquiry in cases of house-breaking without theft are responsible for concealment of theft which occurs in burglaries, and again condemns written reports. It is noted that many reports were checked by Inspectors and the fact that the burglaries were without theft, as reported, was ascertained. Rather less than one-third of the cases reported were investigated, but in only 477 out of these 2,102 was conviction got (including 50 cases convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code). The figures can hardly be satisfactorily compared with last year's, as in 1894 burglaries in which the value of stolen property was less than Rs. 5 were not investigated, whereas in 1895 all cases of burglary with theft were investigated. As the Magistrate says there has been slight improvement, but the reports of this crime have increased very largely, and it is to be regretted that professional and serious burglaries have much increased, for in 36 cases stone walls were cut through in 1895 against 17 such cases in 1894. The convictions of 13 notorious burglars are satisfactory

Mr. Parsons in giving the total reports of thefts as 2,641 includes—

	1895	Committee in 1894	Pending at the end of 1894	Total
Cattle theft	229	3		232
Ordinary theft	2,377	9	23	2,409
			Total	2,641

No differentiation of the results under cattle-theft or theft under and over Rs. 10 in value is made in the report, but the figures for theft of agricultural produce are given. As might be anticipated in a year of bad seasons, these thefts rose from 239 in 1894 to 538 in 1895. The percentage of cases convicted to investigated fell 13 per cent, which is not surprising, considering the increase in investigations. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested (97) shows great care in arrest.

Cattle theft is specially noted in the annual report on that crime. It may be noted that the reports were 197 in 1893, 140 in 1894, and 229 in 1895. Of these, 32 were not investigated. Of 74 cases decided 68 ended in conviction, which so far shows creditable work.

Of 2,377 ordinary thefts, 696 were not investigated, and of the balance, 1,681, there were 40 expunged. Of 947 cases decided 884 were convicted, or 93 per cent. This shows improved work.

Of 52 absconded offenders on the register at the beginning of 1895 and 53 added during the year only 11 were arrested. This is better than 1894, but much effort is needed in this branch of police work. Of time-expired offenders 168 are said to have returned to honest life and 68 emigrated. There were 1,955 names on

the register at the close of the year. Nothing is said of the manner and result of the surveillance exercised, which, with so large a number on the register, must be somewhat ineffectual. The large number of time-expired offenders in Allahabad is nowhere noticed as a possible cause of the extensive crime in this district.

Much improvement in the physique and tone of the Municipal Police has been effected during the year, but the necessary amelioration in the town chaukidárs is a matter requiring more time. The unsatisfactory state of the village chaukidárs is the result of long continued causes. The enormous proportion of "Pásis" and other low castes is said to be in great part due to the action of station officers in the past. A beginning has been made to enlist better men, for out of 322 enlisted in 1895, 242 were Thákurs, Bráhmans, Musalmáns, &c.

The number of remands (160) looks large, but considering the number of cases, is not unnecessarily so, nor was any undue delay allowed.

The gradual improvement of all branches of the force cannot be made without a large number of useless men being weeded out and this accounts for the extensive dismissals in the Town and Rural Police.

There were a few men fined, but the bulk of the punishments were suspensions. In the Provincial Police 17 officers and 4 constables were degraded.

Rewards were liberally distributed, Rs. 788-2-9 going to the Provincial, Rs. 157-4-6 to the Municipal and Rs. 379 to the Village Police.

Like most District Officers, Mr. Parsons deprecates the system of promoting and transferring police officers by the Inspector-General of Police without the consent of the District Officers. It was presumably in the interests of the police officers that Mr. Thomson kept a provincial roster of officers for promotion, and there is nothing more fatal to honest work than to allow a police officer of any grade to think that he is indispensable to the working of a district. The recommendations or the reverse in respect of any particular officer should be apparent from his character roll, if properly maintained by the District Officer. The instruction and training of recruits was not favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspector-General, who also considered the training of the Assistant Superintendents of Police at Allahabad in vernacular and office work needed much attention.

The Training School for investigating officers at Allahabad will be separately reported on.

The work of Mr. Mayho, Reserve Inspector, is commended, as also the great improvement wrought in the Municipal Police by the Kotwál, Munshi Tahawar Ali. The services of Sub-Inspector Babu Lal Mohan Ghosh, Head Clerk, are also brought to notice. The keenness and good work of the ever-green Court Inspector, Rai Binda Pershad, are specially praised by the District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate.

In the list of figures of merit Allahabad has fallen from 28 to 36. This is chiefly due to the enormous increase in cases reported: the serious crimes rose from 16 to 21 per 10,000 of population, an increase with which it is not rational to suppose that the convictions could possibly keep pace. It is one of the contradictory results of the new tests that the most successful efforts to induce fuller reporting must from the nature of the statistical tests result in the district which has been successful in this point gaining a lower figure of merit. The staff of police constables and officers remained unchanged, and an enormous increase of reported crime cannot be handled to show the same statistics and success as where crime is concealed.

Mr. Parsons in failing health worked very hard to improve the police work of this district and Mr. Barnard in his absence followed the example. Despite statistical results, there has been substantial improvement in the police administration of Allahabad in 1895.

JHANSI DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census 409,419.

		1892	1893.	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	...	2,213	2,554	2,878	3,052
Prosecuted to conviction	...	899	1,359	1,528	1,643

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	9	21
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	374	880
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	364	859
Number of cases disposed of	274	497
" " convicted	236	427
" persons whose cases were disposed of	435	654
" " convicted	317	524
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	63.1	48.5
" " " disposed of	86.1	85.9
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	72.8	80.1

There was an increase of 174 in reports of cognizable crime in 1895, the total being 3,052. The increase was chiefly in burglaries and thefts, and there was a decrease in grievous hurt cases and offences against the Arms Act.

Officers in charge during the year —
 Mr P Fitzgerald from 1st January to 9th January
 Mr J D Young from 10th January to 31st December

Mr J D Young does not attribute the increase in crime to the scarcity. The Magistrate and Commissioner are of a contrary opinion. Roughly speaking, the increase in the aggregate of burglaries and ordinary thefts may be put down to the admitted distress existing. The increase in burglaries reported with loss is probably due to better reporting, resulting from the growing confidence among the people that unnecessary and expensive police inquiries will not be made unasked in the case of petty crimes.

Taking the figures of cognizable crime included in the new tests, we see an increase of 135 per cent in the number of crimes which gives the abnormal incidence of 21 per 10,000 of population. 859 out of 880 cases were investigated. In the number of reported cases disposed of, we find that the percentage of such cases to investigated was 75 in 1894, and fell to 58 in 1895. The percentage of cases convicted to disposed of fell by .2 per cent, but to reported, by 14.6 per cent. In the case of persons, however, the ratio of the number convicted to disposed of shows an increase of 7.3 per cent.

The above calculations sufficiently account for Jhānsi receding in the figure of merit list from 1 to 10.

Looked at in the light of common sense, this is in itself no ground for regret, but indicates beyond all doubt that the number of reports of cases to be included in the tests were in 1894 miscalculated, either by concealment of loss in burglaries or otherwise.

The percentage of convictions to reports must rise proportionately to a decrease in reports. If the latter be minimised, as they must certainly have been in 1894 in Jhānsi, a district gets credit for a figure of merit to which it is not entitled, and Jhānsi achieved the first place in 1894 on an erroneous basis.

The recovery of stolen property is, as the Magistrate remarks, entirely fortuitous, and the small quantity of property recovered in 1895 is not necessarily indicative of bad work.

In class I, out of eight coming cases sent up by the police, six were convicted. They were ordinary cases of passing spurious coin. There was no case of riot during 1895. In two cases of escape from custody the erring policeman was in each case convicted. One prisoner was retaken, but two Banjaras who escaped are still at large.

In serious offences against the person, class II, there was a decrease.

There were eight murders in 1895 and two were under inquiry, and three pending in the courts from 1894, total 13. Of these, three were cases where mothers committed suicide and murder by jumping into wells with children in their arms. Ten were investigated by the police, of which eight were sent up, and five are shown as convicted and one acquitted. Two of the cases were pending at the end of the year. One case was undetected, and one murderer, a sepoy of the 45th Sikh regiment, who killed a lance-naiik of his regiment, was tried by general court martial and sentenced to death.

One attempt at murder was successfully prosecuted. There was no case of culpable homicide.

Only one of the six rapes reported was sent up for trial and acquitted. Four cases were expunged as false.

Attempts at suicide dwindled from 41 in 1894 to 29 in 1895. In 24 cases conviction resulted.

Of 11 true cases of grievous hurt, nine were sent up for trial, seven convictions being obtained against one acquittal during the year, and one case was pending.

Under section 328, Indian Penal Code, a case occurred of a woman trying to get rid of an elderly husband by administering finely ground glass in his food, an article coming under the definition of "unwholesome other drug." This is apparently what is meant by Mr. J. D. Young's phrase, "there was one case of poisoning against one in 1894, but in this case poison was not used." The woman was convicted. In the cases above noted the police show fairly good work. In the matter of criminal force to women and public servants, the reverse is the case, only 11 cases being sent up for trial out of 21 true reports, in which only six convictions were got.

It is satisfactory to find in considering offences against property, that only one daktari occurred in 1895. This was committed by a Thakur, resident in Gwalior, who with his sympathisers attacked and robbed an encampment of Berias out of revenge for the refusal of a Beria woman to go to his house. Of nine robberies reported (against two in 1894) three cases were struck off. One robbery in a dwelling house and three other robberies resulted in conviction. One was pending trial at the end of the year. One was not detected. This is fair work.

The working in burglary is disposed of in a brief paragraph in the report. The Magistrate is satisfied with the working of the police as regards this crime, and he is quite right in laying down that good reporting must be insisted on, whatever happens to the figures. I find that the following is a detail of the burglaries in 1895—

With loss	.	.	.	.	.	438
Without loss	..	..	..	..	..	64
Attempts	..	.	..	..	..	68
Total						570

Last year Mr. Thomson characterised the working as good with 114 convictions out of 393 true cases of burglary. In this year, out of 553 true cases 195 convictions have been obtained, or nearly 35 per cent. of the cases reported. It is not mentioned whether the habits of the district resemble those of Hamirpur, where the burglar, once arrested, nearly always makes a point of confessing and persists in such confession in the court, the number of burglaries without loss and of attempt is comparatively very small in this district to the number with loss. No mention is made of the outbreak of burglary in cantonments in 1895, which rendered Jhansi notorious for a short time.

The increase in cases of ordinary theft was 87. Out of 1,137 reports inquiries were made in 530 cases, and out of 350 cases sent up 308 ended in convictions. The convictions in cases of section 411, Indian Penal Code, 100 to 110 cases disposed of by the police out of 118 complaints, were also very good. Thirty-two of these convictions were in respect of stolen cattle.

In addition to these there were 19 convictions got out of 24 cases of cattle-theft, section 379, sent up for trial. This is very good success out of 47 true cases of cattle theft. In all, 94 head of cattle were stolen in Jhansi and 138 recovered in 1895, the latter number including many stolen in the Native States adjacent to and intersecting Jhansi.

Jhansi is not one of the districts under the special rules for the suppression of cattle-theft. But Mr. J. D. Young thinks that it has been the custom in this district to palm off thefts as strays. He adds "A great deal more cattle-lifting goes on in Jhansi than appears to have been suspected in the past, and the operations of the past year show clearly enough that professional thieves and receivers and recognized 'runs' exist." The result of Mr. Young's inquiries in 1896 as to whether this wholesale indictment against past Magistrates and District Superintendent of Police of Jhansi

and Lalitpur is justified by facts will be awaited with interest. Generally speaking, the police action in respect of offences against property has been highly efficient.

There were fewer proceedings under the bad livelihood sections than in 1894. Of 31 persons prosecuted five were discharged and 26 were ordered to furnish security. In only one case was the order complied with. It is not stated what was the average amount of security exacted.

Non-cognizable cases committed to the police for inquiry numbered 26. It is not stated whether these were all sent up by the Magistrate of the District. A perusal of the files would have enabled the Magistrate to conclude whether or no this was too large a number—and he notes that it possibly was.

One registered absconded offender was arrested in 1895, and one man whose name had been struck off the register some years ago. This is an instance of the care required in revising this register; allowing for the vicinity of Native States, some more energetic action seems required in this matter.

The time-expired convict register contains only 488 names at the end of 1895. The surveillance is said to be very lax. It is hoped that at the next inspection of stations Mr. Young may find some improvement, otherwise the local officers should be suitably treated.

Mr. Lovett-Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General, found the Armed and Civil Police in an efficient condition. I find that 11 officers of the police were fined. This seems unusual. One man was convicted under section 29 Act V of 1861 and five under the Penal Code.

Rewards to police and chaukidárs only aggregated Rs. 523-14-3.

Recruiting is difficult in Jhānsi. The Municipal Police were found to drill well, but many are said to be inferior in physique. The same complaint is made about most of the Town and Rural Police. It is clear that Mr. Young has the improvement of these branches of the force at heart. The instruction and training of the police is well attended to. In this point specially, as in others generally, the services of Mr. Reid, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, are praised. The Reserve Inspector, Mr. Newman, is eulogised as intelligent and well up in his work, and the services of the Court Inspector, Banarsi Dass, are noted. Sub-Inspectors mentioned as having done good work are Haidar Bux and Habib-ulla.

Mr. Young has inspected all the thānas during the year, and his report shows that he has worked zealously and skilfully in getting a full tale of work out of his staff and in supervising their work. I fully endorse the Commissioner's opinion of Mr. Young as an "active, intelligent and conscientious officer."

LALITPUR SUBDIVISION, JHANSI DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census 274,200.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cognizable offences ...	1,379	1,253	1,402	1,561
Prosecuted to conviction ...	508	502	551	631

Table illustrating the working of the Police as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894.	1895.
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population ...	18	19
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	488	509
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	474	492
Number of cases disposed of ...	244	255
" convicted ...	194	223
" persons whose cases were disposed of ...	387	318
" convicted ...	268	255
Percentage of cases convicted to reported ...	40.1	43.8
" convicted to disposed of ...	79.5	87.4
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of...	69.2	80.1

The report by Mr. Cameron, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is rather colourless, being for the most part a transposition of the figures of the annual statements into words

Officers in charge during the year —
Mr G H De M Goutière from 1st to 3rd January
Mr R Kinloch from 4th January to 9th April
Inspector T W Thompson from 10th April to 1st May
Mr C A S Cameron from 2nd May to 31st December

The total reports of crimes increased from 1,402 to 1,561, but as in this total are included the figures of serial No 57, public and local nuisances, in which head alone there was an increase of 110 reports in 1895, the number of reports of other

crimes only shows an increase of 49 in 1895. In a year marked by considerable agricultural distress one would have looked for a very large increase in burglaries and thefts, as occurred in other similarly situated districts. Mr Hoare notes that he expected to see more reports of ordinary thefts in 1895. He must have forgotten when he wrote this that he had clearly written "special attention has been given to the prevention of police interference in petty cases in view of the scarcity in the subdivision. Challans in cases of small thefts of growing crops have been discouraged." The obvious interpretation of such an order by the average policeman would be that the Magistrate did not want to hear of reports of petty thefts, and he would manipulate his return accordingly. Taking the more serious cases that form the subject of the new tests, we find that the incidence of crime has increased from 18 to approximately 19 per 10,000 of population. The number of cases investigated, disposed of and convicted are slightly in excess of the figures for 1894, while the number of persons concerned is less and the persons convicted were less in 1895. The percentages of cases convicted to reported and disposed of show an increase of 3.7 and 7.9 respectively, and that of persons convicted to disposed of 10.9. It is impossible to say how much of this is real improvement until the extent of the obvious concealment of crime report is gauged. In class I in one case of escape pending at the close of the year a conviction was got. In the other case the two accused were acquitted. Why the Head Constable was then tried for theft under section 382 is not explained, he too was acquitted, and this apparent *fiasco* is absolutely unexplained.

Class II—This subdivision was happily free from any case of murder or culpable homicide. There were two cases of rape one ended in acquittal and one was not proved. One case out of two of exposure of infants was convicted. Of 18 cases of attempted suicide, the prosecution in 16 cases sent up was successful in 14 instances. Of six true cases of grievous hurt only three were convicted. The other cases of offences against the person were few and unimportant.

Six cases of *dakaiti* occurred in 1895. Two were false complaints, but though presenting no features of unusual difficulty, all four remained undetected. When the long experience of Inspector Fateh Ali with Lalitpur was found valueless in enabling him to trace the offenders in *dakaiti*, his transfer was ordered.

The one case of robbery with hurt was a very simple one, the accused, who absconded, was arrested in Gwalior and convicted. In four cases of other robberies sent for trial convictions were got in two cases only. It is satisfactory that no true cases of mischief to animals occurred, two such complaints were struck off as false.

There was an increase of 56 in burglaries, which rose to 373 reports, 85 per cent of these were investigated and 40 per cent sent up for trial. Of the last named cases 87 per cent were convicted.

It does not necessarily follow, as inferred by the Joint Magistrate, that because the amount of stolen property recovered is small, the heavy burglaries have not been detected, as a fact the stolen property in two big cases of burglary Rs 1,200 + 1,493-8-0, wrongly mentioned as one case by the District Superintendent of Police, was not recovered and the cases were not detected. The total sums stolen in burglaries was Rs. 8,619, which does not give a very large average loss. The report is absolutely silent as to how many burglaries were without loss and how many with small or large loss. Nor is any information given as to how many burglaries were committed by professional burglars nor with what result.

There were 10 cases of house-trespass and one case was pending from 1894, of these, 10 were sent up for trial and convicted

Ordinary thefts in 1895 were only 7 in excess of the number reported in 1894—proof positive that the Joint Magistrate's orders as to not challāning cases of petty thefts of agricultural produce resulted in suppression of reports

No detail is given as to the number of thefts of agricultural produce or of the number exceeding Rs 10 and less than Rs 10 Only 196 cases were sent up for trial, of which 175 were convicted This is very poor work as compared with 1894

The bad work as regards reports in ordinary thefts extended to cattle-thefts The number of convictions is the same in 1895 as in 1894 The Magistrate remarks that in a year of scarcity cattle-theft has undoubtedly increased, yet no explanation is attempted of the decrease in reports

In dealing with the offences of section 411, Indian Penal Code, the police have shown better results, 47 reports, 47 investigations and 41 convictions is relatively very good, if the reports were not concealed It is not stated how many of the cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, related to stolen cattle

The enforcement of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as to security for good behaviour shows that out of 25 cases 19 were successfully prosecuted, only one accused could furnish the security, the average amount was not large 24 per cent is a very large proportion of failure in cases of this kind The Joint Magistrate notes that this procedure is chiefly required in Lalitpur as a check to cattle-theft and dakāṭi. With regard to what has been already said as to the complete failure in dakāṭi cases and the prevalence of concealment of cattle-theft reports, the action against bad characters must in respect to these two crimes be considered a failure The effect of the binding over of 2 gangs of burglars to be of good behaviour should be apparent in next year's returns

The Arms Act cases in 1895 have been fewer and less important than in 1894

Forty-nine previous convictions were proved, but only two cases were sent to the sessions court The Court Sub-Inspector's work in this respect should be more frequently checked by the Court Inspector of Jhānsi

With regard to absconded offenders the action of the police is not detailed further than that it was ascertained that Mohan Singh, an absconded offender under section 400, Indian Penal Code, died of snake-bite Only 8 names are on the list

The time-expired offenders register seems to have been checked and brought up to date Nothing is said as to the nature of the surveillance in force, nor is the bad livelihood register X even mentioned in the report

The number of cases in which the police were directed to enquire into non-cognizable cases by courts is 26, a large number for so small a district No explanation is vouchsafed

In the rural police the low caste Khangars still predominate, but measures are being taken to reduce their numbers as opportunity offers The Town and Municipal police are a small contingent and poor specimens of men. The Joint Magistrate rightly complains of the difficulty in getting better men in an out-of-the-way district like Lalitpur

Rewards were granted with a sparing hand, especially in the case of chaukidārs, who only got Rs 72 in all Lalitpur is essentially a district in which the system, so favourable in results where it has been honestly tried, of encouraging chaukidārs by rewards and instruction should be earnestly attempted

Punishments were not excessive The want of smartness in the Armed and Civil Police is partly attributable to the advanced age of Mr. Thompson, the Reserve Inspector, who will soon retire, but in a small district like this the Assistant District Superintendent of Police should be able to exercise a larger amount of personal supervision.

The Deputy Inspector-General at his inspection found that the system of written reports was in force, but that the printed form was not used, and that little encouragement was given in this matter Neither the Joint Magistrate nor the Assistant District Superintendent of Police allude to this point in the report. One examination was

held in the year in law and procedure, at which 3 officers passed, but the subject of education of the police requires more attention. No names of subordinates are specially mentioned for good work, although Mr Cameron had 8 months' experience of their work.

The report by Mr Cameron is very defective in information, and though commented on by Mr Hoare it had not the advantage of any remarks from the pen of the Magistrate of Jhānsi who, the Commissioner notes, was quite mistaken in supposing that it was not his duty to review it. The Commissioner considers that "looking at the matter broadly the results are very creditable indeed." Apart from the admittedly fallacious statistics, I agree with Mr Hoare that "in the more important crimes, and especially in dākāṭi, the police have failed lamentably." The excuse usually made in districts where partial failure is established is here set forward, *viz*, that of bad bargains in the police being sent to Bundelkhand districts. The Deputy Inspector-General, Civil Branch, has been asked to test this matter thoroughly and as far as possible to remedy it in the new allocation of investigating staff.

Nothing is said in the report as to the inspection of thānas, a serious omission.

JALAUN DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census 396,361.

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	1,405	1,760	2,337	2,920
Prosecuted to conviction	396	551	826	1,085

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	18	26
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out to be other sections)	714	958
(excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequent to fall under other sections).	707	950
Number of cases disposed of	318	441
" convicted	264	384
persons whose cases were disposed of	451	658
" convicted	326	524
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	36.9	40.0
" convicted to disposed of	83.0	87.0
persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	72.2	79.6

The general improvement noticed in the report for 1894 as consequent on Mr K

Officer in charge during the year -- D Lyall's careful supervision has continued to a marked degree in 1895

There was an increase in reported crime in 1894 of 577 cases. There was a still further increase of 583 in 1895. This increase is partly due to better reporting, but largely to the unfavourable seasons and consequent distress having augmented burglaries and petty thefts.

The Magistrate considers it matter for congratulation that not nearly all the committed crime due to distress has been reported. He considers that, in omitting to report continued depredations on the fields, the chaukidārs exercised a good discretion, though technically perhaps failing in their duty. The Commissioner does not comment on this new departure of a Magistrate advocating the burking of crime reports. Apart from the fact that the rise in petty theft reports is one of the surest indication of distress, and that, if the reports are not made, local distress may be overlooked, the Magistrate seems to have entirely confused the question of ascertaining the existence of crime in any locality with the matter of how it should be dealt with when reported.

The Magistrate's further remarks based on an analysis of crimes by localities is valuable in showing that much of the increase in crime was not due to distress but to better reporting. He instances the case of Kālpī, a distressful tract, being free from serious burglary, while Kounch, a comparatively prosperous circle, shows a very different state of things.

Mr Lyall names the following increase of crimes as attributable to distress —

Attempt at suicide	17
Robbery	5
Burglary of all kinds	243
Thefts of all kinds	175

and ascribes increase under other crimes to other causes. But probably some of the increase in reported burglary and theft is due to more correct reporting.

The total number of crimes reported was 2,920, or, excluding 57 false reports, 2,863, of which 1,085 were prosecuted to conviction.

The return of the more serious crimes on which the new tests are based shows an improvement all along the line. The incidence of crime has increased to 26 per 10,000 with the rise in reports from 714 to 958.

Only eight of these cases were not investigated, and the number disposed of rose from 318 to 441, while the percentage in cases and persons convicted rose very appreciably, the statistical result being that Jalaun has risen in the figure of merit list from 23 to 16.

As regards the tests, Mr Lyall urges that the following figures should be included in the tests of police working —

Cases of burglary without loss } which have actually been inquired into by
 „ attempts at burglary } the police,

on the ground that the results in such cases are often in many ways as much an indication of good and bad work on the part of the police as the results in the other cases of burglary. The Magistrate thinks that possibly the result of such inclusion would be to make the police unpopularly active in cases in which no inquiry was wished for by the complainant.

Mr Lyall would also exclude from the tests all cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, which are distinctly referable to cases of theft of value under Rs 10 reported during the year.

The valuation of police work by the new tests has been in operation so short a time that I would deprecate any alteration of the tests until very much longer experience of their results has been obtained.

All the five riot cases were convicted. One disturbance between Hindus and Musalmáns on the occasion of the “Chehlum” at Kounch was promptly quelled by the police before it assumed any serious dimensions. The proportion of persons convicted (43) to acquitted (26) shows that more careful selection of accused might have been made by the police.

One case of murder pending from 1894 was acquitted. All the remaining seven cases were murders of infants by their mothers. In five cases the women committed suicide simultaneously with the murder, in the other two cases convictions followed.

Attempts at murder only numbered three true cases, only one was successfully prosecuted. In one case of culpable homicide conviction was got. The proportion of success in rape cases was unusual—three convictions to one acquittal. Out of 27 reports of attempt at suicide, 23 cases were sent up and 20 persons convicted. Eleven cases of grievous hurt were successful out of 16 prosecutions.

No case of poisoning was decided in 1895, but two cases of alleged poisoning by dhatura were sent up for trial and were pending on 1st January 1896. The other two cases were not detected.

Prosecutions in cases of hurt and criminal force were fairly successful. On the whole, in serious offences against the person, the police work was good.

Of the four complaints of dakáiti, one was expunged and of the remaining three cases, one was sent up for trial, but acquittal ensued, while the other two were undetected. The work in this class of crime was admittedly bad.

Out of nine robberies reported, two were struck off, seven were sent up for trial, in which convictions were got in 1895 in four cases and subsequently in 1896 in one case; two cases were acquitted. I think the term “comparative failure” applied

to this work by the Commissioner is too deprecatory. There was one conviction only out of two cases of mischief to animals—an offence apparently rare in this district

Burglary, serial No 36, shows a total of 1,100 reports, of which only seven were erased as false, leaving 1,093 true cases. Adding 18 cases under serial 43, we have a total of 1,111 against 869 in 1894 and 566 in 1893. Of these, 629 were investigated, in addition to four pending. In all, 212 cases went before the courts, of which 183 were convicted as against 103 in 1894. It is satisfactory to find that eight cases of burglary were committed to the sessions court. There is, as the District Superintendent of Police thinks, probably much more professional burglary than is reported. The vast increase in burglary reports since 1893 is partly attributable to the District Superintendent of Police having insisted on all cases of lurking house-trespass being registered as such, and not, as formerly was done, as thefts under section 380, Indian Penal Code.

Ordinary theft increased from 727 in 1893 to 810 in 1894 and again to 983 cases in 1895. Convictions were got in 263 of the 296 cases sent up out of 476 investigations. Only 58 persons were acquitted out of 391 accused. This shows greatly improved work.

The work in cattle-theft cases was poor out of 63 true cases only 22 resulted in conviction, two were acquitted and the rest unproved. Mr Lyall is afraid that there is much more cattle-theft in the district than would appear from the number of cases reported, and adds that very many so-called cases of stray are in reality theft and “languri” is not unknown. This subject should receive careful attention in 1896.

The conviction of 98 cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, out of 109 reports is very good work, 23 of these cases referred to stolen cattle.

The working of the Jalaun Police in respect of offences against property has much improved.

There were only 16 out of 22 cases in which notorious criminals were required to furnish security for good behaviour, and the failure to make more extended use of these preventive sections is apparent in the dakáitis attributed to local bad characters.

The proving of 145 previous convictions out of 654 persons convicted, shows much greater care than in 1894, when only 93 such convictions were proved. In one case the police failed to place previous convictions on record.

Only three absconded offenders were arrested, and the register showed 26 names at the end of 1895. Encouragement to the police on this point is necessary.

Attention has been paid during 1895 to the testing of the register of time-expired convicts and bad characters, but much more remains to be done. Station officers are too prone to record a man as untraceable if he leaves his village temporarily.

Written reports are not popular, only 371 being used in 1895. The amount of interest taken in this may perhaps be estimated from the fact that the Magistrate makes no comment on the District Superintendent's suggestion that forms for written reports should be distributed in villages.

How much of the improvement in the year may have been due to the extensive punishment inflicted on the force I cannot say, but the rewards, Rs 70 to police and Rs 156-12-0 to 97 chaukidárs, were very meagre and suggest that the necessity of rewarding even inferior merits has not been grasped by Mr Lyall.

The increase of pay to the Municipal Police with effect from 1st April 1896 should render it easier to attract better men. Fining police or chaukidárs is a method of punishment to be deprecated as a rule, and the remark of the Magistrate that “the increase of pay will leave some margin for fining” is liable to be misunderstood.

There was a general lack of smartness on the part of both Armed and Civil Police noticed at Mr. Deputy Inspector-General L. H. Lovett-Thomas' inspection, and the Reserve Inspector requires to redouble his efforts. The Town and Rural chaukidárs

were also adversely criticised The preponderance of Khangars in the Rural Police is a matter that can only be gradually remedied

Though Mr Lyall inspected all the police stations in the year, he does not specify any single Sub-Inspector for commendation The Commissioner attributes "pessimism" to Mr Lyall in the matter of looking at his own and subordinate's work He does indeed commend the work of Amn Husain, Court Inspector The absence of recognition of work done by subordinates has an unsympathetic appearance and is apt to check good work

There is abundant proof of Mr Lyall's capacity and energy in his work during 1895, as described in a most interesting report

BENARES DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census 921,943

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	10,525	7,354	5,842	6,586
Prosecuted to convict on	7,629	4,814	3,072	3,476

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	13	13
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,209	1,113
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,181	1,113
Number of cases disposed of	636	646
" " convicted	565	555
" persons whose cases were disposed of	924	936
" " convicted	770	711
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	46.7	49.8
" " convicted to disposed of	88.8	85.9
" persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	83.3	75.9

Mr Prince was in charge of the district from 1st January to 11th November 1895, with the exception of 3 months, when Mr.

Officers in charge during the year —
 Mr W J Prince, from 1st January to 2nd May and from 3rd August to 11th November
 Mr R C Bramley from 3rd May to 2nd August
 Mr D M Straight from 12th November to 31st December.

R C Bramley officiated for him Mr Straight who has written the report was in charge from 12th November to the end of the year.

Excluding cases struck off as false, the reports in 1895 aggregated 6,438, as against 5,626 in 1894, if we also exclude 200 offences against Cantonment Acts and 2,191 true cases against sanitary laws, the resultant reports of crime are only 4,047, nearly 44 per 10,000 of population. The large proportion of urban population and the small area of the Benares district must be borne in mind in considering the nature and incidence of crime reported There was a slight increase of crime reports in classes I, II, III, and a larger increase in V and VI, while in class IV the reports decreased from 11 to 4

Under class VI the increase is obviously due to more vigorous enforcement of the laws against nuisances

In class III the increase was 5 in daktari cases and 72 in burglaries In class V, house-breaking, ordinary theft and cattle-theft show an increase

The Magistrate assigns the increase in reports to hard times and consequent distress Mr Straight attributes part of the increase to better reporting and the benefits of the revised rules for investigation introduced in 1893

Including 148 reports found to be false and excluding 2,392 cases under sanitary laws, 4,194 cases of cognizable crime were reported in 1895 against 3,753 in 1894 Fifty-seven per cent. were inquired into in 1895 against 53 in 1894, and the number

of cases decided was 1,302 and 1,175 with conviction in 1,148 and 1,055 in 1895 and 1894 respectively.

The result of investigation has not, however, kept pace with the reports as shown below :—

			1894	1895
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	...	.	27 90	27 21
Ditto ditto to disposed of	..	..	89 78	88 17
Ditto persons convicted to arrested	...	..	87	84

The relative inferiority of the results in all cognizable crime is to some extent apparent in the results of the police action in serious crimes, which are the basis of the new tests.

The incidence of serious crime has decreased from 13 to 12 per 10,000 of population, but with a smaller aggregate of cases investigated, 10 more cases were disposed of in 1895 than in 1894, but 10 less convictions were obtained.

During 1895 there were 12 more persons disposed of than in 1894, but 59 fewer convicted.

Then there has been a rise of 3 1 per cent in the ratio of cases convicted to reported, while there has been a diminution of 2·9 per cent. and 7 4 per cent respectively, in the ratio of cases and persons convicted to disposed of. The reason for these fluctuations may in the main be attributed to manipulation of reports, by concealing or minimising reports of serious offences.

Proceeding to note the work in detail in the most important cases, we find there were 10 coining cases, of which 1 was expunged, 6 convicted and 3 acquitted. Three interesting cases described by Mr Straight, 2 of which were detected on 4th September 1895 and one on 3rd October 1895, resulted in the conviction and sentence to 10 years' penal servitude of (1) Ahmad Ali of Chetganj, (2) Narain Teli of Bhelupura, (3) Rameshar *alias* Rama Singh and Tegha Singh *alias* Ghasita. These men were all notorious manufacturers of counterfeit coins. Rameshar Singh had a brother, Raghunath Singh, who was convicted of a similar offence in Monghyr. The detection and arrest of these offenders reflect great credit on Sub-Inspector Mahomed Zahur, who superintended the search in cases (1) and (3), and to the late Kotwāl, Inspector Ali Jan, who conducted the proceedings in case No. 2. Six convictions were obtained in 7 cases sent up for trial of offenders against public justice (Serial No. 5), 3 were expunged, only 1 was untraced.

Under "rioting" the action of the police was conspicuously successful. Five cases in 1895 and 1 pending from 1894 all ended in conviction. Out of 62 accused 42 were convicted. The work in cases under class I was conspicuously good. The only serious riot in the year was the attack on the Kotwāl on 6th October 1895 by a large body of native soldiers of the 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry stationed at Benares. This case committed for trial as a *dakāti* was pending at the end of the year, but has since ended in conviction under other sections. It is needless to dwell on the motive for the attack or the conditions that rendered such a crime possible. The Commissioner remarks that the facts of the case as presented by the prosecution were fully proved, and the defence set up was pronounced by the Judge to be entirely false. The regiment was promptly relieved, and numerous transfers of the Benares police were made. Had not this lawless attack been repulsed with the prompt severity appropriate to the circumstances, it is difficult to estimate what the ultimate results would have been. In addition to this case there were 5 other *dakātis* reported in 1895 and 1 pending from 1894. Of the total, 7, one was struck off as false, 2 remained pending, 3 were acquitted and only one was convicted. This was not on the whole good work. None of the *dakātis* were, however, of a professional nature.

One case of robbery with hurt and one highway robbery were reported. The former ended in conviction, the latter in acquittal. Of 11 other robberies reported in 1895, and 2 pending from 1894, 1 remained untraced, 3 were expunged, 8 convicted and 1 acquitted. These results are good, though the percentage of

convictions is not so extraordinarily high as in 1894. A similar remark applies to the cases of mischief to cattle, in which 14 convictions out of 20 true cases resulted.

The Magistrate notices that several instances of flaying cattle alive have occurred, but no particulars are given. Adequate punishments for mischief to cattle have been awarded, in no case were fines only imposed.

There were 2,042 reports of burglary and 4 pending from 1894 (serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43) in 1895, thus composed —

	492 completed with loss.
	947 without loss.
	607 attempts.
<hr/>	
Total	2,046

Two hundred and forty-four convictions in all were obtained. In this connection Mr. Straight qualifies his previous remarks as to fuller reporting of crime by expressing his belief that the tendency on the part of the police and complainants is to understate and suppress crime. Burglary would die out if the chance of success were really so low as approximately 24 per cent. This tendency to minimise loss is especially noticeable in the cases of professional burglary, which fell from 25 in 1894 to 15 in 1895. Thirteen of the 15 reported were successfully prosecuted, i.e. 86 per cent, but this is valueless as an indication when the number of professional burglaries has been obviously shown as less than those really occurring.

Ordinary thefts reported, excluding false cases, increased from 1,254 to 1,480. Of 1,084 investigated, 564, or 52 per cent, were convicted. That only 151 should have been thefts of property worth more than Rs 10 is very unlikely. Forty-eight such cases were convicted. Agricultural thefts rose from 231 to 325.

Cattle-theft has been more faithfully reported, 94 true cases in 1895 against 41 in 1894 being enquired into. In 25 convictions were obtained, and in several cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, stolen cattle were the subject of the convictions. Details are given in the cattle-theft report.

In 8 true cases of murder, only one case ended in conviction, 4 in acquittal and 3 were undetected. The results could hardly be worse on paper, but 2 of the 3 undetected cases were those of mothers jumping down wells with their children, and committing suicide at the same time as murder. In some of the acquitted cases the police do not seem to have been in fault.

One case of culpable homicide was unsuccessfully prosecuted. Two complaints of rape were expunged and 2 cases acquitted. Three convictions were got out of 4 cases of concealment of birth, and 10 out of 17 attempts at suicide.

Out of 54 complaints of grievous hurt, an increase of 17 on 1894, convictions were obtained in 30 cases, the work was not so good as in 1894, but in kidnapping 4 convictions out of 6 true cases resulted.

There was only 1 conviction and 5 acquittals out of 11 true cases of criminal force.

On the whole the work of the police in respect of crimes against the person was worse than in cases concerned with property.

The number of prosecutions for bad livelihood fell off from 80 to 45, an absurdly low number for a city like Benares that swarms with habitual criminals.

Apparently the police used to challān bad characters on their own responsibility, instead of placing any bad character arrested before the Magistrate for orders as to requiring security for good behaviour. Mr. Cobb, the Magistrate, has recorded "that a thánadāi should attend at the inquiry under section 117 with his bad livelihood register, and considers that if this is properly kept no other evidence is probably necessary." Mr. Prince did not quite understand the Magistrate's orders and a good deal of time was occupied in preparing lists of bad characters. I confess I do not yet comprehend Mr. Cobb's proposed procedure, for in reply to my reference how he proposed to utilise a confidential register as evidence, in view of the fact that no entry in

the register is any evidence at all against an accused, he replied "I meant that the thánadái should see the entries in his register to refresh his memory (section 159, Evidence Act), and that always seems to me one of the best uses to which the register could be put. If it is objectionable that the particular entries referred to should be shown to the adverse party (section 161, Evidence Act,) I should require the thánadái to commit his entries to memory before entering the witness box."

In my experience proof of reputation has almost invariably been given by the evidence of respectable neighbours or acquaintances of the accused bad character, whose evidence is not *prima facie* (like that of the police prosecutor) interested.

Mr. Straight's view of the absolutely confidential nature of a register of bad characters coincides with the police regulations as to its maintenance, and as possibly in some prosecution a conflict of opinion as to its production in court may result from the opposite views held by Mr. Cobb, I have noted the matter. Both the bad livelihood register and that of time-expired convicts obviously require careful testing and revision. Mr. Straight considers the prosecution under the Opium and Excise Acts small, and believes a large number of opium dens to exist in the city. Rewards were given to the extent of Rs. 501-14-0 under these two Acts, and the liberality should stimulate further activity.

The prosecutions of gambling cases were fairly numerous, but Mr. Straight thinks much remains to be done.

Only 3 non-cognizable offences were referred to the police by the District Magistrate. The decrease in the number of false cases is considered satisfactory by the Magistrate. The proving of previous convictions against 192, or 17 per cent., of 1,147 persons as against 13.23 in 1894 is real improvement.

Out of 52 absconded offenders on the register 11 were arrested in 1895. Written reports were made in 1,028 cases in 1895 as compared with 588 in 1894. Mr. Prince was very energetic in this matter.

The punishments were not excessive, but there were 6 convictions under the Indian Penal Code and some bad cases of breach of discipline. The rewards, Rs. 1,633-3-0, were liberal. Three desertions took place in 1895. It is not stated if the deserters were apprehended.

One of the investigating staff trained at Allahabad has been committed to the sessions court in a torture case which occurred in January 1896.

Fifty-nine Hindus and 31 Musalmáns of a good stamp were recruited in 1895. There is absolutely no accommodation in Benares Police Lines that can be used at present as a school. Mr. Straight proposes to hire a house for this purpose.

The Armed Police are excellently trained by Inspector Trienan and their discipline and work is good.

Rs. 395-6-0 was distributed in rewards to Rural Police and 7 good conduct allowances. The punishments in 1895 were large, 202, of which 80 were dismissals. The Magistrate has satisfied himself that no unnecessary harshness was used. The large proportion of Bhaás, Dusádhés and Chamárs is noticeable.

The Police Lines are most inconveniently crowded and, as noted last year, many of the police have to live in the city. Financial pressure has prevented any money being available for enlarging the lines in 1894 and 1895.

Inspector Ali Jan has now left the service, but the opinion of the Commissioner, who knows him well, should I think be placed on record—"Sayyed Ali Jan, Khan Bahadur, since transferred, was a man of great capacity in his own line, and great force of character. But he had the defects of his qualities and these made him unpopular to a surprising degree. The city is indebted to his pluck and readiness to undertake responsibility, for its safety from a great calamity, for if the sepoy riot had not been checked by him, disastrous results would have ensued."

Court Inspector Murlí Dhar's work is praised by both Mr. Straight and Mr. Cobb. Sub-Inspectors Mohamed Zahur, Bansgopal, Jagarnath Pershad, and Badri Nath, are mentioned as specially able men.

Mr Cobb has recorded his sense of the excellent work done by Mr Prince. Judged by statistical tests, Benares has fallen from 6 to 8 in the list of merit. Considering the frequent changes of Superintendents during the year, it is I think highly creditable to Mr Prince that such good results on the whole can be shown, and the maintenance of the present standard of work, despite the large number of transfers newly made by order of Government, may be expected from Mr Staught's known ability.

MIRZAPUR DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census 1,161,508

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	4,759	5,188	5,635	5,821
Prosecuted to conviction	1,454	1,420	1,570	1,493

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	11	11
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,315	1,337
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,254	1,285
Number of cases disposed of	652	703
" convicted	544	544
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	1,042	1,061
" convicted	772	742
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	41.3	40.6
" convicted to disposed of	83.4	77.3
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	74.0	69.9

The number of cognizable crimes reported in 1895 was 5,821, of which 386 were under serial No. 57, public and local nuisances, the balance being 5,435. This was slightly in excess of 1894. Mr. G. Hoskins, noticing the increase of 208 in minor offences against property, attributes it to crime having been more faithfully reported by reason of closer scrutiny exercised over village chaukidaris. The Magistrate notes that the cause is, of course, hard times, the agricultural population having suffered a series of bad harvests. More faithful reporting would, if effectively existent, hardly be confined to the class of minor offences.

Taking the figures relating to burglary for 1895 we have—

2 641 =	Serial No 36 (2,007 house breaking + 634 attempts)
2 =	" 37
33 =	" 43
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,676</u>

Whereas at page 18A of the appendices to the Annual Report for 1894, the total of reports of these crimes came to 2,673. It can hardly be supposed that in a year of agricultural depression three cases represent the increase in burglaries and attempt. It is worthy of note in this connection that the number of burglaries in 1894 showed an increase accompanied by a decrease in thefts. In 1895, 2,294 cases were investigated, against 2,177 in 1894 (excluding sanitary offences) but the number of convictions was less in 1895, and the percentage calculated on cases tried out fell from 87.33 to 80.17. The Magistrate notes that this comparative failure is not in cases under the Indian Penal Code, but chiefly in offences under special laws, no explanation of the failure is given. Similarly the diminution in the number of convictions of persons, although a large number of accused were disposed of in 1895, is assigned mainly to cases of cattle-theft, dakaiti, theft over Rs. 10 and culpable homicide, the reasons leading to failure are not here given.

The number of investigations into cognizable offences of class III has fallen from 913 in 1893 to 691 in 1894 and 661 in 1895, and suggests that so far from being faithfully reported, a large number of burglaries with loss are

reported either as without loss or as mere attempts Stagnation rather than progress is visible in this respect The figures of serious crime on which the new tests are based show an increase of 22 only in serious reported crime, 31 more investigations took place and 51 more cases were disposed of, but the number of convictions by some extraordinary and unexplained coincidence is in 1895 only 544—exactly the same number as in 1894 The result therefore is a fall in the percentage of cases convicted to reported (·7) and disposed of (6·1) and of persons convicted to disposed of (4·1) It is admitted by Mr Hoskins that the results show decided retrogression, but he is not wholly responsible for this, inasmuch as he held charge of this district for little more than the two last months in the year Mr A N Gordon was in charge for more than six months and Mr Bainard for rather over three months Naturally, judged by statistics, Mirzapur has fallen from 18 to 37 in the order of merit.

In offences against public justice there was an increase of seven cases Of the total, 16, the same number of cases was convicted in 1895 as in 1894, but there were more acquittals The results in riot cases are also worse than last year Though the cases fell from 21 to 16, no less than seven of these were untraced and three acquitted against seven convicted Only 58 out of 83 persons were convicted It is satisfactory to learn that in the one serious riot of an agrarian nature 18 accused were convicted in the sessions court and suitably sentenced There was no riot arising out of religious or political causes in 1895 One case of personating a public servant was convicted in 1895 and one pending from 1894 resulted in acquittal In murder cases the police work shows a deplorable failure Of 13 murders in 1895 and one in 1894, 13 are shown as investigated and two cases were pending in the courts in 1894, of these, four were really untraced (six being cases of suicide), five acquitted and only one convicted The three murders by robbers and one by poison were amongst the cases acquitted Statement A does not show any case as pending, but Mr Hoskins reports that one of the child murders committed for plunder of the ornaments worn by the victim remained pending and the other was acquitted though apparently a clear case Five attempts at murder resulted in two convictions only and one case was pending at the end of 1895 Of four cases of culpable homicide pending from 1894 and 12 reported in 1895, one was untraced, five were pending at the end of the year, five were convicted and five acquitted Of 31 persons concerned 10 were acquitted, eight convicted and 13 were under trial at the end of 1895 Grievous hurt was reported in 38 cases to the police, two cases were sent by a Magistrate for inquiry and four cases were pending at the end of 1894 Thirty-one cases only were sent up for trial, in which 17 convictions and 11 acquittals resulted, and three were pending at the end of 1895 The proportion of persons acquitted to convicted, 20 to 32, is large The District Superintendent of Police gives four months and nine days as the average term of imprisonment given in these cases The Magistrate says his returns show five months and one day, but the discrepancy is not explained The Commissioner's caution should be laid to heart—"It is not much use for the police to notice these things (inadequate punishments) at the end of the year Attention should be called to such cases at the time the sentence is passed" The Magistrate's daily returns of cases should afford sufficient information for checking any tendency to undue leniency on the part of his staff

In two cases of poisoning one acquittal resulted and one case remained pending In the case acquitted, poisoning was suspected on the Assistant Civil Surgeon's statement, but the Magistrate does not comment on the alleged omission to send any of the substances suspected to be impregnated with poison for the Chemical Examiner's tests In neither case was the accused a professional poisoner

The number of cases of hurt by dangerous weapons was 14, or one less than the number in 1895, eight (including two cases of 1894) were convicted, three acquitted and five untraced

In kidnapping the results of police action show a pleasing contrast to the comparative failures noticed in other classes of crime against the person Eight cases of

1895 and one of 1894 were reported, all sent up and eight convicted, one acquitted. The convictions in cases of criminal force to public servants (eight out of nine) were also good.

On the whole, however, there was a marked retrogression in police cases connected with serious offences against the person.

Three dakáitis were reported, of which two were expunged as false, not, however, before in one of them 16 persons had been arrested. In one case five out of eight persons were convicted. This was committed by a gang of "Dharkars" from Rewah territory. Of five cases of robbery with hurt two cases ended in conviction, one case is pending in the court of session and two are under investigation. In neither of the two cases of robbery in a dwelling-house has the accused been arrested. Of the remaining eight cases two were expunged, five ended in conviction and one was acquitted. Work under this head has been well done.

There was a large increase in the crime of cattle poisoning, the reports rising from 15 in 1894 to 41 in 1895. The fact that 24 convictions were obtained shows good work. The demand for hides in the latter part of the year is given in this as in other districts as the reason of this increase in cattle poisoning. Details are given in the cattle-theft report.

In burglary and attempts, serial No. 36, we have a decrease of six cases reported. There was a decrease of 41 in the number of investigations, but an increase of 52 in the number of cases decided. Convictions rose from 179 to 205 and acquittals from 23 to 49. The percentages of cases and persons convicted to disposed of show, however, a falling off of 7.91 and 7.75 respectively. It is not necessary to seek for special causes in the courts, though these may have enhanced the obvious defect of concealment of loss in burglary, which must have prevailed in 1895, as the figures, 547 burglaries with loss in 1895 against 593 such burglaries in 1894, testify. The attempts, 634 in 1895 against 574 in 1894, in addition to 1,498 cases without loss in 1895 against 1,475 in 1894, disclose a wholly incredible balance of odds against the burglar. The returns of professional burglary show one case more of cutting through stone walls, but four less caused by professional burglars.

The increase in ordinary theft from 1,756 to 1,919 was accompanied by a large number of investigations and convictions, but also by a disproportionately large number of acquittals, both in cases and persons. There was an increase in reported thefts, both over and under Rs. 10. The convictions in cases of thefts of agricultural produce reported were nearly 42 per cent. of the reports, which is relatively much higher than in 1894.

Cattle-theft reports increased from 105 to 159, but, while the convictions in cases went up from 39 to 45, the acquittals rose from 8 to 26, and the proportion of persons acquitted (47 to 55) shows culpably careless prosecutions. It is not stated in this report how many stolen cattle cases are included in the section 411, Indian Penal Code, cases, which, strange to say, diminished from 160 in 1894 to 146 in 1895, the convictions declining from 141 to 128.

There may have been reason why the bad livelihood sections should have been worked on a slightly reduced scale, but that only 48 out of 68 prosecutions should have resulted in the order for security for good behaviour being made final, is proof of inadequate evidence. The Magistrate's remarks on this head are too long to quote, and I cannot follow the Magistrate's line of reasoning. It is, of course, the police who really institute these cases when they present a report to the Magistrate that such and such a man is of notoriously bad livelihood or an habitual thief. If the police, however, do not arrest, and the Magistrate does not accept the view of the police report, no case is instituted.

There was greater but less successful activity in gambling prosecutions, only 15 out of 31 cases ending in convictions. A reduction in convictions under the Arms Act is observable.

Previous convictions were only proved in 8.15 per cent. of the cases concerned as against 9.36 in 1894.

The register of time-expired offenders requires a radical testing, the surveillance of late years having been apparently nominal. Mr. Hoskins is attending to this subject.

The arrest of nine absconded offenders shows that this branch of work is not neglected.

The Commissioner thinks the number of non-cognizable cases referred to the police for inquiry was excessive, 85 such cases were so referred, of which 4 were sent by a Deputy Magistrate with the orders of the Magistrate of the district, who explains this as follows —“ In the early part of the year I fancy my signature was obtained to many orders which I had not given. My then chief reader had his own ways of doing things, and no doubt thought my sanction a mere matter of form. He is no longer in the service ”

The rewards given to the police were not very liberal, and to the rural and municipal chaukidárs obviously insufficient, and much of the unsatisfactory reporting in the year may be attributed to the admitted lack of rewarding and encouraging the village chaukidár.

There would seem to have been a want of judgment in the matter of punishment, 28 officers and 20 men of the Provincial Police were punished in 1895. The present District Superintendent of Police is not responsible for this, but his predecessors who neglected the instructions in the Police Administration Report of 1893.

Three constables were sentenced to punishments under the Penal Code. In one case under sections 202, 213 and 214, Indian Penal Code, a police constable was sentenced to fines aggregating Rs. 2,200, or in default to terms of imprisonment aggregating four years and two months. This extraordinary sentence is only explained by the Magistrate noting that “ the Dudhi Thana led by the Head Constable had established a reign of terror down there ” Further particulars have been requested from the Magistrate. The punishment of the Municipal and Town Police has been moderate in 1895.

Mr. Hoskins states that he has found in the ranks of the Rural Police some old offenders and is taking steps to weed the force. It is manifestly impossible to weed out castes like the Pásis, who number 351 chaukidárs, otherwise than gradually.

Forty-six chaukidárs received good conduct allowances of 8 as per mensem each.

Mr. Branson is endeavouring to find funds in Chunár, and has made them, he says, in Mirzapur, to provide higher pay for the Town Police—a necessary preliminary to improving the status of the force.

Written reports have increased from 588 to 880, it is suggested by Mr. Hoskins that Hindi forms of report should be supplied.

Mr. Turner, the Reserve Inspector, is spoken of as energetic and zealous. The Court-Inspector (since dead), Mr. Francis, worked diligently and well. Inspector Hina Lal's detective work is said to be good. Three Sub-Inspectors and seven head constables are specialized for praise, but no particular good work is named except in the case of Tej Singh, who acquitted himself well in the trying post of Kotwál of Mirzapur City, in which Head Constable Sheodin Ojha supported him.

The measures in force for instructing the recruits and police in Mr. Barnard's time were continued. Sixty-eight recruits, mostly Kshatris and Musalmáns, were enlisted in 1895. The work of the district has certainly not been conspicuously good in 1895.

GHÁZIPUR DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census 1,026,115

			1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	...	.	3,991	4,158	4,821	5,564
Prosecuted to conviction	.	...	813	1,306	1,300	2,091

Table illustrating the working of the Police as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	6	13
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	707	1,301
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	661	1,276
Number of cases disposed of	424	548
" " convicted	318	444
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	652	850
" " convicted	450	647
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	44.9	34.1
" " convicted to disposed of	75.0	81.0
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	69.0	76.1

Officers in charge during the year —
 Mr G H Bernard Johnston, from 1st
 January to 31st March and from 1st
 October to 31st December
 Inspector W T Tregear, from 12th
 April to 30th September

Mr Bernard Johnston, District Superintendent
 of Police, was in charge of Gházipur for the first and
 fourth quarters of the year. Mr Tregear, Inspector,
 officiated for the second and third quarters

Reports of crimes, including offences against sanitary laws, increased from 4,821 to 5,564. Of this increase of 743, no less than 385 are comprised of cases against section 34, Act V of 1861. Excluding these, we have 4,462 cognizable offences reported in 1895, against 4,104 in 1894, of which 2,135 in 1895 and 2,124 in 1894 were investigated, and 944 in 1895 ended in conviction, against 872 in 1894.

The extraordinary increase in Class VI, offences against section 34, Act V of 1861, has been explained by the District Superintendent of Police as due to stringent measures being called for, owing to the filthy state of the city. There has also been a noticeable rise in prosecution against bad characters in 1895, cases in this head numbering 30, against 18 of the year 1894. In all the 30 cases the prosecution was successful.

In Classes I, II, and IV the convictions on reported crimes are slight. In Class III, serious offences against person and property, the increase in reports was 407, chiefly under the head of burglary. In minor offences against property there was a decrease of 45 cases. Excluding offences against section 34, Act V of 1861, the incidence of reported crime has risen from 38 in 1894 to 41 in 1895 per 10,000 of population. The percentage of cases convicted to disposed of rose from 75.0 in 1894 to 81.0 in 1895, and of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of from 69.0 to 76.1.

The population of Gházipur District was in 1894, taken at the census figures of 1891, 10,77,909, but excluding the total population of Korantadih included in Ballia (51,794), we have a resultant population of 10,26,115. On this the incidence of serious crimes forming the new test of Police work comes to 12. The increase of serious reports from 707 to 1,301 is partly no doubt due to more correct reporting and less concealment in the value of property stolen in burglaries or otherwise.

With so large an increase in reports and investigations, we might have expected to find a larger number of cases disposed of than 548, or only 43 per cent of the investigations. The percentage of convictions to reports is consequently low, 34.1. The percentage of convictions in cases to disposed of cases, 81, is high, and that of persons to arrests, 76.1 per cent, is good, the improvement being 6 per cent and 7.1 per cent on the figures of 1894 respectively.

Owing to the large number of reports and the comparatively small number of serious crimes, the Police administration of Gházipur, which has undoubtedly improved in 1895, results in Gházipur sinking from 24 to 41 in the list of figures of merit.

Rioting was of a mild type. In no case was even grievous hurt inflicted. 22 cases were reported, one was pending in 1895, 16 cases were challaned and 12 convicted.

In 1894 there were only three cases of murder, none of which ended in conviction. In 1895 there were nine murders reported, and one was pending from 1894. In six of

these cases women murdered their children, in three of these six cases suicide was committed at the same time as the murder, the women drowning themselves with their children. In one case the murderess was acquitted as insane, in two cases the woman was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. In one case a "sonai" stabbed his sister's paramour and was convicted and hung. In another, a Panjabi killed his mistress. His trial is pending. The ninth case, in which a Magistrate ordered prosecution, turned out as false, and the complainant was prosecuted under section 211, Indian Penal Code. The tenth case was also pending at the close of the year. The work was very good in this head.

Under the head of culpable homicide there was similar improvement, of two cases pending at the beginning of 1895 and five reported during the year, six were sent up for trial, four convicted, one acquitted, one pending. One case of reported attempt at murder was not worked out.

In grievous hurt, section 325, Indian Penal Code, statement A shows only 36 cases reported and four pending, 40 in all, which is six less than in 1894. The convictions, 23 out of 32 cases decided, are two more than in 1894. There were 10 less attempts at suicide reported and 25 convictions, two less than in 1894.

In kidnapping, out of five cases sent up, four resulted in conviction and one in acquittal.

Out of two cases of administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, one was convicted. It is not clear why the other case was not expunged, as no trace of poison was found by the Civil Surgeon in the food.

Altogether, in dealing with serious offences against the person, the Police were much more successful in 1895.

One case of daktari only, out of four reported in 1895 and one pending, was successfully prosecuted, in one case acquittal resulted, three were undetected. Beyond the remark that all four unconvicted cases were technical and trivial, no explanation is given of the failure.

The report shows four robberies reported and three convicted. Statement A shows one robbery by poisonous drugs and four other robberies reported during the year. Mr. Johnston describes no less than seven cases, of which five were convicted of robbery, one was acquitted and one convicted under section 323, Indian Penal Code. The District Superintendent of Police invites the Magistrate's attention to a case of robbery of a necklace worth Rs 2-8-0 from a child by a woman, who was only sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Nestor. The High Court refused to interfere on the grounds that the illegal and inadequate sentence of one month's simple imprisonment had long ago been suffered by the convict.

The report of cases of mischief by poisoning cattle increased from 34 in 1894, with 16 convictions, to 81, with 33 convictions, in 1895. The Magistrate remarks that a number of cases fail owing to the analysis disclosing no poison. No cases, however, were expunged as false. The Magistrate evidently suspects that in some cases the prosecution has failed by collusion of the Police, and is noting whether such failures in prosecution occur in cases investigated by the same officer.

It is obvious that much of the apparent increase in crime is due to improved reporting.

Burglary shows an increase of 418 reports. Investigations were, however, only made in 628 cases in 1895, an increase of 86 only on the former year. In only 584 cases in 1895 was property said to have been stolen. Thus leaves the large proportion of 1,632 out of 2,216 as infructuous burglaries or only attempts. The convictions in burglaries show a great improvement, 108 in 1894 and 186 in 1895, while 40 cases remained unpunished in 1895 and 38 in 1894. This is clearly the result of the concentration of Police effort on inquiry where loss has occurred or inquiry is demanded. Only two cases of serious burglary by cutting through stone walls occurred, no conviction was gained. There were 10 reports of property over Rs 500 in value having been stolen by burglars who cut through mud walls, three convictions and two acquittals resulted. In 15 cases where notorious bad characters were concerned, it is satisfactory to learn that 13 convictions resulted.

Thus in serious offences against property, also, a great advance in prosecution has been made

Turning to ordinary thefts, we find those of Rs 10 and upwards 104 in number, only one less than in 1894. Convictions were got in 19 cases, or four more than in 1894. Petty thefts under Rs 10 fell from 1,516 to 1,448, or by 68, but the actual number of convictions, 418, was six more than in 1894. The above figures conflict with the remarks of the Magistrate that the crops were bad and an increase of thefts might perhaps have occurred—undoubtedly pointing to imperfect reporting of petty thefts. This opinion is justified by the figures of thefts of agricultural produce which fell from 835 to 646. No credible reason is assigned that any corresponding decrease in field thefts took place. On the contrary in times of bad harvest they multiply, and often from their very insignificance in detail are not faithfully reported.

Non-cognizable cases to the number of 79 were made over to the Police for inquiry in 1895, against 63 in 1894. Of these, 14 were cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. In the Government orders on the Police Report for 1894, notice was taken of the cases referred by subordinate Magistrates to the Police without the sanction of the District Magistrate, a practice contrary to the repeated orders of Government. The Magistrate of Ghazipur at the time of writing the Report for 1895 was issuing orders in accordance with this remark of Government. Mr Hamblin only took over charge at the end of the year 1895. His predecessor was Mr J. M. Holms.

Cattle-theft cases rose from 149 in 1893 and 132 in 1894 to 181 in 1895. The Magistrate says more cattle were stolen in 1895. This is probable in a year of agricultural distress, but good reporting also explains some of the increase. Of the 107 cases of receiving stolen property, cases relating to 65 stolen cattle were included, so that the result in recovery of stolen cattle includes figures other than shown in serial No 44, where only 38 cases are shown as convicted and 15 were acquitted. This subject is however treated in detail in the Special Cattle Theft Report.

Greater activity was shown in prosecutions for bad livelihood, which rose to 30 cases from 18 in 1894. In all of these cases orders demanding security were modified, seven persons furnished the security and 23 were imprisoned in default, the average term being 9 months and 11 days. In eight of these cases security was required from previously convicted offenders. Of 90 persons on the list of absconded offenders, 24 were arrested and two names were expunged. Both in this respect and also in the proceedings against bad characters, the police have taken to heart the criticism on last year's work, and the result shows great improvement and is rightly attributable, as Mr Johnston remarks, to encouragement given to the *chaukidárs*.

The register of time-expired offenders has received careful attention, 234 names were expunged of men living honestly, 155 of the men on the list were convicted in 1895, against 67 in 1894, and every effort is being made to cause the surveillance to be real and not nominal. The duty of proving previous convictions also received attention, 42 old offenders were convicted by the Sessions Court.

As regards recruiting, the difficulty of attracting literate Hindus in Ghazipur is noticed, the Mussalmans are said to supply the brain of the force.

The punishments inflicted were numerous, 15 officers were fined, an objectionable form of punishment, and 20 constables suspended. These chiefly occurred in Mr Tregear's six months of duty and explanation has been asked for. The number of transfers, 163 in the district and 47 out by Mr Tregear, and 79 and 4 respectively by Mr Johnston, was also great. Mr Johnston explains these partly by alleging two factions to have existed in the police. The two leaders, Sub-Inspector Sadik Ali and Inspector Abdul Razak were ultimately removed from the district. As all transfers of constables are made subject to the Magistrate's control, and of officers only with the Magistrate's consent, it is presumed that the Magistrate is responsible for these transfers.

The rewards given to police officers, Rs 36 seem meagre, but Rs. 627 paid to 181 village *chaukidárs* is a sign that Mr Johnston recognises the value of the *chaukidárs*. The police also received Rs. 28 from judicial officers and Rs 33 from private individuals, *chaukidárs* getting Rs. 16 and 12 respectively from these sources.

I agree with the Commissioner that the proportion of *chaukidaris*, 230 to 1,744, punished in 1895 was heavy, but the necessity of purging the force is apparent from the fact that 23 were judicially convicted, and a strict dismissal of incompetent and insubordinate *chaukidaris* is a necessary complement of a system of liberal rewards for good work.

In one case of extortion a police constable, Bankey Singh, was sentenced by a Deputy Magistrate to Rs 51 fine, that sentence was passed to admit the possibility of appeal which so often suggests the indecisive presence of mind, ready to wound, yet afraid to strike, that is not uncommon in this land. The Magistrate records that such sentence was inadequate and ridiculous, but awaits the result of appeal to the Judge. The constable has been dismissed.

Written reports increased from 74 in 1894 to 243. As the Commissioner remarks, this number is absurdly small, and it is clear from the remarks of both Mr. Johnston and the Magistrate that the system has not been intelligently explained to the people. In other words that the local police have been allowed to stick to the old system of verbal reports to a very large extent.

The result of the new tests has *not* been, in the opinion of the District Superintendent of Police, to cause investigating officers to shrink inquiry.

The education and training of recruits and police is receiving attention. Of 17 officers examined in Law and Procedure, four passed the tests.

It is satisfactory to learn that all *thanas* and outposts were inspected during the year.

The Reserve Inspector, Mr. Crosier, is commended by the District Superintendent of Police and Magistrate, and Mr. Lovett-Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General, found the recruits good and the Armed Police well set up, but lacking in precision in drill.

The Court Inspector, Jagannath Pershad, has worked well, as the results will testify. The work of the following Sub-Inspectors is specialised —

Sub-Inspector Prionath Baneji, Head Clerk.

Ditto Karim Bakhsh

Ditto Mahbub Elahi

There is ample ground shown for thinking that Mr. Johnston and Mr. Tregear, each in the half of the year during which he was in charge of the district, worked hard and effected marked improvement in the reporting of crimes and its treatment when reported.

BALLIA DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census, 994,259

	1892.	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	3,688	3,697	3,463	3,133
Prosecuted to conviction	548	947	953	1,002

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	7	8
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	707	818
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	643	777
Number of cases disposed of	395	502
" " convicted	261	395
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	709	805
" " convicted	376	511
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	36.9	48.2
" " convicted to disposed of	66.0	78.6
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	53.0	68.4

In addition to the last census population of 9,42,465 in the 1160 30 square miles of the Ballia District, the population of 51,794 of Korantadih circle, of 66 56 square miles transferred from the Ghazipur District must be now considered in the percentage of crime. There has been a continual decrease in reported crimes since 1892, when reports totalled 3,688. In 1894 they were 3,463 and in 1895, notwithstanding the addition of Korantadih, only 3,133.

The decrease is chiefly in the head of burglaries without loss and petty thefts. This is curious, for these are precisely the class of offences which one would expect would be reported by the new written reports at no trouble to the householder. Written reports have, it is true, risen from 406 to 1,114, but this increase has also been accompanied by a want of accuracy in the valuation of the property stolen, a tendency to minimise the worth of property, or to bring the case into the non-investigated class, is apparent.

As noted by the Commissioner, the year was rather a bad one from an agricultural point of view and one would have expected an increase rather than a decrease in petty crime. The true cause is obviously that suggested by the Commissioner, the relaxation of pressure by Station officers on chauthdars in the matter of reporting. In other words, the duty of reporting offences inculcated in sections 44 and 45, Criminal Procedure Code, has through a mistaken analogy been not enforced to the same degree as before. Station officers, finding that under the new circular many petty offences had not to be investigated by them and were not included in the tests of their work, allowed chauthdars and villagers to neglect the duty of reporting petty crimes. The Commissioner considers this neglect to enforce legal responsibility rather a good thing. He does not explain this opinion very completely. If the system of written report obviates the trouble formerly involved in coming to the thana to report a loss, and if correct returns of crime are desirable, then a custom which allows neglect of crime reports to an undefined extent must vitiate these statistics and benefit nobody. If the law requires amending, that is another matter, but the existing law of reporting crime should be strictly enforced. It is very easy by testing the reports of crime in villages individually for a series of years, with reference to the number and character of the inhabitants and former crime records, to detect villages in which crime is now being concealed by the chauthdars or residents, and enforcement of the law in a few instances will soon restore the former accurate reporting.

Excluding nuisance cases, out of 2,741 reported cases, 1,177 were investigated by the Police and convictions were got in 634 cases. Of 1,156 persons brought before a Magistrate, 789 were convicted.

The increase in bulking reports of a petty nature is not so apparent in the statistics of serious crime on which, however, tests are based.

The incidence of 818 serious crimes reported on a population of 9,94,259 is 8.2, an improvement on last year, when too the incidence was calculated on 9,42,465 population. All except 41 cases were investigated, and out of 502 cases and 805 persons sent up for trial, 395 cases and 511 persons were convicted.

The effect of the better reporting and working of serious cases, together with the diminution of total reports, due to concealment of petty crimes, has resulted in the rise of Ballia in the provincial list of the figure of merit from 40 to 17. The percentage of cases convicted to disposed of in 1895 (78.6) is 12.6 per cent higher than 1894. The percentage of persons convicted to disposed of is 10.4 higher, but there is room for improvement in this figure, 63.4 per cent.

In Class I, there was great improvement in cases, out of almost the same number of cases, 48 as in 1894, 34 cases resulted in conviction in 1895 against 19 in the previous year. That 101 only out of 115 persons arrested should be convicted is not in itself a very high rate of conviction, but compared with the figures of 1894—88 convictions out of 225 persons arrested—this shows great improvement. These cases were chiefly riots, a common offence in Ballia, and unlawful assembly. Of 36 cases involving 125 persons, 24 ended in conviction (2 were pending at the close of the year) in which 89 persons were convicted.

In three cases of escapes from custody, the prisoners were re-arrested, and the culprits convicted.

The only not worthy of note was a case of resisting the police in recovering a stolen bullock; only three persons were convicted in the Sessions court, the remaining three being acquitted.

Serious offences against the person show a slight increase. The convictions were in cases sent up for trial about 70 per cent, but only 61 out of 130 persons arrested were convicted, i.e. 47 per cent. The acquittals were numerous in cases of grievous hurt, where 29 persons were acquitted to 23 convicted.

Five murders in all were reported, three of these were prosecuted to conviction, and the remaining were cases where mothers destroyed themselves and their infants simultaneously by jumping down wells.

There were ten cases of culpable homicide. The four cases sent up were successfully prosecuted in three instances, and one case was pending at the close of the year. It is not said whether the other six cases were unravelled or not.

In grievous hurt, in 39 cases out of 46, including two pending cases, investigations were made and 29 including two pending cases, were sent up by the Police, and convictions obtained in 18. The work in this head was, as far as cases are concerned, better than last year. I have already noted the large number of acquittals.

Four kidnapping cases decided were all worked out well, convictions being obtained.

In all the above case work the police have done unusually well in 1895.

Of the cases in Class III, serious offences against property or against person and property, 1,112 cases (including eight on petitions) were not investigated out of 1,516 cases reported in 1895, and three pending, total 1,519. Thus only 407 were investigated, 55 per cent were sent up for trial, resulting in conviction of 184 cases or 81 per cent. Of 273 persons arrested, 197, or 72 per cent, were convicted.

The decrease observable in reports of this class of crime in 1895, is chiefly in burglary cases, serial No 36, which has 182 less reports in 1895.

There was an increase of four in burglaries with loss, but in attempted burglaries, and those without loss, the decrease was 23 and 161 respectively.

It is quite likely that, as noted in the report, vigorous action against bad characters and the arrest of several noted house-breakers may have had a deterrent effect. I have already alluded to the reasons which seem to conclusively prove concealment of reports, as the effective reason for declension of crime reporting in a bad year.

Eight cases of robbery were investigated, but only five challaned, the result being four convictions and one acquittal.

Out of 59 complaints of mischief inquired into, 47 were convicted.

There was good work in cattle poisoning cases. This subject has been dealt with in the special report.

The decrease in minor offences against property in 1895 of 240 is chiefly in ordinary theft. Of the total number (739) ordinary thefts, 338 only were investigated, resulting in 177 convictions. The proportion of accused acquitted (93) to convicted (212) is unduly large and indicates want of care in arrests.

Cattle theft increased from 59 to 72, 13 out of 21 cases decided resulted in conviction, and two were pending. In this too the number of accused acquitted, 15 out of 34, is large. In 16 cases of cattle theft convictions were got under section 411, Indian Penal Code. Evidently cattle theft is concealed, it is noted in the report that blackmailing goes on extensively.

In cases of receiving stolen property, convictions were got in 100 cases out of 112 sent up. In house-trespass the number of persons acquitted, 17 out of 29 arrested, is excessive.

The prosecution of bad characters rose from 46 to 65, but in only 44 was security required. This is a low ratio of success. There were only two cases under the Arms Act. Only one case of non-cognizable crime (section 145, Indian Penal Code) was referred by a Deputy Magistrate direct to the District Superintendent of Police, instead of through the Magistrate.

Good work was done in arresting 14 absconded offenders. There were 41 names on the list at the end of the year. Mr Moseley has devoted a good deal of care to overhauling the time-expired convicts' register. The names of 150 were expunged after due inquiry as to mode of life. I find no information in the report as to the proving of previous conviction against habitual offenders, nor the nature of punishment inflicted on them by the courts.

The interruption to work in Police buildings begun in Ballia was due to irresistible financial pressure. The rewards to Police, Provincial, Municipal, Town and Rural shows thoughtful liberality, and the punishment list is kept within very moderate limits and fines are as far as possible avoided. The elimination of Dosadhs from the Rural Police will, of course, be a question of time.

Mr Moseley looked after the instruction of his officers and men and the results of their examination were satisfactory. The conduct of the Police has reflected the judicious discipline maintained by Mr. Moseley, and the physique and morale of the force, Armed and Civil, is well spoken of by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police who inspected them. The rural police are also a well-set-up body. It is hoped that the Magistrate will be able to arrange to increase the pay of the Town chaukidars. Recruiting for the Provincial Police is very brisk in Ballia, and the needs of other districts can be met to some extent from Ballia.

Mr Moseley speaks well of Safdar Ali, Circle Inspector, except that his Thana inspections are incomplete. The energy and ability of Reserve Inspector Mr Ferguson are praised. The Head Clerk, Sub-Inspector Debi Peishad, is also mentioned and the Accountant, Bijmohan Lal. The work done by Sub-Inspector Jan Ali and Sub-Inspector Farzand Ali is particularized as good.

Mr Moseley has on the whole done a great deal to improve the working of the Ballia Police, in all its branches, and I endorse the Commissioner's congratulations. The Magistrate has, as noticed by Mr. Roberts, well supported Mr. Moseley throughout the year.

JAUNPUR DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census, 1,264,949.

	1892	1893	1894.	1895
Cognizable offences . . .	4,285	3,812	4,852	5,998
Prosecuted to conviction	909	914	992	1,115

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894.	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population . .	7	9
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	886	1,177
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	863	1,151
Number of cases disposed of	374	526
" convicted	317	438
" persons whose cases were disposed of . . .	571	786
" convicted	431	586
Percentage of cases convicted to reported .	35.7	37.3
" convicted to disposed of . . .	84.7	83.2
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	75.4	73.6

This district was held by Mr Pratt for a little over four months, by Mr Murphy

Officers in charge during the year — for six months, and by Mr Barnard, who wrote the report, for the remainder of the year.

Mr C. H. Pratt from 1st January to 9th May

Inspector J. P. Murphy from 10th May to 3rd November

Mr P. G. Barnard from 4th November to 31st December

Including offences against sanitary laws and Emigration, Ferry and Postal Acts, the total number of reports in 1895 was 5,998 in 1895, as against 4,852 in 1894. Excluding these special offences, the figures were 5,719 and 4,474 respectively, showing an increase of 1,245.

This increase of crime is attributed by the Magistrate to the poor seasons of 1894 and 1895, and the Commissioner agrees that the increase in crime is actual and is,

due to the prevailing distress. The increase is chiefly under burglary and theft Mr. Barnard attributes this rise to more regular reporting following on the fuller operation of the new rules under which inquiry is optional. The large increase in petty thefts of agricultural produce gives colour to the Magistrate's view that people have been driven by sheer want to commit petty depredations, while undoubtedly there has been a contemporaneous increase in fuller reporting, the ratio for 10,000 of population of all crimes having risen from 38 in 1894 to 47 in 1895.

Police investigations were made in only 2,031 cases or 35 per cent. of reports, against 34 per cent in 1894. This low rate of inquiries to reports is the chief cause of Jaunpur ranking so low in the statistical order of merit, in which it has fallen from 22 to 31. Mr. Barnard explains this small ratio of inquiries to reports by stating (1) that no use has been made of the provisions of Circular No 3 of 1893 by which station officers are empowered to investigate under certain conditions, (2) that there is reason to suppose that complainants are as often as not dissuaded from demanding an inquiry when the chances are not in favour of success. This is an extensive imputation on the work of the subordinate police and involving a concomitant charge of lax supervision on the part of Mr. Barnard's predecessors.

In 1895, excluding sanitary offences, 997 cases were disposed of, against 747 in the former year, the percentage of convictions being 87 and 85 respectively. This high ratio of convictions to cases disposed of gives *prima facie* ground for Mr. Barnard's explanation that inquiries were as a rule confined to cases likely to produce convictions. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested was 78 in 1895, against 76 in 1894. Two hundred and seventeen cases were struck off as false, but in a very small proportion of these does a prosecution under section 182 and section 211, Indian Penal Code, appear to have been instituted.

In applying the new tests for police work to the figures of serious crime, we see that the incidence has risen from 7 to 9 per 10,000 of population. The number of cases reported, investigated and disposed of has largely increased. While there is an improvement of 1.6 per cent. in the percentage of cases convicted to reported, there is a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the percentage of cases convicted to disposed of. The percentage of persons convicted to disposed of has fallen from 75.4 per cent in 1894 to 73.6 in 1895.

The number of riots was much the same in 1895 and 1894. One case pending at the close of 1894, and seven reports in 1895 resulted in five convictions, two acquittals, and one false case, of 76 persons disposed of, 21 were acquitted and 55 convicted. The Magistrate remarks that real riots are practically unknown in Jaunpur.

Out of 12 murders (11 reports in 1895 and one pending at the end of 1894) six were cases of mothers killing themselves and their infants by jumping into wells, of the remaining six, two were expunged, two acquitted and two convicted.

Of the seven attempts at murder, three were cases of mothers throwing themselves into wells with their infants, the latter being saved, the mothers being drowned. Of the remaining four, one was expunged, one acquitted and two convicted.

Four cases of culpable homicide ended in one being expunged and the others remaining unproved at the end of the year.

There was an increase in reports of grievous hurt from 38 to 51, and one pending from 1894, one case was expunged and seven unproved. Of the remaining 44 cases, 34 were convicted, five acquitted and three were pending, two cases were untraced.

Seven poisoning cases were disposed of in 1895; two of these were poisonings by a professional poisoner, one in 1892 and 1893, worked out in 1895 owing to the description of the poisoner corresponding exactly with that of Wali Mahamad in jail at Delhi. Both cases resulted in conviction. Of the remaining five, one was expunged, the complainant being convicted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, one was pending trial and two under inquiry at the close of 1895, one was convicted.

Four out of eight reports of kidnapping were expunged as false. In one of these cases complainant was convicted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, three were convicted and one unproved.

Out of 14 cases of criminal force, ten were investigated by the police, two were struck off, two convicted and three acquitted

On the whole the work of the police in serious offences against the person was very successful

There were five reports of dakaitis, of which two were struck off in 1895 and in one case charge sheet B was submitted at the end of the year. The courts considered there was not sufficient evidence for prosecution of complainants under section 182, Indian Penal Code. The two remaining cases were of a technical nature. The property stolen was only worth Rs 22. It is to be regretted that both these cases were acquitted in the Court of Session.

Fourteen cases of robbery were reported, of which eight were expunged as false. In some of these cases suggestions for prosecution under section 182, Indian Penal Code, were made, but the courts took no action. Two highway robberies and one other resulted in conviction and one in acquittal, one was undetected and one unproved (charge sheet B). Five persons were convicted and three acquitted.

There was a sudden outbreak of the crime of poisoning cattle, which began in September and lasted till the end of the year, attributed to an unusual demand for hides. Out of 73 cases of mischief to cattle, 9 were by maiming and 64 by poison. No less than 18 cases were expunged and in four there was no trace of accused, and in ten the offence was unproved, chemical examination detecting no signs of poison. Of the remaining 41, eight were pending at the end of 1895 and three were under inquiry, 27 cases, including one of 1894, were convicted and three acquitted. Arsenic was the poison chiefly employed in this crime.

The variations in the figures for burglaries were —

Reports of burglary—	Reported		Investigated		Convicted	
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895.	1894
With theft	626	489	671	519	189	113
Without theft	2,933	2,316			19	12
	3,559	2,805			208	125

The convictions include one case of 1894, but on the whole show improvement on 1894, the percentage of convicted to reported cases of burglary with theft being 30 to 27. Only 1.8 per cent of reported cases are said to have been of a serious character, in only one case was a stone wall cut through, and in seven cases mud walls were cut through and property worth more than Rs. 500 was stolen, 56 cases were committed by notorious offenders. Mr. Barnard admits that concealment of the fact of loss in burglaries and of the value stolen is rife. He adds that the conditional powers of investigation given to police officers under Circular No. 3 of 1893 has been very little used. This is attributed partly to the frequent change of District Superintendents of Police.

Ordinary theft shows an increase of 351 reports in 1895, the total being 1,475 of this increase, 181 cases are due to an increase in thefts of agricultural produce. The percentage of cases reported which were investigated was 51 and 49 and the percentage of convictions to cases decided were 92 and 91 respectively in 1895 and 1894. The reports of cattle theft, excluding false cases, nearly doubled—151 in 1895 against 82 in 1894. Neither Mr. Barnard nor the Magistrate can give any explanation of the increase, of which the latter frankly admits that he was unaware as the year passed. Though convictions were obtained in 46 cases, more than twice the number of cases convicted in 1894, the percentage of convictions to cases investigated fell from 29 to 26, chiefly owing to the large proportion of investigations to reports in 1895.

It is not understood why 16 persons were accused in only 13 cases of bad livelihood. Every accusation of bad livelihood against an individual is distinct from the same accusation against another individual, and it is matter of law that each person's case should be separate. In five cases the order requiring security for good behaviour was upheld in the case of six persons. In eight cases involving ten persons the reverse took place. There has been a deplorable want of vigour in this department of police work, *viz.*, prevention, and the admission of the Magistrate that there are certain

persons more or less influential who have thieves in their employ, and who live partly on the proceeds of thefts committed, not only in this but other districts, and who are not easy to catch, is self-condemnatory, in view of his opinion expressed, that conviction for crimes committed is more deterrent than preventive measures. The police cannot work the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code without magisterial support to the extent at least of enforcing the written law. The Commissioner remarks that he must, as he did last year, express his disagreement with the view taken by the Magistrate, which practically makes a dead letter of the law relating to taking security in cases of bad livelihood. The remarks of Mr Thomson on this point in last year's report seem to have been ignored, as also his comments on the want of thoroughness in the surveillance over time-expired convicts. It is most unsatisfactory to find that only 112 names have been expunged, owing to the death of these men or their adoption of honest livelihood, while the addition of 199 names makes the list under surveillance 740 at the end of 1895, against 653 at the beginning of the year. Mr Barnard's predecessors, Messrs Pratt and Murphy, are responsible for the surveillance being, as Mr Barnard writes "of a very meagre description, periodical entries being chiefly confined to supposition. There was a considerable decrease too in the number of previous convictions proved in the case of offenders against sections specified in High Court Circular No. 1 of 1866, viz., 15.11 per cent. in 1895 against 22.41 in 1894. The number of cases of previously convicted offenders committed to the Sessions Court is low as compared with other districts. The police failed in one case to put the previous conviction on the record.

The number of absconded offenders is very small in this district. Out of 18, three were arrested. It is not explained by Mr Barnard why no great efforts have been made to arrest absconded offenders. The poor work under this head was noticed in the report on 1894.

The system of written reports finds favour in Jaunpur, judged from the increase from 2,051 to 1,429. Mr Barnard considers the new tests of police work attended with good results as far as the public comfort and convenience are concerned, he believes that the police often as a rule do not go out of their way to stimulate a demand for inquiry in cases excluded from those serious offences to which the tests are applied. The remark of the Magistrate that an efficient police officer does not require tests obviously begs the question.

The system of registration of cattle sales has become very popular here, the sales of no less than 7,985 head being registered in 1895, against 6,594 in 1894.

The punishments of police officers and men were small in number, and Mr. Barnard is not responsible for the objectionable preponderance of fines, which on *chaukidárs* numbered 48.

Rewards have been given sparingly to the police, but *chaukidárs* were rewarded rather more liberally. The weeding out of low caste and inefficient *chaukidárs* is progressing. The pay of the Municipal *chaukidárs* was raised in 1895, but the results are not yet apparent, and much improvement in the *personnel* of this branch of the force is needed.

Anthropometry is being taught to a select few. The education of the recruits is looked after and periodical examinations are held by the Court Inspector, Tara Singh, who is said to be painstaking in this as well as court work. The Reserve Inspector, Mr. Renton, can never command the confidence of his men until he perfects his knowledge of drill, otherwise his work is good. Circle Inspector Humayun Bakht is apparently not very trustworthy.

The Commissioner considers the year's administration satisfactory. This district has fallen in the order of merit from 22 to 31 in the Provincial List of districts, and though the amount of work has increased, the standard of work has not on the whole improved since last year.

Fifty-nine non-cognizable cases were sent to the police for inquiry by the Magistrate during the year.

GORAKHPUR DISTRICT
Population by 1891 Census, 2,994,057

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	8,142	7,649	8,414	8,316
Prosecuted to conviction	1,815	1,933	2,191	2,251

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police, working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	8	8
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	2,302	2,286
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	2,205	2,773
Number of cases disposed of	1,174	1,202
" convicted	955	973
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	1,876	1,904
" convicted	1,381	1,379
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	41.4	42.5
" " to disposed of	81.3	80.9
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	73.6	72.4

Mr H. Kavanagh was in charge of this district throughout the year 1895. The total number of cognizable offences reported in the year was 8,316—a decrease of 98. In a year of the character of 1895 some increase in offences might have been expected. Not a word of explanation is given by the District Superintendent of Police or the Magistrate as to decrease of crime, the report merely transposing the figure statement into words.

There was a slight increase in burglaries, and in prosecution for bad livelihood. Under the head of minor offences against property there was a decrease of 175. The Magistrate notes with approval the efforts of Mr Kavanagh to stimulate chaukidars and gorais to increased activity in reporting crime, by liberal distribution of rewards, and the statement of rewards shows a fairly large amount so distributed.

The punishment roll, however, shows that only ten chaukidars were dismissed, 78 suspended and 13 convicted. If chaukidars will not report faithfully after two or three warnings, there is nothing to do but dismiss them, and unfaltering orders of dismissal in cases of proved inefficiency are a necessary complement to the system of rewarding merit. The decrease in ordinary theft reports from 3,426 in 1893 to 3,247 in 1894 and 3,001 in 1895 is markedly in contrast to what would be expected from the character of those years, and suggests extensive concealment of petty crop thefts.

Though the roll of reported crime in 1895 was less than in 1894, there were 39 more cases investigated in 1895, and 23 cases more sent up for trial and 52 more convictions obtained. So far, the police work shows slightly better than in 1894, and the percentage of convictions on this larger number of cases sent up for trial was 82.3, against 81.0 in 1894.

The figures relating to serious crime on which the new Police tests are based show a decrease of 16 cases in 1895. Of 2,286 cases, 1,202, or 52.5 per cent., were decided, an increase of 1.6 per cent on 1894, and a similar improvement in the number of cases convicted, 973 in 1895, is visible, viz., 1.1 per cent.

The percentage of convictions to cases tried out is slightly lower, 80.9 per cent in 1895, against 81.3 in 1894. The number of persons convicted, 1,379, is only two less than in 1894, but as the number arrested was 1,904 in 1895, against 1,876 in 1894, the percentage of convicted persons fell 1.1 per cent.

The District Superintendent of Police, in considering the results of directing greater attention to more serious crimes, notes that he has insisted quite rightly on all station officers inquiring into cases of importance themselves. One result of this is instanced in the fact that in cases of theft of property over Rs. 10, there were convictions in 48 out of 246 cases in 1894, i.e., in 19.5 per cent, whereas in 1895, 57 cases

out of 214 have been convicted, or 26·6 per cent. If the reports of thefts over Rs. 10, which show a contraction in number in 1895, have not been in fact minimised by concealing the true value of property stolen in many cases, the result above noted would be satisfactory.

The conviction in coin cases, in which 8 out of 11 were sent up for trial, and convictions got in all 8 cases against 10 persons out of 11 challaned, was good work.

The number of escapes from police custody, 12 in 1895, was the same as in 1894, when Mr Thomson remarked that it was not creditable to the force, of these, one was expunged, in eight cases the under-trial prisoners who escaped were recaptured and convicted, one case was acquitted, one remained pending and one undetected at the close of the year. The Magistrate regrets the large number of escapes, but is puzzled to account for their frequency. The Commissioner appears to think that escapes from custody bear some relation to the population of a district. No information as to the manner of any of the escapes or the responsibility of the police is given in the report.

There were 23 riots in 1895, 18 of which related to land, four to family disputes, one to irrigation. Out of 29 reports, six were expunged, of the balance, only 21 were sent up for trial including one pending at the end of 1894, resulting in 13 convictions, three acquittals and five pending cases at the end of 1895. There was the usually large proportion of persons acquitted, 51 against 106 convicted. The District Superintendent of Police complains that the punishments inflicted were inadequate. The average punishment is not given. The opinions of the Magistrate and Commissioner that organized riot should be differentiated from trifling riots occurring from a temporary ebullition of feeling, is sound. No general rule can be laid down for punishments. In mere cases of technical riots a very small punishment is ample. No sort of description of any of the riot cases is given, from which it may be inferred that none of any importance occurred.

Nor is any detail given of the murder cases, beyond stating that in one case a woman jumped down a well with her infant. Of the balance of 11, two were pending at the close of the year, four were acquitted, four were convicted and one case was struck off as false. The Commissioner considers this a bad result. The Magistrate remarks. "The Gorakhpur Police cannot deal with murder cases so effectually as to secure conviction in the Sessions Court." It is not clear whether this alludes to deficiencies in detection or prosecution in courts. If the police secure a committal of a case by the Magistrate to the Sessions Court, they are not always to blame for failure in procuring a conviction before the Judge. The Magistrate does not note whether he has ever deputed a Subordinate Magistrate to conduct the prosecution in the Sessions Court.

The conviction of 11 out of 14 persons in the cases of concealment of birth, and of 30 out of 35 persons in attempts at suicide, is good work.

In cases of grievous hurt the proportion of persons acquitted to convicted was 26 to 45. The cases in which convictions were got were 25, and ending in acquittal 12. Five were pending out of 42 cases sent up for trial. The report does not state how many acquittals were due to the cases being compounded.

Of the two cases of poisoning, one was convicted. Apparently no trace was found in the other case.

Seven out of 11 kidnapping cases were expunged, two convictions were obtained.

There were 11 cases of daktari reported in 1895 and one pending from 1894. No less than nine out of these cases were proved to be false and expunged. It is not said whether any prosecution under section 182, Indian Penal Code, was instituted or that was the result of this wholesale concoction of false reports. One case was an attempt. It is not stated what, if any, result occurred in the inquiry into the attempt. The report asserts that the police are to blame for this failure. Neither the Commissioner nor the Magistrate comment on the important subject of daktari. It is not certain whether their intention was meant to corroborate the view above expressed by the District Superintendent of Police or not.

The report of robberies slightly increased to 36, but of these no less than 27 were expunged as false. No note is found in the report as to this extraordinary proportion of false charges or the result to the complainants. Eight out of the remaining nine cases were sent up for trial, of which five were convicted and three acquitted.

The result of police action in the cases of daktari and robbery is not a conspicuous success.

In cases of mischief to cattle the results are better, 38 convictions were got in 42 cases sent up for trial. Nothing is said in this report as to the nature of the poison with which in 31 cases the mischief was caused. The Magistrate makes no remark. The Commissioner thinks that such a record of the way the poisoning was done would be most useful for future inquiries.

In burglary the work was not so good as in 1894. Reports increased from 3,682 to 3,721, including 27 pending cases, there were only 1,088 investigations in 1895, 464 cases sent up for trial with 351 convictions, against 520 cases sent up for trial in 1894 with 409 convictions.

It is quite clear that a large number of burglaries with loss are reported as without loss or even as attempts. The result of prosecution is very poor. The report gives no detail of professional burglary.

Cattle-thefts increased to 360 from 311 reports in 1894, and 116 cases were convicted out of 157 sent up. It is not stated in the report in how many cases of section 41, Indian Penal Code, stolen cattle were concerned. Out of 285 cases of section 411, Indian Penal Code, sent up for trial, conviction was got in 267 cases. Concealment of crime in this heading seems probable.

The details of the two offences against religion, in both of which convictions resulted, are not given.

There was a wholesome increase in bad livelihood cases, all the 121 persons prosecuted were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour, only 14 complied. The average term of imprisonment in default was low, 6 months and 11 days, and the average security, Rs 35, very moderate.

It is curious that though 398 cases were expunged as false in 1895, in only one case a conviction under section 182, Indian Penal Code, resulted. There is much to be said for the Commissioner's view of these numerous expunctions. "Inexperienced or overworked Magistrates issued expungement orders without due care and thought probably forgetting that it is a common wish of a thanádár to have a case expunged which, apparently easy of detection, he cannot detect." Remands were numerous, but good reason existed for them.

Of 80 non-cognizable cases inquired into by the police, 63 were excise and opium cases. Mr Hoey explains that the remaining 17 slipped through to the police without his orders. This was preventable.

Previous convictions were proved against 232 persons, of whom only 29 were convicted by the Sessions Court.

It is not quite clear whether the 8 absconded offenders, whose names were expunged in 1895, were arrested in the year or previously. The state of this register needed very careful weeding and additions in 1895.

The time-expired convict register had the enormous number of 1,954 names at the beginning of the year, 163 were re-convicted and the names of 468, who returned to honest ways, were expunged, 70 died or removed, 239 were untraceable. The surveillance is said to be fair, but it is a heavy burden on the police of this district.

The rewards given to Police from the budget head were very meagre, though they received a substantial sum from judicial officers. Chaukidárs and gozarts were rather more fortunate. Punishments were moderate in number, six officers were fined, which was not judicious. The punishments of chaukidárs were lenient, only three were fined. Thirty-two municipal police were fined for neglecting mortuary statistics. It is hoped that the increased pay granted to the municipal police will induce a better class of men to enlist. There appears to be no difficulty in recruiting for the Provincial Police, but the District Superintendent of Police should stop recruiting outside the Provinces.

A large proportion of the men were trained in the police school in the lines, and station officers were examined in their knowledge of law and procedure.

Mr Connor, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is favourably spoken of by the District Superintendent of Police Inspector Murphy, Reserve Inspector, has brought the Reserve to an efficient state, as noticed by Mr Berrill, Deputy Inspector-General, at his inspection.

The work of Inspectors Sayid Husain and Anwar Husain is noted as good. Inspector Abdul Malik is found wanting in tact and application. The Court Inspector, Fateh Chand, has worked well. Four Sub-Inspectors are mentioned, but no details of their particularly good work are given.

The Magistrate and Commissioner speak very highly of Mr Kavanagh's zeal, integrity and industry. By the figure of merit Gorakhpur has fallen five places in the list, but the same tests of merit cannot be rigidly applied to a district like Gorakhpur with 3,000,000 population, approximately, and a small district like Hamirpur, though only one District Superintendent of Police has to work the police in each. I endorse the commendation of the local authorities.

AZAMGARH DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census, 1,728,625.

	1892.	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	7,035	5,969	7,735	8,579
Prosecuted to conviction	1,766	1,344	1,590	2,190

Table illustrating the working of the police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	10	12
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,762	2,126
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,729	2,082
Number of cases disposed of	909	1,255
" " convicted	713	1,093
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	1,467	1,849
" " convicted	1,045	1,452
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	40.4	51.3
" " convicted to disposed of	78.4	86.7
" " of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	71.2	78.7

The zeal, energy and ability displayed in 1894 by Mr Carew in every detail of police administration was noticed by Mr. Thomson in the Annual Report, and to Mr Carew's exertions is largely due the improved state of the Azamgarh police in 1895, for when Mr Carew left in April 1895, the work was continued on his lines by Mr H. Sharpe and Mr W. F. Martin with undiminished perseverance. Excluding prosecutions for bad livelihood, offences against sanitary laws and special laws, Serial Nos. 50-58, the total of cognizable offences reported in 1895 rose to 8,163, as compared with 7,367 in 1894. The increase is chiefly under the heads of burglary and theft. Mr H. Sharpe attributes this entirely to better reporting; but he must have been strangely unobservant not to have noticed the effects of the seasons. The Magistrate notes that a bad 'rabi' was the successor of an equally bad 'kharif.' A major portion of the increase is clearly due to agricultural distress. The number of investigations by the police was 3,508 in 1895, against 2,921 in 1894, more than keeping pace with the increase in serious crime. That 58 per cent. of the investigations in 1895 ended in conviction, as against 50 per cent. of the less numerous investigations in 1894, is proof that the police did not waste their time in inquiries into petty cases, against the wishes of the complainants, but tackled more serious crimes.

Two hundred and ninety cases instituted on petitions in 1895 were made over to the police for inquiry, of which 73 were ultimately expunged, and only eight per cent. ended in conviction. It is reasonable to suppose that a minimum of intelligent

inquiry from the complainant and his witnesses by the Magistrate would have obviated the waste of police time and trouble ensuing in having to make so many infuctious inquiries. The Magistrate gives no explanation on this point, and the number of prosecutions for false accusations seems strangely inadequate.

In considering the number of persons brought to trial similar improved prosecution is noticeable. Out of 3,498 in 1895, no less than 78 per cent were convicted, against 72 per cent out of 2,896 in 1894.

Excluding the persons tried for offences under Serial Nos. 50-58, the number of persons convicted was 2,370 out of 3,039, or 78 per cent.

Out of 49 non-cognizable cases made over to the police for investigation by the Magistrate of the district, 12 were cases of voluntarily causing hurt. No explanation is given by the Magistrate of the necessity of burdening the police with work of this sort.

The analysis of the police working in 1895, judged by the new tests, is similarly satisfactory. Serious crime reports rose from 1,762 to 2,126, the incidence per 10,000 of population increasing from 10 to 12. The number of cases investigated, disposed of and convicted show an increase of 353, 350, and 379, respectively, and the number of persons concerned and convicted an increase of 378 and 408. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of rose from 78.4 to 86.7, and of persons convicted to disposed of from 71.2 to 78.7. The statistical result of the two years' good work in Azamgarh is that this district has risen from No. 26 in the list of 1894 to No. 3 in that of 1895.

Proceeding to look at the work in detail, we find that in Class I, out of 6 cases of coming disposed of, 5 were convicted, and that of 32 offences against public justice, 25 ended in conviction. The only 2 persons tried for harbouring offenders got off. Out of 46 cases of riot reported in 1895 and 3 pending from 1894, 32 were disposed of by the courts and 23 cases convicted. Arrests seem to have been made in these cases rather recklessly, as 79 persons were acquitted to 147 convicted. It is urged in explanation of these less successful issues of riot cases than those of 1894, that since the subsidence of quasi-religious commotion Magistrates have a tendency to deal leniently with petty riots. Mr. Sharpe also urges that after two or three postponements, the offence is compounded under section 342 or section 352, Indian Penal Code. On neither of these points does the Magistrate offer any remarks, though some explanation in the latter case at least would seem desirable. No riot is a compoundable offence, and if a Magistrate thinks that a riot is not proved and compounds the offence under any other section, it would apparently be the duty of the District Magistrate to order the expunction of the riot case. The only serious riot was the case of a grasping landlord, Khaderan Lall, who, refusing to listen to the grievances of his rack-rented tenants, was attacked and murdered by the villagers who burnt his body before the news got to the thana six miles off. Six of the 26 accused arrested were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. The record of the case was pending orders in the High Court at the end of the year in respect of the acquittal of 20 men.

On the whole, in Class I, out of 83 cases sent up, 53 were convicted.

Of the 17 murders, 11 were cases of women committing murder by jumping down wells with children in their arms. It is not stated in how many cases the murderers were killed. Of nine cases sent up, six resulted in conviction, two in acquittal, and one was pending at the end of 1895. Two convictions were got out of three cases of attempted murder.

In culpable homicide out of 13 true cases, in only one was conviction obtained; four were acquitted and four were pending. Five accused were still at large at the end of the year. This want of success is not explained.

Azamgarh has always been notorious for the abnormal number of attempts to commit suicide. There were 10 more in 1895 than in 1894. Of the 88 cases, 70 were convicted. The Magistrate considers that in view of the poverty and distress the number of attempted suicides is in no way surprising.

There were no convictions in rape cases, but one case of unnatural offence was convicted and two acquitted.

Five cases out of nine concealments of birth were prosecuted to conviction.

Out of 78 cases of grievous hurt, eight were expunged, 59 were sent up for trial with the successful result of 45 convictions.

In two true cases of administering stupefying drugs conviction resulted

There were five convictions out of seven cases of hurt for purpose of extorting property sent up for trial.

In hurt by a dangerous weapon, out of 30 cases sent up, 20 were convicted. Apparently in 1894, when there were 104 cases of hurt by a dangerous weapon, a local police order was in force that all injuries by a *lathi* should be considered as hurt by a dangerous weapon. This was hardly rational, for on the manner in which it is used depends whether a *lathi* is a dangerous weapon or not. This order was very properly relaxed in 1895.

Of 11 true cases of kidnapping, seven were convicted in 1895 and one remained pending.

In the class above detailed of serious offences against the person, the action of the police was, on the whole, successful, 176 convictions resulting in 233 cases sent up out of 267 true cases.

There were only four true cases of *dakarti* in 1896. In one of them, a gang robbery, conviction was obtained against one accused only. In two cases of technical *dakarti* acquittals ensued. In the fourth case, though conviction was not obtained under *dakarti*, the accused were convicted and sentenced under section $\frac{414}{75}$. Under *dakarti* proper there were six acquittals to one convicted person, which is a poor result.

In two cases of robbery with hurt, one case was convicted and one acquitted. Both the two cases of robbery in a dwelling-house were convicted, 5 out of 10 highway robberies and 6 out of 7 true cases of other robberies were convicted. In five cases convictions were obtained under section 411, and not under the original charge. This is good work.

Only 9 out of 23 true cases of serious mischief were sent up, four were convicted, and five acquitted.

Out of 47 true cases of mischief to animals, 43 were sent up and 38 convictions including 45 persons, were obtained. Twenty-two of these convictions were in cases of cattle-poisoning with which the special report deals in detail.

Burglary reports, Serial Nos 36 and 43, aggregated 4,526, and 22 were pending, total 4,548. Of these only 13 were expunged. Investigations were made in 1,001 cases and 501 cases sent up for trial in which 445 convictions were obtained—i.e., a percentage of 91 in cases convicted to tried out. Of 587 persons sent up for trial, 514 were convicted, a percentage of 88. This shows an improvement of 12 and 7 per cent. in respect of both cases and persons in favour of 1895, although the aggregate number of cases investigated and sent up is very much larger than in 1894. The figures of burglary with theft show substantial increase in reports, but still the enormous preponderance of reports of burglary without loss and of attempts, shows that reports of loss are concealed in a wholesale manner. There has been, however, a great advance in police work under this head in 1895. There has been a similar result in dealing with theft; more reports have been made, more investigated and more cases and persons convicted. No detail is given of thefts of property over and less than Rs 10 in value.

There is still an enormous number of names on the time-expired convicts list, and further detailed check of each entry seems necessary and is promised by Mr Sharpe.

Improved work was done in the matter of proving previous convictions. Either offenders abscond with abnormal promptness in Azamgarh, or there must be some difference in the method of classifying an offender as absconded from that prevailing in other districts. No less than 97 were apprehended during 1895, which is extraordinary activity, if they were absconded offenders in the ordinary sense of the term.

Written reports of crime rose in number to 1,105, and efforts were being made to popularise this form of reporting.

Statement A gives the following figures for cattle theft —reports and investigations—273, sent up—111, convicted—91.

The figures given in the district report $\frac{\text{Reports—392}}{\text{Convictions—188}}$ probably include convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code, though this is not stated. There has been great improvement under this head, *vide* Special Cattle Theft Report.

The convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code,—251 out of 284 true reports, is good.

In dealing with serious and minor offences against property, there has been a great advance in more accurate reporting, more careful investigation and better prosecution in court.

There were not so many cases of prosecution for bad livelihood, and the fact that 20 cases were unsuccessful out of 81 decided in 1895, shows that due care was not always exercised in collecting or appreciating the evidence. The check of thanadars' work by inspectors in this connection should eliminate cases of a dubious nature.

Two hundred and ten cases were struck off as false during 1895, but Mr. Sharpe complains that the practice of making false reports is not treated with suitable severity.

The education of the force is cared for, and 15 officers and 24 literate men were examined during the year.

The exiguity of rewards paid to police in 1895 is accounted for by reference to arrears of rewards in 1894 paid in 1895. If the budget allotment for rewards is not sufficient, application should be made during the currency of a year for a further grant, and delay in distribution should, as far as possible, be avoided.

Chaukidars were more liberally rewarded both in cash and by good conduct allowances.

The *personnel* of the Rural police has been improved during the year by the weeding out of large numbers of Chamars, Pasis, Dhunias, Bhars and Khatiks, who have been replaced by men of higher castes. The punishment roll of the Rural police is naturally heavier than that of the Provincial, but no undue severity is apparent.

There is a prospect of the pay of the Municipal Police being raised in 1896. Quarters for the Town police are being erected, and the improvement of the status of these branches of the force is under consideration. The discipline of the various branches of the force is good, and none of the complaints brought against members of the force were proved before the Magistrate of the District who himself inquired into them.

Recruits are obtained without difficulty. The armed police were found in a state of efficiency by the Deputy Inspector-General, who inspected Azamgarh, and Mr. Armour, Reserve Inspector, has done good work with the Reserve.

Both Inspectors, Rai Bahadur Jawahur Singh and Himayat-ullah, have contributed to the successful work of the year by their energy and ability. The court work was well supervised by Court Inspector Saiyid Muhammad.

Mr. Sharpe's opinion is in favour of the result of the new tests in promoting efficient investigations.

Mr. Sharpe has ably followed in the footsteps of Mr. Carew, and his work is commended by the Commissioner and Magistrate. Mr. Martin worked well during the short time he was in charge. The co-operation of the Magistrate, Mr. Lovett, who has the unusual experience of having been two years in the district, has been enjoyed by the police in 1895.

BASTI DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census, 1,785,844.

			1892.	1893	1894.	1895.
Cognizable offences	...	..	4,601	4,687	5,526	6,080
Prosecuted to conviction	..	...	906	847	965	1,290

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population ...	2	6
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	483	1,118
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	467	1,085
Number of cases disposed of ..	807	619
" convicted ..	245	526
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of ..	601	1,004
" convicted ..	418	777
Percentage of cases convicted to reported ..	50.7	47.0
" " disposed of ..	79.8	84.9
" persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of ..	68.8	77.3

The total number of cognizable crime reports made in 1895 was 6,080, of which 127 were offences against sanitary laws. The Officer in charge during the year — Mr W Troup ratio per 10,000 of population of 5,953 reports is 33.33, which is an improvement on the figures of 1894 and 1893, but notwithstanding the increase of 573 reports in 1895, is still low. I am satisfied, however, that Mr Troup has done his best to inculcate the necessity of faithful reporting on the large force of chaukidars and gorais in this district. The question of providing some sort of watch and ward establishment for the large tracts of former grants which have in recent years become regularly settled tracts paying Government revenue and local cesses, but are still without either chaukidars or gorais, is before the Government, but as no copy of the Commissioner's reference was sent to this office, the details are not known. A district like Basti with administrative anomalies of this kind and with so large a portion of its area under water in the rainy season, is not likely to present crime statistics similar to those of the drier western districts.

Crime report in Classes III and V, serious and minor offences against property, shows an increase. The decrease is in Classes I, II, IV and VI.

The number of reports, excluding nuisances, investigated in 1895 rose by 234 to 1,999, of these, eight were reports of crimes in 1894 investigated in 1895, and 29 cases were pending on 1st January 1896. Convictions were obtained in 1,170 cases. Excluding nuisance cases, in which 134 persons were prosecuted during the year, the number of persons brought before the courts increased from 1,632 to 1,877, or by 245.

The improvement in the result of Police working in all crimes may thus be judged —

	1894	1895
Percentage of cases investigated to reported	34.53	34.92
Ditto convicted to investigated ..	50.49	60.67
Ditto ditto tried out ..	81.22	87.04
Ditto persons convicted to arrested ..	74.92	84.11
Ditto ditto " disposed of ..	71.12	80.21

There was also a considerable increase in the percentage of stolen property recovered.

There were fewer riots in 1895 than in the preceding year. Of 24 riots to be dealt with, four were expunged, 15 ended in conviction, one was pending at the end of the year and in two proof was not obtained. This shows improved working in cases, but the number of persons acquitted, 63, against 138 convicted, shows that arrests were rather recklessly made. The Magistrate dilates at great length on the impossibility of riots being prevented by a police force so small compared with the area and population entrusted to its care. Much, however, can be done by timely reports that persons are likely to commit a breach of the peace so that the Magistrate may take action under section 107. It is true, as stated by the Magistrate, that procedure under this section cannot be taken against a person not residing in the district, but the Magistrate seems to have overlooked the proper procedure to be taken in this case, *viz.*, giving information promptly to the Magistrate within whose

jurisdiction the potential rioters reside, who can then proceed against them under section 107. The convictions in coining cases and offences against public justice were fairly high, and as no allusion is made to these cases, it is presumed that they were unimportant. The results under Class I were satisfactory.

There was only one case of murder by robbers which was pending at the close of 1895. Out of 19 other murder cases, 12 reported in 1895, and seven pending from 1894, 15 were brought before the courts, in 10 of which convictions were got. The number of persons acquitted (16) to only 10 convicted seems to show want of care in prosecution. In two cases women committed suicide at the same time that they murdered their infants by jumping down wells with them. One attempted murder resulted in acquittal.

Of five cases of culpable homicide reported in 1895 and one pending from 1894, two resulted in conviction, three were pending at the end of the year, and in one proof was not obtained.

Convictions were obtained in three cases of rape, two pending from 1894 and one reported in 1895.

Of five cases of concealment of birth, two were convicted, one acquitted, and two remained unproved.

Thirteen convictions resulted out of 21 cases of attempted suicide.

Out of 34 cases of grievous hurt, of which three were pending from 1894, 16 cases ended in conviction.

Two cases of administering stupefying drugs were reported, but were both expunged as false, and in one the complainant was prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code.

Conviction was obtained in one of the two cases of hurt for the purpose of extorting property and the other was expunged.

In four cases out of 11 of causing hurt by a dangerous weapon, conviction resulted, five were untraced and one acquitted.

Four kidnapping cases, one of which was pending since 1894, all resulted in conviction, as did five cases out of eight under serial No. 28, criminal force.

The action of the police in cases of Class II was on the whole eminently successful.

Five dakaitis were reported, but only three were true cases. Of these, one was convicted and two acquitted. Only three persons were, however, convicted against four acquitted, and the work under this head was not very good.

In robbery cases better results were obtained, the convictions being two out of three in robberies with hurt, one out of three robberies in dwelling-houses, two cases in highway robberies and four in other robberies, *i.e.*, nine convictions out of 14 cases and only one acquittal; two cases were untraced and in two cases convictions under section 411 were obtained.

Out of 18 true cases of serious mischief, 10, a large proportion, were untraced; six were convicted and two acquitted. It is always, however, a hard matter to detect arson cases. Only four cases, out of 12 reported, of mischief to animals were sent up and three were convicted. This subject is noticed in the Special Cattle Theft Report.

There was an increase in burglary cases reported from 2,754 in 1894 to 2,813 in 1895. Twenty cases were pending at the close of 1894, making 2,833 for disposal. There were also two cases of house trespass under serial No. 37 and 16 under serial No. 43, total 2,851. In all these cases 615 only were inquired into. The details of the reports were —

Burglary with loss exceeding Rs. 10	...	...	...	197
Ditto ditto less than Rs. 10	...	...	...	386
Ditto without loss	.	.	.	975
				<hr/>
Attempts and house trespass	..	...	..	1,558
				1,293
				<hr/>
		Total	...	2,851
				<hr/>

The total convictions in burglary cases, were 241, and it is satisfactory to note that the increase has been progressive since 1893. As in other districts, the absurdly low proportion of burglaries with loss shows an obvious concealment of loss in reporting burglaries, in order to avoid the trouble of a police investigation.

Only one conviction was got in the four cases of minor offences against the person.

Cattle-theft is dealt with specially elsewhere. Here it is sufficient to say that the increase in reports was 29, and that out of 111 cases, 45 were convicted, 10 acquitted, nine expunged and 47 untraced.

There is a large increase in theft reports, from 2,154 in 1894 to 2,609 in 1895. No detail is given in the report as to the number of thefts above and below Rs 10 in value, or as to the number of thefts of agricultural produce. There were 868 inquiries, resulting in 623 convictions, as against 406 in 1894 and 326 in 1893. Unfavourable seasons probably led to a large increase of petty thefts. The large increase in percentages of cases convicted to reported and decided, which rose to 23.87 and 88.62, respectively, has not been explained, but most likely is largely due to greater activity in petty theft cases. In receiving stolen property cases the convictions, 108 out of 140 cases reported, is good. There is a marked improvement, generally speaking, in the manner the police have dealt with offences against property in 1895.

No detail is given of the offence against religion.

Greater vigour was shown in the prosecution of bad livelihood cases, 35 out of 39 resulting during 1895 in orders requiring security for good behaviour. The average amount of security demanded was Rs 73. Twenty-nine persons failed to furnish it and consequently underwent imprisonment, the average term of which was nine months and 15 days.

Mr Troup's report on crime in detail is marred by the omission of desirable information in most instances where it should have been supplied, but it shows real progress.

More care has been taken in proving previous convictions, the figure being 113 in 1895, against 79 in 1894. The percentage of previous convictions of persons mentioned in the High Court's circular applicable, No 1 of 1866, was 9.3. In two cases the police failed to place previous convictions on record.

Mr Troup has done good work in personally revising the registers of time-expired convicts. Out of 1,239 names, 339 were expunged during 1895, having left criminal courses, 67 were sent to jail, 124 were found to have died or emigrated, 123 were untraced, and 586, a reasonable number, are under supervision.

Mr Troup urges a large increase in the number of subordinates to ensure a thoroughly satisfactory working of the district. The police allocation has been fixed by Government on the recommendations of the Police Committee, and it is the duty of a District Superintendent of Police to do the best he can with the establishment at his disposal. Ideally perfect results are not attainable and are not expected.

The instruction of the recruits and police receives attention, and examinations held of the investigating staff and literate police constables are said to have been satisfactory. The office has been put in a satisfactory state. The drill and training of the Armed Police was not found to be good. Apparently owing to the illness of Mr. Gill, Reserve Inspector, the discipline was allowed to relax. The proportion of Musalmans was found to be too small.

The number of the reserve at Basti is not likely to be increased, and Mr Troup has already considerably improved matters, by judicious treatment. The punishment roll is light.

Rewards were liberally distributed to the police and chaukidars, considering the nature of the work during the year. The result of Mr Troup's experiments of rewards to chaukidars and gorais when annual work in reporting is shown to excel, will be awaited with interest. Seventy-four village chaukidars were dismissed in 1895, chiefly owing to old age.

The plan of periodically summoning local investigating officers to a meeting and explaining to them the chief irregularities and omissions noticed in their work seems likely to give a more personal interest in their work to these officers.

Accommodation for town police was not provided at Biskohar Bazar, Menhdawal, Uska and Basti. The chowki at Basti is nearly finished, and buildings at Uska and Menhdawal will shortly be commenced.

Mr Troup speaks highly of the good work done by Inspectors Mehdi Hussain and Lakhpatt Lall. The Magistrate makes no remarks on the work of the police staff. Mr Ferrii qualifies the commendation of Lakhpatt Lall by remarking that this Inspector is "practically stone deaf." This will be inquired into. The Court Inspector, Raza Hussain, worked well, and the following Sub-Inspectors are noticed with approval —

Sub inspector, 2nd grade, Mr C E Ellis
Ditto 1st " Sheodayal Sukul
Ditto 2nd " Sital Persad

Though Basti has fallen two places in the figure of merit list, I do not judge the work of the year only by the statistics on which that list is compiled, and find ample proof of sound work and real progress of a highly creditable nature in Mr Troup's administration of Basti in 1895. He should try to verify the figures in his report by more ample explanation and illustrations. He has entirely omitted to analyse the work of Basti judged by the new tests, and the omission of this necessary portion of an annual report apparently escaped the notice of the Magistrate and Commissioner.

The incidence of serious crime has risen from 2 to 6 per 10,000 of population. This is still low, but the prevalence of crime in an eastern district with a crowded agricultural population and few towns cannot be gauged by the same measure as western districts.

The improvement in reporting is evinced by an increase of 635 serious crimes, or 131 per cent increase on the figure of 1894. Cases disposed of increased more than 102 per cent and cases convicted 115 per cent. There were 67 per cent. of persons disposed of more than in 1894, and 86 per cent more convicted.

Though there was a slight decrease of 3.7 per cent in the percentage of cases convicted to reported, there was, notwithstanding the enormous aggregate increase in cases and persons, an increase of 5.1 per cent. and 8.5 per cent. in the percentages of cases and persons respectively convicted to disposed of.

KUMAUN DIVISION.

Population by 1891 Census, 1,181,567

Population of new Police Jurisdiction, 210,568.

(Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwál new police jurisdiction)

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	1,032	1,406	1,627	1,455
Prosecuted to conviction	691	762	943	726

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894.	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	19	22
Number of cognizable cases (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently as sections)	401	465
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	888	452
Number of cases disposed of	200	196
" " convicted	157	137
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	806	328
" " convicted	227	195
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	39.1	29.4
" " " to disposed of	78.5	69.8
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	74.1	83.4

The total population of the Kumaun Division is 1,181,567, but, as the bulk of this population are not included in the North-Western Provinces Police jurisdiction, the name of District Superintendent of Police, Kumaun Division, is somewhat misleading. Mr. Prince gives the following explanation in a letter supplementary to the report — "In 1891 Police jurisdiction was extended to the circles of Srinagar and Kotdwara in Garhwál and along the pilgrim route, Naini Tal itself and the Police circles of Haldwani and Ramnagar in the Bhabai." In 1892 the area under Police jurisdiction has increased by the addition of Ránikhet Cantonment, and in 1893 was added the whole of the Taráí and Almora within municipal limits. No change was made in 1894 and 1895. The population of the areas within the Police jurisdiction is 210,568, and as the report of crimes dealt with in Mr. Prince's report refers only to the area within Police jurisdiction, the incidence of crime report has been calculated on this population.

In addition to the Provincial Police and the Municipal Town and Cantonment

	Provincial Police	Municipal Police	Cantonment Police	Town Police
Sub Inspectors	11		1	...
Head-Constables	70	4	2	
Constables	299	36	6	
Jamádars	..	2	2	2
Chaukidars	..	36	20	84

Police and chaukidáris noted in the margin, there are 128 Rural Police (chaukidáris) in the Taráí whose duty is to report crime in that area. In the rest of the Police jurisdiction in Kumaun, Garhwál or the Bhábai there are no chaukidáris.

Mr. Clifford was in charge of the Police jurisdiction in Kumaun from 1st January to 15th November, when Mr. Prince succeeded him.

The total number of cognizable offences reported was 1,455 in 1895, a decrease of 172 compared with 1894, but 49 more than in 1893. The above total includes offences against sanitary laws, serial No. 57, of which class there were 494 in 1895 and 740 in 1894, the balance of cognizable crimes being 961 in 1895 and 887 in 1894. Of these 961 cognizable crimes, 688 were investigated and (including 12 cases pending in court at the end of 1894) 362 cases were sent before the court, the result being 258 convictions, 90 acquittals and 14 cases remaining pending. Of the 961 reports, 71.5 per cent were investigated, 37.6 per cent sent up before the court and 26 per cent convicted. There were 33 reports expunged as false. Of the cases tried out, 74.13 per cent ended in conviction.

A peculiar feature of the Kumaun Police jurisdiction is the very large proportion borne by the returns of serious crime to those of all cognizable crimes reported. This is due to several causes, amongst them being the defective reporting agency in a large portion of the tract and the nature of the country and long distances from reporting stations, which conduce to abstention from reports of trifling crimes by private persons.

Of the total 961 reports, 465, or nearly half, were serious cases. Of the 688 investigations, 452, or nearly two-thirds, and of the convictions 137, or more than half of the total convictions, 258, were in serious cases.

As compared with last year, the incidence of serious crimes has risen three per 10,000 of population to 22. Though the number of serious cases investigated was in 1895, 69 more than in 1894, the number disposed of was four less and the number of convictions 20 less in cases. The number of persons convicted was 32 less, out of a total larger by 22, of persons whose cases were disposed of.

The percentages of cases convicted to reported and to disposed of show a fall of 9.7 and 8.7 per cent respectively, while there is a still further diminution of 14.7 per cent, in the ratio of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of.

Mr. Prince naturally has no explanation to give of this deterioration in results of Police work. The Deputy Commissioner notes that the falling off in convictions was worst in the Taráí, where people complained of harsh and injudicious action of

the Police I am not aware whether he has reported any concrete instances of this nature

The increase in serious crime was chiefly under the head of Class III, serious offences against person and property, evidencing an ebullition of lawlessness and crime, partly due to the unfavourable seasons in 1895, which engendered distress, and partly to the inability of the Police in this sparsely inhabited and wild country to check the outburst of crime in its infancy

The work done in Class I was fairly good. Of five cases relating to coin, three were convicted, one acquitted, one not detected. Out of four cases of offences against public justice in 1895 and one pending, convictions were got in four cases

Of three riots, one was expunged, one convicted, one acquitted. That accused were arrested and prosecuted without due caution seems proved by the fact that out of 45 persons brought before the courts, 21 were acquitted, 11 in coming cases and 10 in riot cases

There were 8 murders reported in 1895 as against 6 in 1894. One murder by dakáits, who knocked a tailor on the head with *lathrs*, remained undetected, one case of murder by robbers ended in conviction and one in acquittal. Of the five other murders and one pending from 1894, four ended in conviction, one was pending at the close of the year and in one case a mother drowned herself and her infant together. The result under culpable homicide was not so creditable as under murder, two of the four cases reported in 1895 were expunged as false, a fact which escaped the Deputy Commissioner's attention, one was acquitted and one undetected. Of two cases pending from 1894, one was convicted, one acquitted. This is fair work

One rape case was convicted. Out of two of three cases of unnatural offences, one was sent up and resulted in acquittal. The other two were unproved.

Four out of six cases of attempt at suicide ended in conviction and one in acquittal, a sixth case was unproved

Of 10 cases of grievous hurt, eight were sent up for trial, five convicted, three acquitted, one expunged and one unproved. It is not noted if any of these cases were compromised by permission of the court

There were two cases of administering stupefying drugs. In one a husband was acquitted on trial for poisoning his wife, the second case was untraced.

No success was gained in two cases of hurt for extortion, and in six cases of hurt by dangerous weapons sent up for trial out of seven, only one case was convicted

One conviction for kidnapping was obtained in two cases. Four out of seven cases of criminal force sent up were convicted

The same carelessness in prosecuting persons is observable in the cases of serious offences against the person, 24 persons being acquitted to 36 convicted

The outburst of dakáiti and robbery alluded to in the Police Report for 1894, continued in an aggravated form in 1895. Thirty-one dakáitis were reported in this year, an increase of 21 and not 23 as District Superintendent says, and there were four cases pending trial from 1894, and two cases committed in 1894, but the investigation of which continued into 1895. Of the 37 cases, 18 were sent up for trial, and in the large proportion of 14 cases, convictions were got, 38 dakáits were convicted, but 27 accused were released. The bulk of these dakáitis were committed in the cold months, 13 in January, nine in February and five in December. There is no doubt that the greater share of these crimes was committed by the gangs of Rustam Mewati and Nanneh Saiyid and their lieutenants. The suggestion hazarded by Mr. Prince that some of these crimes were committed by strangers (*paidesis*), who come to the forest in winter to cut wood, is negatived by the Deputy Commissioner, who attributes them to wandering criminal gangs like Sansiahs and Budduks. He recommends the location of Police guards at posts on the forest tracts all along the southern Bhábar boundary and at the heads of Taráí springs during the months of November to May. This question will be considered with reference to the men available and the cost of these guards. The remarks of the Commissioner on the dakáitis are very lengthy and may be studied in original if desired, for they relate chiefly to the relations between

the Deputy Commissioner and the Police, especially with regard to the Police being deterred from putting in force the provisions relating to vagrants. Although the number of dakaitis was very large, the aggregate value of the property plundered was only Rs 2,599, giving an approximate average of Rs 84 per case. The largest sum plundered in any one case was Rs 376 and in that some of of Rustam's gang were convicted. In all, only Rs. 4 worth of the property lost in dakaitis was recovered.

One case of robbery by poison pending since 1894 terminated in conviction and one case where a prostitute was drugged and robbed of her ornaments in 1895 was undetected. Two robberies with hurt resulted in one conviction and one acquittal three highway robberies in two convictions and one acquittal. There were only two true cases of other robberies, in which no success was obtained, one being acquitted and one remained undetected.

Of five cases of serious mischief reported, one was expunged, one unsuccessfully sent up for trial and three remained untraced.

There were only six cases of mischief to animals; three remained undetected and three were sent up for trial, ending in one conviction and two acquittals.

The total of cases of burglary and house-trespass under serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43 was 282, of these, 158 were inquired into and 38 sent up for trial, of which 23 were convicted, 13 acquitted, and two remained pending at the end of the year, four cases were expunged as false. The number of reports is 57 more than in 1894. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the paucity of reports to the bulk of the population living in huts without doors or in open sheds. The Commissioner adds that the hill folk sleep with their cattle about them, which are easily disturbed by the entrance of a stranger. The class of burglars and thieves by profession is undoubtedly a very small proportion of the population in the Kumaun Division, as compared with the same class in the more civilized and populous plains districts.

The number of persons acquitted in cases under Class III, *viz*, 54, to those convicted, 75, shows that much greater care is requisite in making arrests. The number of acquittals in dakaiti cases, 27, and in burglary (serial Nos 36 and 37) 17 persons, was unduly large.

Cattle-theft shows 59 true reports, of which 23 were sent up for trial, of these, six were pending at the end of 1895, 10 were convicted and seven acquitted. The proportion of acquittals is unduly large, both in cases and also in persons, eight accused being acquitted to 13 men convicted, 36 cases remained untraced. The Deputy Commissioner remarks —“ When large numbers of cattle wander about grazing grounds unattended by herdsmen, strays will be numerous and thefts remain unreported. The very large income from pounds in the Tarāi and Bhābar shows how apathetic cattle owners are with regard to their cattle.” The Commissioner adds —“ When so many cattle are yearly carried off by tigers it is easy for the herdsmen to say that the animal lost has been killed by tigers. The extent to which cattle-lifting is practised in the Naini Tal Tarāi and Bhābar will, I fear, never be known. From several cases which came before me in appeal it would appear that ponies are frequently stolen.” Considering the nature of the country and the imperfect reporting agency, this kind of crime is not likely to be reported with even the approximate fulness of plains districts.

Of 336 reports of ordinary theft, investigation was made in 235 cases. Of 127 cases sent up for trial, including three pending from 1894, 97 were convicted, 28 acquitted and two remained pending, 39 persons accused were acquitted to 100 convicted. The Commissioner agrees with the District Superintendent of Police that this crime is not properly reported, and with the Deputy Commissioner, that investigation in minor cases causes hardship. In 1894 there were 436 thefts reported. The diminution of reports in a year of unprosperous agricultural season points clearly to suppression of reports. Confidence in the Police is a plant of very slow growth, and it is obvious that at present the comparatively recent introduction of the police into Kumaun is not appreciated by the people or those who prefer the former paternal system.

Only 43 true cases of receiving stolen property were reported, in 36 of which conviction was obtained.

Mr. Prince has not in the report made any mention of professional burglary or of the proportion of attempted and successful burglaries

I find from the statement that of the total number of burglaries 141 were completed with loss and 136 were without loss and attempts. Burglaries by cutting through stone walls numbered three, those in which mud walls were cut through and property worth more than Rs. 500 stolen were two, those committed by professional and habitual bad characters were 14.

Of the thefts, 81 were of property worth more than Rs. 10, and 305 were cases in which less than Rs. 10 worth was stolen. Thefts of agricultural produce numbered 14.

Thirty-three prosecutions were made against bad characters, of which 29 were successful. The Deputy Commissioner seems to consider it fairly accurate for resident bad characters, but with regard to the floating population of bad characters considers the supervision defective. The system of registration of servants lately introduced by the Municipal Board should conduce to better information. The Kotwal and municipal force of Naini Tal should have no difficulty in ascertaining the arrival of suspicious strangers and dealing efficiently with those found to be of bad livelihood.

Only one absconded offender was arrested during 1895. There were only 11 names on the register at the end of the year, which seems an unduly small number.

With regard to previous convictions, the introduction of the Police into Kumaun will do some good if it only succeeds in procuring accurate registration of convictions. The Deputy Commissioner admits that this register has never been properly kept up. Previous convictions were proved against only 10 persons, and only one of these was committed to the Sessions Court. The absence of a proper prosecuting staff has been made the subject of a recommendation to Government, on which orders have not yet been received.

There are considerable difficulties in educating the police, especially the locally enlisted constables. Hindi translations of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and Police Regulations appertaining to station duties have now been sanctioned by Government for distribution to thánas. It will, however, be necessary for the District Superintendent of Police to see that proper use is made of them.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 95, were paid to one Head Constable and five Police Constables from the budget head, and Rs. 28 were paid to one Sub-Inspector, two Head Constables and nine Police Constables from sums granted by private individuals.

Of 128 chaukidárs paid in cash, only 6 men were rewarded with Rs. 17. There are several chaukidárs in the town who are still paid in kind. Apparently it is considered that they should not receive cash rewards. This is quite a misconception.

Nothing is said in the report about rewards to Municipal or Town chaukidárs.

It is quite clear from the Commissioner's remarks that the duty of rewarding chaukidárs for good work has not during 1895 received the attention it deserved.

The fact that punishment was awarded to 50 officers and men out of 367, or 14 per cent, shows that discipline must have been lax to start with, one officer and four men were judicially punished and 45 officers and men departmentally.

The service in the Tará and hills is notoriously unpopular with the Police, and the hill allowance of Re. 1 per mensem does not to the force convey adequate compensation for the discomforts and privations endured by them. The post naturally tends to make a policeman who might work well in the plains, restive, and a likely subject for punishment in the altered circumstances of Kumaun.

I do not think an annual report is the proper place for the entry of a remark by the Deputy Commissioner imputing to the Deputy Inspector-General, Civil Branch, and the Inspector-General of Police, the charge of sending on transfer the worst men from other districts. Any concrete cases of such alleged transfers will on being reported, be specially investigated.

Three chaukidárs were dismissed in addition to two judicially punished. This does not look as if the local police had much acquaintance with their chaukidárs in their circles.

In 1895 there were 67 written reports of crime, of which 34 were made at Naini Tal. The alteration of tests of police work is said have made the police less prone to waste their time in inquiring into petty cases. The returns do not exactly support this view. The figures quoted by the District Superintendent of Police as to admission to hospital and deaths in the Taráí emphasize the fact that the unhealthiness of the Taráí is a deterrent to recruiting.

The hostility of the tahsílí employés and dependents, who are said to resent their extrusion from a formerly profitable field of employment, to the police, is probably exaggerated.

The directions in which Mr. Prince has to put forth his energy are indicated in this notice of the work in the year 1895. It would have been interesting if the report had contained some information as to the relative work done in the component parts of this Division, Kumaun, Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwál.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH

	I—Central Section 1,217 miles			II—Northern Section, 1,410 miles			III—Southern Section, 753 miles			Total 3,380 miles			
	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences,	951	931	1,028	628	754	848	282	282	293	1,753	1,861	1,967	2,169
Prosecuted to conviction	353	412	398	256	351	429	94	116	127	667	703	879	954

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	Central Section		Northern Section		Southern Section		Total	
	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population								
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	792*	846*	641*	677*	255*	268*	1,688*	1,791*
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	740	813	595	625	226	239	1,561	1,677
Number of cases disposed of	376	365	347	409	116	138	836	912
" " convicted	327	306	285	350	95	97	707	753
" persons whose cases were disposed of	449	456	506	574	150	166	1,105	1,196
" " convicted	382	372	392	446	118	112	892	930
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	41.2	36.1	44.4	51.7	37.2	36.1	41.8	42.0
" " convicted to disposed of	86.9	83.8	82.1	85.5	81.9	70.2	84.2	82.5
" persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	85.0	81.5	77.4	77.7	78.6	67.4	80.7	77.7

* NOTE—Includes cases of petty thefts, vide G.O. No. ⁹³⁹_{VIII-186A}, dated 17th August 1893, Police Department.

The length of railway within the jurisdiction of the Government Railway Police remained the same as in 1894, as did the entire strength of the force. The contemplated increase in the force on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was sanctioned by Government on 13th December 1895, too late to enable the re-organization of the force to be completed till 1896.

The extension of the Government Railway Police to the new sections of the Indian Midland Railway, viz—

	Miles
Bina Guna Branch	74
Bhopal Ujjain Branch	114

opened for traffic in November 1895, is under the consideration of Government, and does not form part of the working of the Railway Police for 1895. The increase of police desirable for these extensions, as well as the question of appointing a Court-Inspector for the Southern Section, are matters relating rather to 1896 than to 1895, although the latter services are said to be urgently needed, and the absence of such an official may have contributed to the less striking results on the Southern Section.

The year 1896 has been marked by an increase in cognizable offences reported on all the sections of I (97), II (94), III (11), accompanied by an increase in cases prosecuted to conviction of II (65), III (2), while in I the decrease was 21. This diminution was entirely on the Cawnpore-Achneia Railway, where, although the reports rose from 165 to 181, the convictions fell from 102 to 85. The low record of crime on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway was noticed last year. There was a decrease of 13 cases reported in 1895, not only is the passenger and goods traffic relatively less in quantity, and conveyed in fewer trains, but the line passes through no large town, and for a considerable length through a very sparsely inhabited tract of Tarai. At the same time Mr. Ross should supervise the question of reporting more in detail.

The assertion has been made to me that habitual train thieves accustomed to descend from trains in motion, prefer to operate in the quick moving trains of the East Indian Railway, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, rather than in the slower trains of the narrow gauge railways, owing to the chance of pursuit, if detected, being much less from any guard or passenger in the speedier trains. I should rather attribute to the frequency of opportunity for theft in the trunk lines, the preference shown by professional thieves for the main lines.

The number of crimes reported per 10 miles of line on each of the railways given in paragraph 8 of Mr. Knyvett's report, shows the East Indian Railway, including Delhi, Umballa and Kalka Railway, heading the list with 9 per 10 miles, and the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway at the bottom with 3. The relative positions of the railways as regards frequency of crime are what we should expect from their respective conditions as to number of passengers, value and amount of freight carried, number of trains per day, number of railway staff and populousness or the reverse of the localities traversed.

The census of 1891 would give some rough indication of the volume of passenger traffic on any ordinary day, but data for the comparison of traffic are not available separately for the sections within the jurisdiction of the Railway Police.

The increase of 2 per cent. in investigation of reported crime was followed in 1895 by a decrease of 2 per cent., and 1 per cent. in the ratio of crimes convicted to investigated and to disposed of respectively. The number of persons convicted compared with those whose cases were disposed of, was 80 per cent. as in 1895.

There was an increase of 15 per cent. in the proportion of value of property recovered to that stolen.

In considering the working of the police in serious cases, we find that murders rose from two to six. Of the latter, one was ultimately made over to the District Police, the result is not stated, two cases were expunged as false. Of the three remaining cases, two resulted in conviction, 1 case remained undetected, a decapitated and mutilated body was found in a pond within railway limits, nothing was ever found out as to whether the murder occurred outside or inside railway limits, and though probabilities may point to the murder having been committed in the jurisdiction of the District Police, there is no proof adduced by Mr. Knyvett to justify the assertion that such undoubtedly was the case.

In one case of a passenger who stole a fellow passenger's money and pushed him down in a well, a conviction of attempt to murder was obtained.

There were two cases of poisoning, one in which two accused were under trial at Jabbalpur at the close of the year, and one in which the report of the Chemical Examiner on the food suspected to be poisoned with "dhatura" had not been received.

All the five cases of daktari reported in 1895, as well as the two pending from 1894, were on the Northern Section II. These two latter were both acquitted during 1895. Of the five cases of 1895, (two on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, and three on the Oudh and Rohilkhand), one case on each railway was undetected, one case on each railway resulted in the conviction of some of the accused, and one case on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was expunged as false. The work under this head shows no falling off.

Robberies, which fell from 12 in 1893 to 2 in 1894, increased to 9 in 1895. Of these, five cases were expunged as false; of the remaining four, two in the

Central Section, one in the Northern Section were convicted, and in the fourth case the robber who opened the door of the compartment of a carriage on a moving train between Bhadan and Jaswantnagar at night, and snatching up a boy of nine who had ornaments worth Rs 30 on him, jumped out with his intended victim, died from the injuries received in the fall, the boy with his ornaments escaping almost uninjured. The dead robber was never identified, nor could any trace be found of his associates who had alighted at Etáwah.

The number of convictions in burglary cases remained 15, the same as in 1894, though the reports increased by 10. The value of property stolen was Rs 3,729 or Rs 851 more than in 1894. The number of persons convicted (18) was three more than in 1894, and the number of acquittals, (four) remained the same. The value of property recovered was Rs 1,259 against Rs. 198. Ten of the 108 cases were struck off as false. On the whole the working in burglary was a little better, but out of 11 reports on the Cawnpore-Achnera Line, not one case was worked out. There is room for much improvement in these cases in which especially hearty mutual action by the District and Railway Police is to be desired, for the goods stolen by burglars do not often remain on the railway premises.

The total thefts, 1,484, on 3,380 miles of railway, shows an increase of 141 on 1894. The increase is most noticeable on the East Indian Railway from goods sheds—52, trains in transit—25, on the Indian Midland Railway, from passengers—12, on the, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, from buildings—14, on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, miscellaneous—18. Mr. Knyvett attributes the increase in respect of reports of thefts on the East Indian Railway to new arrangements made with that line to check through the agency of the Police the seals of all goods wagons at several halting stations in order to localise thefts or mis-despatches between certain defined limits. As soon as a seal is discovered missing or tampered with, the wagon was detached and the contents checked. This inspection of the goods wagons from stage to stage seems primarily a duty of the Goods or Traffic Department of the railway but if the Railway Police can do this work satisfactorily in addition to their other duties, it seems a sound preventive measure, and one that the staff of the other railway lines might be induced to follow with advantage.

Of 57 thefts in transit from trains on the East Indian Railway, 30 occurred between Etáwah and Ghaziabad. Mr. Knyvett attributes this to gangs of Aheriahs, and adds that the District Superintendents of Police, Etáwah, Aligarh, Bulandshahr and Meerut have done their best to break up these gangs. This matter was not specially noticed in the annual reports of their districts, and information will now be demanded.

The system of rewarding railway chaukidars in cases of thefts from goods sheds has proved successful in inducing better reporting and more successful inquiry. In comparing the statistics of thefts by pick-pockets on the Central Section I, with those on the Sections II and III to the disadvantage of the latter as regards true reporting, sufficient allowance does not seem to have been made for the much larger volume of passenger traffic in Section I and the more crowded platforms at its larger stations. The system of reducing the running train guard's beat to three hours should tend to greater vigilance and less sleeping on duty.

The returns of the results of theft, and receiving stolen property cases, show a slight diminution in the proportion of convictions of persons and cases in 1895 to disposed of respectively, as compared with 1894.

Out of four cases of wire-cutting, two resulted in conviction, and one in acquittal. The other case was the outcome of a village feud which had resulted in past years in the imposition of additional police. Directly these were removed, the wire-cutting began again. On their being reimposed, this offence stopped. There were 33 cases in 1895 of placing an obstacle on the line, the same number as in 1894. Of these, 18 were on the East Indian Railway; 15 cases resulted in conviction, all in the Central Section I. Of four cases on the Southern Section, and five on the Northern Section, not one was detected.

Mr. Knyvett draws attention to some apparently very lenient punishments passed in cases of this kind which no doubt the Magistrates concerned can explain.

The most serious case was the derailment of the down-mail, East Indian Railway, between Deoli and Jabbalpur on the night of 2nd March 1895. The brakesman was killed and the driver and fireman died subsequently from the results of their injuries, and some passengers were injured. Despite the high reward offered, no proof could be obtained, though strong suspicion fell on two mates of the East Indian Railway, Engineering Department, who had a grudge against the Permanent-Way Inspector, and are believed to have taken out a rail with their implements.

In an attempt to cause a similar derailment near Katni, nine persons were arrested, seven of whom got transportation for life on the evidence of two made approvers.

The total number of victims in accidents was 187 killed and 84 injured. The number of fatal accidents increased by 36, and the number of passengers killed rose from 12 to 21. The bulk of the accidents consist of cases where people are run over and killed owing to their own negligence. The report does not state how many cases of accident there were due to criminal carelessness for which any person was prosecuted, nor is the number of cases given in which passengers lost their lives by falling from carriages whose doors they had opened to enable them to perform a call of nature.

In considering the working of the various sections, the nature of the season in 1895 must be noted. It was undoubtedly a more unfavorable one than 1894.

The tabulated results of cases in the Southern Section certainly show a falling off. Mr. Innes attributes this partly to the absence of a Court Inspector; but there was no Court Inspector on this section in 1894. The wholesale laudation of his subordinates by Mr. Innes, does not explain the deterioration in the figures of dealing with crime, on the other hand, the absence of any heinous crime in this section is matter for congratulation.

Rewards and good conduct allowances have been liberally given. It is satisfactory to find a decrease in punishments on the whole, and especially in fines.

The examination of officers and men in law and procedure was not a success in the Central Section, and it is not explained why the Superintendents, Northern and Southern Sections, did not comply with Mr. Knyvett's request to hold examinations. The instruction of the officers and men scattered over the line is a matter of difficulty, as the expense of travelling instructors would be relatively very great.

The Railway Police administration has been successfully worked during 1895 by Mr. C. F. Knyvett, with the assistance of Messrs J. Innes and H. DEL. Ross, Superintendents of the Southern and Northern Sections, which he cordially acknowledges. The services of Inspectors Murphy, Fitzpatrick, Catania, Morissy, Dina Nath and Sita Ram are brought to notice.

In addition to police work proper, Mr. Innes, as Railway Magistrate, disposed of 53 cases, of which 36 resulted in conviction.

The railway officials of the East Indian Railway who are accustomed to the institution of Railway Police, and know its value, give every assistance, as do the Manager and his subordinates on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.

The question of providing suitable accommodation for the Police on the Indian Midland Railway and Bengal and North-Western Railway has not advanced during the year. The morale and efficiency of the Railway Police must suffer from such neglect to provide habitation for them. The points referred to in paragraphs 35-37 of Mr. Knyvett's report are being separately dealt with.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census, 774,163.

				1892.	1893	1894.	1895
Cognizable offences	..	..	..	5,099	5,572	6,518	6,868
Prosecuted to conviction	.	.	..	1,689	1,749	1,695	2,391

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10 000 of population	24	23
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,877	1,814
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,856	1,785
Number of cases disposed of	611	761
" convicted	466	650
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	913	1,154
" convicted	644	903
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	24.8	35.8
" convicted to disposed of	76.2	85.4
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	70.5	78.2

The total of all cognizable crimes reported in 1895 was 6,868, excluding the cases in Serial Nos. 49 to 57 (1,359), the number of reports was 5,509. Reporting is full, but nowhere in the report is the number of written reports mentioned, and this omission is not noticed by the Magistrate or Commissioner.

Of these 5,509 reports, 2,802 were investigated by the police (in addition to 1,359 investigations in cases under Serial Nos. 49-57) and 225 cases were expunged, 1,395 cases were sent up for trial, of which 1,191 were convicted, 163 acquitted and 41 remained pending at the close of the year, the percentages being respectively to cases sent up for trial 85.4, 11.7 and 2.9.

The percentage of investigations to reports was 50, and of cases sent up to investigated 49. Of 32 non-cognizable cases sent to the police for inquiry, three were sent by subordinate courts direct without reference to the Magistrate of the district, as required by Government orders. Mr. Darnah does not explain this.

Turning to the statistics of serious crime to which the new tests are applied, we find a decrease of 63 in the number of serious crimes reported, reducing the incidence per 10,000 of population from 24 to 23. There is certainly no reason to believe that crime was less faithfully reported in 1895 than 1894; and it is quite a sufficient explanation of this small diminution in reported serious crime to refer to the figures under Serial No. 50 where we see that prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 171 persons. In 162 cases they were sent up to the courts and in 146 cases an order was finally passed requiring security for good behaviour. The average term for which the security was required was 10 months and 24 days, and the average amount demanded was Rs. 611-10-3, only 8 persons out of the whole number furnished the security demanded, the remainder were imprisoned in default. This number (146) does not of course represent the total of habitual criminals in Lucknow, but it comprised the bulk of the most notorious offenders, and the seclusion of these men must have resulted in a most notable diminution of crimes.

The number of serious cases investigated was 1,785, or 98.4 per cent, and of these, 761, or 42.6 per cent, were disposed of and 650 cases resulted in conviction. There was an increase of 184 convictions on the number in 1894, *viz.*, 466, or nearly 40 per cent increase in the aggregate number of convicted cases. Out of 1,154 persons concerned, 903 were convicted—an increase of over 40 per cent on the number of persons convicted in 1894, *viz.*, 644. The improvement in the proportion of cases convicted to reported and disposed of, and of persons convicted to disposed of, is 11.0 per cent, 9.2 per cent, and 7.7 per cent respectively.

So far, the statistical results justify the rise of 15 places in the order of merit, Lucknow standing 29 in 1895, against 44 in 1894.

Comparing the results in various classes of crime with those of 1894, we find improvement in nearly all classes, especially in those classes upon which animadversion was made in the report of 1894.

In coming cases, out of 13 reports, 11 cases were sent up, seven were convicted, three acquitted and one remained pending. No account is given of any of the cases, which were presumably unimportant.

Two convictions were got in the only two cases of harbouring an offender, a class of crime in which convictions are usually hard to get and proportionately deterrent. Ten convictions were got out of 12 cases of offences against public justice sent up for trial, none of any special importance occurred during the year.

Out of 21 reports of rioting and one pending case, 125 persons were sent up for trial in 12 cases, in 10 of which convictions of 96 persons were got and two cases involving 15 persons were pending. Only 14 persons out of the 125 concerned in these 12 cases were acquitted. This shows an excellent discrimination in prosecution, for the percentage of accused discharged in riot cases is generally much larger.

There were only three cases of personating a public servant, all of which ended in conviction. Thus in class I, out of 54 cases investigated by the police, 40 were sent up for trial, of which only four ended in acquittal.

There were two murder cases (by robbers) pending and five reported in 1895. Of these, three were convicted, one acquitted, two remained pending and one was untraced. Of eight other murders, one was acquitted and seven convicted. The police work in this class of crime shows great improvement.

Out of five attempts at murder in 1895 and one case pending, four cases were convicted.

Only one conviction was got during the year under culpable homicide, one was acquitted, one expunged and one remained pending.

Out of 10 reported rapes, five were expunged as false, all the 10 were investigated, but only two sent up for trial, one case being convicted and one acquitted. The censure for indiscriminate challaning passed last year is not applicable to the work in 1895, on this head.

The fact that out of seven cases of unnatural offence, only one was acquitted against four convicted and two pending, shows great care in prosecution, for this is an offence requiring unusually complete evidence to prove. Twenty-five convictions out of 32 cases of attempt at suicide is good.

Out of 73 true cases of grievous hurt, 65 were sent up and 59 convicted, this shows a great advance on 1894, and that only 13 persons out of 108 sent up for this offence should have been acquitted is very satisfactory.

There was only one case of administering stupefying drugs, which ended in conviction.

The only serial number under which success has not been so marked is No 23—hurt by dangerous weapons. Out of 43 true cases, 36 were sent up, 15 cases, involving 24 persons, were acquitted and 21 cases and 21 persons convicted. It is probable that some of these acquittals resulted from compounding the offence with permission of the court, but this is not stated in the report.

Only one case was sent up of selling a minor for purpose of prostitution. In this the prosecution failed.

Eighteen out of 35 cases reported and 25 sent up under Serial No 28—criminal force to public servants or women, were convicted. The number of persons acquitted, 14 to 27 convicted, is somewhat large.

No conviction resulted in the three cases of causing death by a rash act, two being acquitted and one pending.

The percentage of convictions to cases investigated and decided under Class II, (58.11 and 79.79) shows excellent results.

Beyond saying that there was no organized daktari, nor any in which a dwelling-house was attacked or fire-arms used, the report gives little information as to the nature of the six cases of daktari reported and investigated. Apparently one was untraced, three cases and 14 persons were convicted and two cases and seven persons remained pending. Only one person was acquitted. This compares favourably with the poor results in 1894.

Out of 24 robberies, three were expunged and convictions got in 13 cases out of 16 sent up. Two out of three cases of robbery by poison were convicted. Apparently five cases, a large proportion, were untraced.

There was only one case out of 11 of serious mischief sent up and that was acquitted, here, too, detection seems to have been at fault. Three cases out of seven of mischief to animals were convicted. The nature of the mischief is not indicated.

Under burglary we find the following figures —

Serial No.	Pending.	Reports	Expunged.	Investigated	Sent up.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Pending
36	11	2,319	22	983	273	237	30	6
37	...	7	2	7	2	1		1
43	.	19	2	8	5	3	2	...
Total	11	2,345	26	998	280	241	32	7

The reports of burglary, which had increased from 1,804 in 1893, to 2,534 in 1894, decreased by 189. Assuming the reporting to have been equally faithful in 1894 and 1895, this diminution may, as Mr Webster notes, be reasonably attributed to the seclusion of habitual burglars already indicated, and to more energetic watch and ward and prosecution. Under serial No. 36, the convictions rose from 116 in 1894 to 237 in 1895. No details are given in the report as to the number of burglaries reported with and without loss or as mere attempts, but, judging from the percentage of investigations to reports, nearly 43 per cent, though there is no doubt some concealment of value of property stolen, there is less of this imperfect reporting in Lucknow than in most districts.

In 14 cases only the amount stolen exceeded Rs 500, the measure of success is not in these cases recorded, nor is any detail of the usual threefold nature given of serious burglaries by professionals. Mr Webster, however, notes that professional burglary in the city has almost ceased. In all, 305 burglars were convicted to 61 acquittals. Great credit is due to the Police for the good work under this head.

There were 2,444 thefts reported in 1895 and 15 cases pending from 1894, total 2,459. The Police investigated 1,130 cases, 101 cases were expunged and 604 challaned, with the high proportion of 543 convictions. The thefts reported in 1894 were only 2,302. No detail is given as to the number of thefts of value over and under Rs 50 or of the thefts of agricultural produce. As the report is shortly going to press, I have no time to call for these and other omitted details. The increase in investigations from 987 to 1,130, cases sent up, 484 to 604, and convictions, 374 to 543, is indicative of very much better work in 1895. The proportion of persons acquitted (128) to convicted (634) is good.

Out of 24 true cases (including two pending) of cattle-theft, 13 were sent up and nine convicted. No detail is given of the nine not detected, but Mr. Webster remarks that professional cattle theft does not exist in Lucknow.

In 1894 the results in cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, were considered satisfactory when 114 cases out of 140 were convicted. In 1895 they were much better, 141 out of 170 being convicted. It is not stated whether any of the stolen cattle were the subject of any of these cases.

On the whole, the Police in dealing with serious and minor offences against property, have worked very well all through in 1895. Only Rs 13,939 were, however, recovered out of Rs 63,440 worth of property stolen.

The time-expired register, after the expunction of 108 names, showed 897 at the close of 1895. Of these, the very large proportion of 190 are untraced, which would argue imperfect supervision of this register in past years. Mr Webster notes that Station Officers are disinclined to admit the fact that a time-expired convict has taken up his abode in their jurisdiction. This would seem to imply that the local surveillance of these men is very faulty and needs a rigid supervision by Circle Inspectors.

More success in the arrest of absconded offenders was gained, 29 being got in 1895, against 19 in 1894. The list, however, is still a long one, 107 names being left at the end of 1895. I trust that the liberal rewards proposed by Mr. Webster may evoke further activity in this direction.

In 1894 the good work done in proving previous convictions against 183 old offenders was noticed with approval. This year 227 such previous convictions were

proved. No information is given as to how many were committed to the Sessions Court, or whether appropriate sentences were passed.

Mr Webster has very properly declined in an Annual Report to go into any details on the painful subject of the dissensions amongst the higher subordinates, which told so fatally on the morale of the Police. This has long since been remedied by transfers or other appropriate orders in the cases of those at fault. The punishment list, however, shows the disastrous effect on the discipline of the Police, for 33 officers out of 193 and 136 men out of 1,376 had to be punished, in some cases severely. Four officers and 87 men were dismissed and a large number reduced and suspended. In addition to departmental punishments, two officers and ten men were judicially convicted. In one case, of which no details are given, one officer and three men were convicted for torturing an accused, one officer was convicted for bribery. Fortunately, harmony has now been restored, and it is hoped that the Civil will emulate the Armed Police, whose discipline has been throughout the year excellent. Their proficiency in drill, as well as in workmanlike qualities, both armed police and sowars, was noted by the Deputy Inspector-General at his annual inspection.

Recruiting flourishes, despite the counter attraction of the recently raised pay of the sipahi in the Native Army, 333 recruits were enlisted in 1895. The ability, tact and professional knowledge of Mr Holland, the Reserve Inspector, are very highly noted by Mr Webster and the Magistrate, and to him the good condition of the Reserve is largely due.

The number of Rural Police is 835, ultimately to be raised to 840. The report is silent as to their physique, caste and efficiency, nor are any punishments noted. I find, however, in Mr. Deputy Inspector-General Berrill's inspection notes that nine chaukidars were convicted of criminal offences, and 61 were departmentally punished.

Rewards have been liberally distributed as below —

	Number	From budget head Rs	Number	Other sources Rs
Police	97	623	152	726 4 0
Rural Police	151	446	...	.

The pay of 54 town police employed in 8 towns under Act XX of 1856 is only Rs. 4 per mensem. Instead of being able to improve the miserable pay, it was found necessary during the year to diminish the number of chaukidars so as to be able to provide for their pay at existing rates. The financial position of the towns and the question of continued entertainment of Town Police on such low pay seem to merit the consideration of the Magistrate. It is not stated whether any Town Police were rewarded or punished.

Ten sub-inspectors and 37 head constables passed an examination in law and procedure.

Kalandar Bux, who was city inspector for some time, though said to be intelligent and hard-working, did not inspect the city thánas properly and lacks a sense of orderliness. He can do very good work if he likes.

Nunanjan Lal, Court Inspector, looked after the prosecution of cases skilfully, and his office is on the whole in good order. Yakut Khan, Cantonment Inspector, is an active young officer of good promise.

Sub-Inspectors Wajid Husain, Kashi Singh and Lutfullah are specially praised.

Mr Webster's report is meagre and omits much detailed but necessary information. His skeleton report did not do justice to the extremely good work done by the Lucknow police under his direction. Both the Magistrate and the Commissioner concur in approving his energy, discretion and ability. He has thoroughly justified his selection for so important a charge as that of Lucknow.

UNAO DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census, 953,636.

	1892	1893	1894.	1895
Cognizable offences	5,294	5,377	5,719	6,442
Prosecuted to conviction	674	730	1,020	1,261

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	12	14
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,171	1,333
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,146	1,224
Number of cases disposed of	615	742
" " convicted	439	633
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	940	1,218
" " convicted	572	956
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	37.4	47.4
" " convicted to disposed of	71.3	85.3
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	60.8	78.4

The improvement noticed in the report of 1894, as commenced by Mr Orr in the police administration of this district, was continued in 1895.

Official in charge during the year :—
Mr A W O Orr from 1st January to 31st December.

The number of cognizable crimes reported increased by 723; as compared with the figures of 1894. This increase is most noticeable in cases of burglary and theft in Classes III and V and in cases of bad livelihood and nuisances in Class VI. Under Classes I, II and IV there was a decrease. The rise in prices is assigned as the reason for the increase in crime in the classes noted above, but some portion of the increase may be justly attributed to better police working and reporting of cases. Mr Orr makes no mention of written reports.

In Class I the results for 1895 are fairly good. Of 11 coming cases investigated in 1895, two were expunged and nine sent up for trial of which seven were convicted and one remained pending. The offences appear to have been of no unusual kind.

In two out of three cases of harbouring offenders a conviction was got, also in four out of six cases of offences against public justice.

The diminution in riot cases was very marked, 46 to 20, of which six cases were expunged, leaving only 14 true cases, which were all sent up for trial and convictions resulted in ten cases. The proportion of persons acquitted, 45 to 70 convicted shows somewhat reckless prosecutions.

Murders decreased from 19 in 1894 to 14 in 1895, but two were pending and two cases of the previous year were brought under inquiry in 1895. In two cases of murders by dakkais, one was convicted and one acquitted, one murder by poison resulted in acquittal. Out of 12 cases of other murders in 1895, and three of the previous year, convictions were got in six only, six being acquitted and one pending, two remained untraced. This work is not very satisfactory. Two cases where failure is very marked, are the case of Sirdar Singh, shot while lying asleep outside his house, and that of Musammat Bhurtania, decoyed into a field and murdered for her ornaments. As was the case last year, Mr Orr urges the disadvantage of the Unao criminal sessions being held at Haridwar, with regard to the opportunities given of breaking down the evidence for the prosecution by tampering with the witnesses. The Commissioner concurs in this opinion, but notes that in Unao there is no house for the Judge to live in or to locate his court temporarily. I presume that other reasons prohibit the Unao sessions being held at Lucknow, but this is a matter which should be discussed elsewhere.

Two reported attempts at murder resulted in conviction, as did three out of four cases of only one homicide the other one remaining untraced.

Eight cases of rape and the same number of unnatural offences, were reported; four were expunged in each class and three and two convictions secured respectively. These figures show that such cases were not prosecuted with indiscretion. Out of seven cases for disposal of concealment of birth, six convictions were got, and 21 out of 27 cases of attempt at suicide sent up for trial were successfully prosecuted.

In grievous hurt out of 54 cases sent up, 36 were convicted and five pending. The results under Serial Nos 22 and 23 were also fair. It is not stated how many of the acquittals in cases of grievous hurt were due to compounding offences.

In kidnapping only one conviction was obtained out of five cases

In Class II, out of 223 cases investigated, 24 were expunged, and of the balance, 199, there were 163 sent up for trial, of which 115 were convicted. The work in this class is marred by the poor success as regards persons in murder cases, 23 accused being acquitted against 14 convicted

Of the two dakaiti cases, one was acquitted and one convicted. In the latter a gang of "Doms" broke into a house and removed the ornaments from the sleeping women

There were no robberies reported of an aggravated nature. Of 25 reported, no less than 15 were expunged. One case was pending from 1894, and of the 11 cases tried, eight resulted in conviction. Only 11 persons were convicted of robbery, against ten who were acquitted

Of 36 true cases of serious mischief, only six were sent up for trial, of which four were acquitted. Detection and prosecution were both faulty under this head, as eight accused were acquitted and only two convicted in two cases

In mischief to animals better results were obtained. Out of 20 true cases, 15 were sent up for trial and 11 convicted. In only two cases were cattle poisoned for the sake of getting their skins. Prosecution was successful in both these cases.

Taking the figures of burglary we have —

Serial No	36	Reports	Expunged	Balance	Pending from 1894	Total
	36	3,531	20	3,511	22	3,533
"	37	25	8	17	1	18
"	43	19	3	16	1	17
		—	—	—	—	—
Total		3,575	31	3,544	24	3,568

Of these 3,568 cases, 805 were enquired into and 367 sent up for trial, of which 299 were convicted, 57 were acquitted and 11 remained pending. The figures in paragraph 16 of the district report deal with serial No. 36 only and show a very great advance in dealing with burglary cases proper, as the following percentages show —

Cases		1894.	1895
Percentage convicted to investigated	..	24 75	36 94
Ditto decided	..	77 31	85 50
Persons			
Percentage convicted to arrested	.	62 20	81 91
Ditto decided	...	69 14	78 73

and this improvement co-exists with an increase in the total number of reports

No detail is given of the value of property stolen in burglaries or of the kinds of serious burglary

Mr. Orr compares the figures of Unao (3,531) with those of Cawnpore (1,782) to show how much more common burglary is in the former district. He attributes the absence of professional burglary in Unao to there not being any towns in this district

The enormous proportion of burglaries without loss (2,063) and attempts (743), total of unsuccessful burglary 2,806 to 725 burglaries with loss, suggests the inference that there must be a considerable amount of loss suppressed in reports

On the whole, there has been a very marked improvement in dealing with crime under Class III

Of 51 reported cattle-thefts, 15 were expunged. Of 36 remaining and one pending, only 17 cases were sent up. The proportion of convictions (15) was very good, the number undetected seems large, but 14 cases were convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code, in which stolen cattle were concerned. This is considerably better than last year's results. There is said to be no professional cattle-lifting in Unao

The reports of ordinary theft (1,839) show an increase of 330 on 1894, and convictions resulted in respect of 10 cases less than in 1894. The number of cases decided was also 24 less than in that year. The number of persons convicted (435) is 25 less than in 1894.

Mr. Orr gives the number of thefts of property over Rs 10 as 118, and under that sum 1,725 total 1,843, which does not agree with the report, 1,839; 410 cases were thefts of agricultural produce. Last year's remark that crimes seem to be concealed may be repeated

There were only three more cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, in 1895 than in 1894, but the percentage of convictions has risen from 68.36 to 89.32 in cases.

In criminal house trespass the number of convictions was only six to 44 acquittals, and 73 persons were acquitted to ten convicted. No explanation is given of the figures which *prima facie* indicate cases having been challaned on insufficient evidence.

The action against bad characters has been more extensive, but that 19 cases out of 58 decided should have failed argues imperfect preparation. Of the 39 called upon to furnish security for good behaviour, 26 failed to do so and were imprisoned. The average security demanded, Rs 228, was not excessive, the average term of imprisonment in default was 11 months and 11 days.

In considering the work of the Police with the mass of cognizable crimes, great improvement is observable as indicated in detail in paragraph 26 of Mr Orr's report.

Judged by the new tests, the operation of which Mr Orr considers to be conducive to good work, we see relatively greater improvement.

The increase in the number of serious crimes reported is 162, raising the incidence per 10,000 from 12 to 14. The number of investigations rose by 78 and of cases disposed of by 127, convictions increased by 194 in cases and 334 in persons. There was an increase in the percentage of cases and persons convicted to disposed of, amounting to 14.0 and 17.6 respectively. This is very creditable to the Unao Police and to Mr Orr's supervision.

Only 47 non-cognizable crimes were made over to the Police for enquiry in 1895, against 74 in 1894. This is better, but the fact that 14 cases were sent direct by Subordinate Magistrates to the police is not explained, and this direct disobedience of Government orders should have been treated by reference to the Magistrate of the district.

Previous convictions were proved against 165 persons out of 1,072 to whom the High Court Circular No. 1 of 1866 applies, against 98 out of 777 in 1895. This is a great advance.

To 755 time-expired offenders on the register 17 names were added in 1895 and the names of 204 were struck off, including 47 emigrated. This leaves 563 names at the end of the year. Nothing is said, as was remarked last year, as to the manner in which surveillance is exercised by the local police.

There have been nine absconded offenders convicted in 1895 against two in 1894. There are still 34 names on this register and efforts to arrest these should not be relaxed.

The punishments awarded to the Provincial Police are less than in 1894, to the Municipal Police the same. The pay of the Municipal Police has now been raised to Rs 5. Five Town Police were punished in 1895 by dismissal, and 2 suspended, against only two punished in 1894. Only 122 of the Rural Police were punished in 1895, against 232 in 1894, 67 of these were dismissed.

It is satisfactory to notice that rewards to chaurkidars were Rs 514 to 376 men, against Rs 248 to 272 in 1894.

The rewards to Provincial Police, only Rs 52 to nine persons, seem insufficient encouragement for the good work that must have been done to secure so many more convictions, and it is quite as important to reward good work as to punish bad. The proportion of Parsis in the Rural Police, 67 per cent, is still very high, but the elimination of men of this and other inferior castes is a matter of time and is obviously receiving attention.

Mr. Orr deprecates the large decrease made in the recently announced reduction of the Rural Police. The Magistrate, Lieutenant-Colonel Anson, does not anticipate that the reduction by Mr. Orr will not be more than counterbalanced by the improved position accorded to chaurkidars as members of the Police force instead of mere zamindars' servants. He instances many cases from his own personal knowledge of chaurkidars owed months of arrears of pay by the zamindars. Such a state of affairs must impair the independence of chaurkidars, as reporters of crimes at least.

The only criminal class in Unao are said to be 12 or 13 families of Beriabs. The enormous prevalence of burglaries would seem to cast doubt on this assertion.

The question of Armed Police is not mentioned in the report. Mr. Beirill, Deputy Inspector-General, at his inspection found fault with the drill and bearing of the Armed Police, and Mr. Evatt, Reserve Inspector, should be able to show much better results in 1896. The recruits were suitable men. Mr. Orr does not say anything in his report about the instruction of the Police, nor the examination of the investigating staff in Law and Procedure, nor the result of inspection of thánas by himself and the Circle Inspector. He mentions Niaz Muhammad, Court Inspector's work with praise, and this is obviously due, and also the work of the head clerk Sub-Inspector Raghu Nath Singh. Some of the thána returns show apparently good working, and it is discouraging to the investigating officers for none to be favourably mentioned. Such improved results on the whole could hardly have been obtained without noticeable good work on the part of some individuals.

I fully agree with the Commissioner's commendation of Mr. Orr as a most hard-working and conscientious officer, and he has effected great improvement in the Police work of Unao. A little more expressed sympathy with his subordinates would not tend to check renewed efforts to improvement.

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census, 1,036,521.

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	3,631	4,018	4,770	5,627
Prosecuted to conviction	978	935	1,352	970

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	13	16
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,393	1,620
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,387	1,618
Number of cases disposed of ..	500	518
" " convicted	422	428
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	734	761
" " convicted	580	572
Percentage of cases convicted to reported ...	30.3	26.4
" " convicted to disposed of	84.4	82.6
" persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	79.0	75.1

The reports of crime in this district rose to 5,627 in 1895, an increase of 857 on the figures of 1894. Excluding nuisances, the Officer in charge during the year — Mr. J. A. Luffman, from 1st January to 31st December 1895 — number of which is only 102 in 1895, compared with 700 in 1894, an unexplained decrease, the number is 5,525. There is an increase of 30 in Class II, but the chief increase is in Classes III and V, 1,037 and 387 respectively. The Commissioner notes that "there was a good deal of distress here as elsewhere." This no doubt is the main cause of increase in petty crimes, but in regard to more serious crime, much of the increase is due to more accurate reporting. Of the 5,525 reports, no less than 1,058 were written reports, an advance in this year. Apparently this system is gaining ground in Rae Bareli, though in some thanas the matter has been neglected. It is asserted that there are no reasons to suspect that any reports are written at thánas by any body connected with the Police.

The incidence of reports of all crimes, excluding sanitary offences, is 53 per 10,000 of population. The percentage of reports investigated sank, however, with the increase in reports, to 43.57, against 49.48 of 1894. This is explained by much of the increase in crime being in petty cases in which an inquiry is not compulsory.

There was a slight increase in the ratio of cases disposed of to investigated and in cases convicted to disposed of, as also was there in the ratio of persons convicted to arrested.

Only two convictions resulted in five cases of coming sent up for trial out of seven reports, but in the cases of offences against public justice and of personating public servants, all the cases reported, five and two respectively, were successful.

Twenty cases of riot were reported in 1895, one was pending from 1894. All were investigated by the Police, but only nine sent up for trial, in which seven cases, involving 47 people arrested by the Police, were convicted, one case acquitted with 15 persons (of whom only 10 were arrested *suo motu* by Police and five by order of Magistrate) and one case pending with 28 accused. With the exception of this last case, where an inexperienced head constable made indiscriminate arrests, the proportion of acquittals is not large for this class of case. There was only one quasi-religious riot about the right of procession during the Mohurrum.

There were 11 murders in 1895 reported and four cases pending. Convictions were secured in seven cases, three were acquitted and one was pending at the close of the year, involving five accused. The proportion of persons (12) acquitted to (7) convicted is not very satisfactory. The Magistrate considers that one of the cases in which 10 acquittals resulted should not have been committed to Sessions at all, as the identification of 10 accused in this atrocious murder case was doubtful. This committal can then hardly, as claimed by Mr Luffman, absolve the Police work from the charge of imperfection.

The only two cases of culpable homicide sent up for trial resulted in conviction.

In nine cases of alleged rape on married women, two cases were expunged and statement B sent up in five cases. The only two cases sent up for trial were convicted. This shows necessary caution was exercised in dealing with these cases. Only one case of unnatural offence was reported and convicted. Seven cases out of nine real cases of concealment of birth were convicted. Out of 44 real cases of attempt at suicide, 15 were convicted.

Out of 41 reports of grievous hurt, 28 were sent up for trial resulting in 21 convictions. The number of persons acquitted (15) to convicted (32) is large. It is not stated if any part of this is due to compounding cases. The only report of administering stupefying drugs was expunged.

There were five cases reported of landlords causing hurt to their tenants to make them pay up rent, in no case was conviction obtained. In eight cases of hurt by dangerous weapon, one case was convicted and one failed. In the last two named crimes police action was not successful, but in kidnapping, out of five cases sent up, four were convicted and only one acquitted.

Out of 27 true cases of criminal force, convictions were got in eight cases, one where a policeman, one where a chaprasi and six where women were the subject of criminal force. Out of 20 accused, however, 10 were acquitted. Out of three cases of causing death by a rash act, two were convicted.

On the whole, in serious cases against the person, the Police work in cases, 70 convictions to 25 acquittals, was good, but as regards persons accused, the ratio of 51 acquittals to 88 convictions was indicative of acceptance by the Police of imperfect proof.

In serious offences against property, out of 3,260 reports, 16 only were expunged as false, 1,157, or nearly one-third, were investigated, and 336 sent up for trial, of which 265 were convicted, or 82.30 per cent of cases decided.

Six cases of daktari were reported during the year, and one was pending from 1894. Only two resulted in conviction, and one remained pending at the end of 1895. There were only three cases reported each year in 1894 and 1893 and the increase is attributed to scarcity. Of the four undetected cases, one failed owing to the dishonest behaviour of the thanadar who was reduced to 3rd grade head constable and removed from the investigating staff. In another case, although evidence was not obtained, and two chaukidars were dismissed for negligence, it is satisfactory to learn that the villagers of Jalalpur turned out to aid the victims and put the daktaris to flight, recovering all the stolen property. It

is not said whether any rewards were given on this occasion. Only eight accused were convicted and four acquitted. The work in dakaiti cannot be considered good.

Eleven reports of robbery were made, an increase of three over 1894. Only two cases were expunged, although three more appear to have been quite groundless. Of five cases sent up for trial, four ended in conviction. Robbery is a class of crime in which false accusations abound, and though the Magistrate declined to expunge the cases, he considers that the police should not be held responsible for the discharges in the case of robbery made over for inquiry.

The increase in reported burglaries is most remarkable.

	Reported	Expunged	Balance	Investigated	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending
Serial No 36	3,198	10	3,188	1,095	250	52	11
" " 37	7		7	7	3	1	
" " 43	18		18	18	7		1
Total	<u>3,223</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3,213</u>	<u>1,120</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>12</u>

In serial No 36 in 1894, 1893, 1892, there were only 2,153, 1,621, 1,149, respectively.

Of the 3,198, there were only 1,037 cases of burglary with loss; 1,432 without loss, and 719 attempts. Loss is obviously concealed, both the householders and the Police having the same motive in such concealment—the avoidance of trouble in cases when recovery of the property is unlikely or the value small. In the cases sent up for trial the success was fair, but these bear a small proportion even to the investigated crimes.

In Class IV there were only five cases of wrongful confinement, in only one of which conviction resulted.

Ordinary thefts showed an increase of 317 on 1894, the total being 1,793, of which 42 were expunged. Investigations were made in 795 cases, less than half the number reported. In 432 cases sent up, convictions were obtained in 385 cases against 473 persons. In 43 cases 58 persons were acquitted. This is a considerable improvement on the number of convictions, 295 cases, in 1895. In only 140 cases was the property stolen said to be over Rs. 10. In 455 cases the thefts were of grain or vegetables.

The number of cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, is small, 74, but in 69 convictions were got.

Cattle-thefts rose from 52 to 64, but 12 were expunged as recovered strays. In 21 cases only were bovine cattle stolen, and 14 cases resulted in conviction.

Judging by the abnormal increase in burglary and theft, there should have been more active measures taken against habitual thieves, and those cases that were prosecuted failed in 12 cases out of 39. In 27 cases only were orders passed requiring security for good behaviour. The Magistrate admits the want of zeal in dealing with bad characters. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that these cases do not seem to have much effect on the number of bad characters with which the district is troubled. This confession at the end of the year does not justify the lack of energy in prosecuting bad characters during the year.

The action detailed by Mr Luffman in following up the tracks of absconded offenders, resulted in the capture of 16. This is a great improvement on the last year's work. The number of time-expired offenders still on the Register at the end of 1895 was 733. Strenuous efforts are being made to reduce the number on the Register and to improve the surveillance, 38 of the men on this register were re-convicted during the year.

No information is given about the number of previous convictions proved against offenders coming under High Court Circular No. 1 of 1866, nor is their punishment noted.

The rewards to the Police, Rs 77 to 1 head constable and 16 police constables, were very scanty. It is hard to credit that no work deserving of more rewards than this was done in 1895.

Rewards to Rural Police, Rs 565-6-0, were more ample.

The punishments of the Provincial Police were few in number and not unduly severe

The *morale* of the *chaukidari* force is not good 19 were judicially punished during 1895 A large number of dismissals was necessary The weeding out of the *Pasi* element in the Rural Police is progressing slowly. There are only seven town *chaukidars* in the district.

Mr. Berrill, Deputy Inspector-General, found the recruits a fine lot physically As in other districts, the proportion of literate Musalmans to Hindus being largely in favour of the former, was noticed

The office and quarters were found in good order Mr. Trotter is said to be a good Reserve Inspector

Mr Luffman is said by Mr Berrill to carry his subordinates with him

In the annual report on Inspectors, Abdul Aziz, the Court Inspector, and Ram Kishen, the Circle Inspector, are commended

The Commissioner thinks the working of the Police on the whole to have been fairly satisfactory The statistical tests show Rae Bareilly to have fallen from 29 to 43 in the order of merit Mr. Berrill notices that some of Mr Luffman's staff were poor.

The results in serious crime, a large increase in reports, but practically the same number of cases disposed of and persons convicted in 1895 as in 1894, show traces of staleness in the supervision Mr Luffman has, however, done a large amount of good work in this district in 1894-95

SITAPUR DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census, 1,075,413

	1892	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	5,673	6,367	8,471	8,172
Prosecuted to conviction	548	822	706	908

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	25	26
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	2,709	2,839
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	2,616	2,670
Number of cases disposed of	586	629
" " convicted	378	526
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	995	974
" " convicted	604	758
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	13.9	18.5
" " " to disposed of	64.5	83.6
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	60.7	77.8

Mr. Berkeley was in charge of this district for the first ten months of 1895.

Officers in charge during the year —
Mr S H Berkeley, from 1st January to 31st October Inspector J W Kemp, from 1st November to 22nd November Mr C H Pratt, from 23rd November to 31st December

Mr Kemp, Reserve Inspector, was in charge for 22 days in November, and Mr Pratt for the remainder of the year.

The number of cognizable crimes reported was 8,172, excluding 139 offences under serial No. 57 This leaves 8,033—a considerable decrease on 8,471, the number of crimes reported in the previous year

The decrease in Classes I, II and IV is small In Class V, however, the decrease of 1,368 is marked chiefly under the head "petty thefts" This is due to a most improper order passed by Mr Berkeley in the beginning of 1895, forbidding the police to enter as offences thefts of property valued at less than two annas The argument of Mr. Pratt that this order was justified under section 95 of the Indian Penal Code is based on an entire misapprehension of the functions of a police officer

and of the facts. The assertion that it was issued to prevent swelling the crime returns unnecessarily amounts merely to saying that the reports of crime were fudged intentionally. The Magistrate notes that two annas represent a day's labour, and doubts if the order is legally justifiable. The Commissioner notes that the order is clearly wrong and should be withdrawn. It is extraordinary that such an order should have escaped the notice of the Magistrate during the year 1895.

The large increase in Class III is attributed to distress consequent on bad seasons. Mr Pratt attributes part of the increase to the unwieldy size of the chaukidari beat. They were not any larger than in the previous year, and the reorganization of the rural police in this district is under separate consideration. The suppression of petty crime reports by order of Mr Berkeley renders any comparison of the incidence of all cognizable crimes with the figures of past years useless.

A decrease in the number of investigations (3,488) is noticeable—chiefly in theft and burglaries.

Mr Pratt's figures in paras 5 and 6 are misleading. The total number of cases investigated by the police in 1895 was 3,842, of which 139 were local and public nuisances, leaving a balance of 3,703. The number sent up for trial was 1,097, of which 20 remained pending at the end of the year. Of the balance, 903 were convicted, against 174 acquitted. But these figures include 107 convictions and 23 acquittals in nuisance cases, serial No 57, so that Mr Pratt has in para 6 considered convictions and acquittals in cases excluded from the number of reports. This has not been noticed in the reviews of the report.

Under coining we find 14 reports made to, and investigated by, the police; one was expunged, only 5 cases sent up, of which 2 were convicted and 3 acquitted. The police have found no clue to the place where the manufacture of counterfeit coins was carried on. The Magistrate remarks that "the coining was of a not very serious order, *i. e.* the counterfeits were cast and not struck." The loss to the State is the same in either case, and a proportion of 2 convictions to 13 real cases of passing spurious coins is not satisfactory.

In all the 5 offences against public justice reported, convictions were obtained.

Out of 23 true riot cases in 1895 and 4 pending from 1894, 14 were sent up for trial and 12 convictions secured. In 11 cases proof was wanting. The proportion of convictions, 113 out of 138 persons arrested, is good. The improvement on 1894, when only 111 out of 201 persons arrested were convicted, being striking. There was no case of any great importance.

There were 21 murders reported in 1895 and one pending from 1894. One murder by dakait was untraced. Six cases of murders by robbers resulted in 2 convictions, 2 acquittals and 2 cases pending at the close of 1895. One reported murder by poison was expunged. In 13 other murders, there were 7 convictions and 1 acquittal. In all, 9 convictions were obtained. Six of these cases were the murder of children to rob them of their ornaments. One attempt at murder was untraced.

There were 14 reports of culpable homicide in 1895 and three cases pending. Of these, two were expunged and 15 sent up for trial, 11 of which ended in conviction. This shows improved working.

Of 13 rape cases, only two were sent up for trial, resulting in one conviction and one acquittal. In 11 cases, deficient proof was reported. Much more discrimination has been shown in 1895 in these cases.

Forty-one cases of attempted suicide were reported, one expunged and 20 sent up for trial. In 13, conviction was obtained.

Eighty-eight cases of grievous hurt were reported in 1895, and four were pending, out of 58 sent up for trial, 49 were convicted. This is good work. The Magistrate notes that adequate punishment was inflicted. In most instances the weapon used was a *lathi*.

Out of two cases of administering stupefying drugs, one was convicted and one was under trial at the end of 1895.

supervision by Mr Pratt and avoidance of the errors indicated by Mr Beuill. The usual complaint that one Circle Inspector is not sufficient to inspect all the thanas is made in this district. There are 11 stations in this district, and if the Circle Inspector is employed in his legitimate work of inspection, and not used as an investigating officer, there should be no difficulty in his performing his prescribed tour of inspection.

Written reports to the extent of 1,678 were given during 1895. The report of Mr. Pratt more than once alludes to the large size of the thana circles, yet he appears to think it credible that complainants find it simpler to go personally and report at the station than to search for a man sufficiently literate to fill up the form of report. To get one who will do it gratis is not a probable result of their search, but it costs the complainants who live far off the thana much less in time and trouble to pay a scribe to write their complaint and then to send it by a chaukidar to the thana than to go themselves and make an oral report. The Magistrate makes no remark on this important subject.

The Court Inspector, Raham Husain, is praised for his zeal and skilful prosecution, and Circle Inspector Arjun Singh for his supervision of investigating officers and detection of crime.

Mr Pratt is in favour of the new tests as improving the quality of the work in serious cases. The number of serious cases convicted rose from 378 in 1894 to 526 in 1895 out of 586 and 629 disposed of, and the persons convicted from 604 to 758. The increase in the percentage of cases convicted to reported and disposed of is 4.6 and 19.1, respectively, and in the percentage of persons convicted to disposed of, 17.1.

The proportion of unsuccessful investigations is still very large, and Sitapur still enjoys by far the lowest percentage of serious cases convicted to reported, viz, 18.5. This accounts for the fact that Sitapur only rose from 48 to 45 on the list of merit.

Mr Berkeley continued the reorganization of police work begun by Mr Innes, but it will take some time to effect noticeable results in the statistics, and the system of watch and ward in this and other Oudh districts, renders statistical comparison with other districts in the North-Western Provinces fallacious.

Mr Pratt has a hard task before him, but this should be lightened by the cordial support of the magistracy which he notices. With exceptions noticed above, there are signs of real improvement.

HARDOI DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census, 1,113,211.

	1892.	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	5,238	4,434	5,877	6,990
Prosecuted to conviction	1,059	1,068	1,098	1,419

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population,	13	17
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,509	1,914
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,439	1,823
Number of cases disposed of	736	828
" convicted	617	707
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	1,230	1,348
" convicted	922	978
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	40.8	36.9
" convicted to disposed of	83.8	85.3
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	74.9	72.5

Officers in charge during the year —

Mr R. C. Bramley from 1st January to 25th April, from 12th August to 9th September, and from 10th October to 31st December.

Inspector J. Forbes from 26th April to 11th August, and from 10th September to 9th October.

Mr R. C. Bramley was in charge of this district for the greater part of the year. Reserve Inspector Forbes held charge from 26th April to 11th August and from 10th Sep-

Excluding sanitary offences, the number of reports rose from 5,781 to 6,903. The increase of 1,122 reports was chiefly in burglary and house-trespass—648, ordinary theft—311, and cattle theft—74. The cause of increase is said to be the distress consequent on a poor harvest. Possibly better reporting may have had some share in this. Written reports increased to 470, but the fact that in some thanas they were not adopted rather points to local obstruction than to any distaste for this system of report. However, distress was no doubt the chief reason, and Colonel Quin remarks "A visit to our jails where each criminal has his two blankets, his comfortable warm dress, and his well cooked and sufficient food, will fully explain why jail can have no terrors for a weakly and elderly man who finds it hard to obtain work when times are bad."

The incidence of reported cognizable crime of all kinds rose to 62 per 10,000 of population in 1895. Of the 6,903 cases, only 3,042, or 44 per cent, were investigated. This was 4 per cent. better than in 1894. Of the cases investigated, 1,354, or 44 per cent, were convicted, but the proportion of convictions to cases reported was only a little more than 19 per cent, and this is considered by Colonel Quin as the measure of administrative efficiency.

Of 2,387 persons whose cases were disposed of, 2,175 were arrested in 1895. The cases of the remainder were pending from the previous year or were ordered to appear by Magistrates. Only 2,433 actually appeared before Magistrates, as 2 died, and 25 were discharged by police. Of these, 1,769 were convicted, 1,710 having been sent up by police *suo motu*. The falling off in conviction of persons was in Classes I and VI.

In applying the new tests we find an extraordinary increase in the number of serious cases reported—1,281 in 1893, 1,509 in 1894, 1,914 in 1895. The proportion of number of cases disposed of and convicted to reported was not so good as in 1894. With a large increase in crimes, and a fixed investigating staff, this is not perhaps extraordinary. The number of persons convicted to disposed of also compares unfavourably with 1894. The aggregate number of convictions in cases and persons was more than in 1894 by 90 and 56 respectively.

Judged by statistics, Hardoi has lost eight places—from 19 to 27 in the list of merit.

The number of cases expunged as groundless does not vary much—231 in 1894 and 219 in 1895.

Mr. Bramley considers the rise in false coin cases from 8 to 17 as insignificant, though he notes that he received information from Sitapur that quantities of false coin had found their way into that district. This is being inquired into. Ten cases out of 17 were sent up, and 8 were convicted. Out of 12 persons, 8 were convicted. Mr. Bramley admits a want of discrimination in making arrests in these cases.

Two cases out of three offences against public justice were convicted.

Out of 15 riots, one was expunged and 13 sent up for trial, of which 10 ended in conviction and 1 remained pending. The proportion of persons acquitted to convicted, (38 to 78) was large. This district is famous for riots. The only serious riot was where some Haburas attacked and beat a head constable who was searching for stolen property. They were convicted.

Conviction was obtained in the only case that occurred of personating a public servant.

The total number of murders for disposal in 1895 was 23. Of these, five were pending in the courts from 1894, and resulted in four convictions, and one still remained pending owing to the accused, a woman, being in the lunatic asylum throughout the year. Of the 18 cases reported in 1895, only 11 were detected and sent up for trial, the result being five convictions, five acquittals, and one case pending at the close of the year. The results as regards persons were equally unsuccessful, 14 accused being convicted to 12 acquitted. The one case of murder in *dakaiti* was acquitted, and only one case of murder by robbers was convicted. The remaining convictions were in other murders. There were four cases out of the seven classed as undetected in which mothers committed suicide at the same time as they murdered their infants by jumping

into wells One particularly brutal case, in which a mother and three children—two girls aged one and two and a boy aged 10—were murdered as they lay asleep, was undetected. On the whole the detection in murder cases has been very poor

In attempted murders, out of three true cases, one was convicted, one pending at the close of 1895, and one undetected.

Out of 19 cases of culpable homicide, 18 in 1895, and 1 pending from 1894, only 11 were sent up for trial, of which seven were convicted and two were pending at the close of 1895 Eight accused were acquitted against 14 convicted Three cases were expunged and five remained undetected. Here too detection was faulty.

Of six cases of rape reported, two were struck off as false and three chalaned, all resulting in acquittal. This shows a deplorable lack of discrimination.

All three cases of unnatural offence reported were convicted There was only one concealment of birth reported, which was undetected

Out of 44 true cases of attempted suicide, 22 were sent up and 17 convicted

In grievous hurt cases, the work was good, 67 cases out of 71 reports were sent up and 54 convictions got

In hurt by dangerous weapons, 21 cases were sent up out of 37 true reports, but only in 8 cases, involving 11 accused, were convictions got It is not stated how many of the acquittals (12 cases involving 13 persons) were due to compromise being allowed by the courts

Conviction in four out of five cases of kidnapping chalaned, from a total of eight true reports, shows apparently good work, but the proportion of 10 accused acquitted to four convicted shows reckless arrests

Nineteen cases of criminal force were sent up out of 31 true reports, and in 13 cases convictions were obtained. All three cases of causing death or grievous hurt by a rash act were convicted

Taking the figures of Class II as a whole, the convictions in cases (122 to 41 acquitted) were fairly good, but the number of persons acquitted (90 against 163 convicted) tends to show very lax conduct in prosecution as regards appreciating evidence and unnecessary arrests.

Mr Biamley mentions five cases of dakaiti in 1895, but statement A shows only four reports Because one accused was sent up for murder in dakaiti and acquitted, that was no reason for expunction of the original case of dakaiti, more especially as the Magistrate had refused to expunge it This is an instance of how carefully police returns require to be checked to prevent fudging. In one case only where a prostitute's house was attacked by 16 professional dakaitis armed with lathis, were the police successful, six accused out of 15 arrested being convicted of dakaiti, two under section 412, Indian Penal Code, and two made Queen's evidence, five only got off Sub-Inspector Sheo Ram appears to have detected this case skilfully There were two other professional dakaitis, one undetected, one in which arrests were made after the close of 1895. Another dakaiti case was undetected and one acquitted. Colonel Quin's opinion that the result in dakaiti is very poor indeed must be adopted.

Out of four robberies with hurt, two remained undetected, and two, involving one accused each, resulted in conviction Of six true cases of other robberies, three were successfully prosecuted, three were undetected, but of seven accused arrested, three were acquitted

Out of 19 cases of serious mischief, only two were sent up for trial, and one was pending at the end of the year Of the two persons who appeared before the Magistrates, one was convicted and one was under trial at the end of the year. Only three cases out of 12 of mischief to cattle were sent up, one conviction and two acquittals resulting This want of success remains entirely unexplained and is deplorable

Under burglary we have a total of offences reported in Serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43, of 3,602, of which six only were expunged as false of the 3,596, the police investigated only 1,005, of which 342 were sent up for trial, and in 293 cases convictions obtained In 1894 only 2,955 such offences were reported The convictions in 1895 show an advance in the aggregate. It is incredible that the number of burglaries

without loss and attempts should be so great as 2,653 out of 3,596, and it is obvious that, with or without the collusion of the police, losses in burglaries are minimised or altogether suppressed in the reports made. That convictions should result in approximately only eight per cent of the burglaries reported is not satisfactory. The conviction of 357 accused out of 459 shows that arrests were made with more consideration in this class of case. That only 87 of the burglaries reported were of a professional nature is hardly credible, of these, 50 were investigated by the police, and of 26 cases decided, 25 were convicted.

In 57 of these cases stone walls were cut through, and in one case property more than Rs 500 in value was stolen by burglars who had cut through a mud wall. In 29 cases burglary was committed by notorious bad characters.

Greater vigilance in tracing the booty acquired in burglaries appear to have been exercised in 1895, as 89 cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, were prosecuted in 1895 in respect of property stolen by burglars, compared with 56 such cases in 1894. In 80 out of the 89 cases convictions were got.

Ordinary thefts reported in 1895 rose from 2,104 to 2,415, and cattle thefts from 88 to 162. In the former, out of 1,221 police inquiries, 651 cases were put up before the courts, including 18 pending from 1894, and 531 convictions were got. Seven hundred and thirty-six accused were convicted to 123 acquitted. This is a marked advance on the figures for 1894. In only 368 cases was theft of agricultural produce reported. Considering the bad seasons and the admitted increase in theft, it is probable that, as in other districts, thefts of a petty nature of crops were to a considerable extent concealed.

Only 193 cases of theft over Rs 10 were reported, and in 25 only out of only 32 cases decided were convictions got. In this respect the result was poor indeed.

The results in cattle theft were much better than in 1894. It is not stated whether any of the 214 convictions under section 411, Indian Penal Code, were appertaining to stolen cattle.

On the whole, the police work in regard to ordinary offences, especially of a petty nature, against property shows improvement, while great lack of detection and skilful prosecution is observable in serious cases and those involving property of considerable value.

The small amount of work done in the matter of prosecuting persons for bad livelihood is matter for regret. Eighteen persons were ordered to provide security for good behaviour, and four were discharged.

Mr Bramley considers that the Circulars Nos 5 and 15 of 1893, while economising the time of the police in saving them useless inquiries in petty cases, undoubtedly tend to untrustworthy reports of burglaries, the amount of loss being concealed to obviate inquiry. Colonel Quin agrees with this view, and adds that he contends that the police encourage the chaukidars to report burglaries as being without loss, so as to save themselves the trouble of a probably infructuous inquiry.

The register of time-expired convicts requires still further testing, the names having risen, after additions and removals, to 1,173 at the end of 1895. This is far too many, and the names of those found to have given up crime should be removed after careful inquiry. It is satisfactory to find that much more attention has been paid to the subject of proving previous convictions, 239 having been so proved in 1895, against 203 in 1894. The adequacy or otherwise of the punishments inflicted on these offenders is not mentioned. In one case the police failed to place previous convictions on record. This was owing to refusal by the Magistrate to give a remand.

In 1894, 10 absconded offenders were arrested, but in 1895 greater activity was shown, 14 such being accounted for. There are still, however, 65 on the roll, and it is hoped that the offer of liberal rewards will result in the apprehension of a large number of them in 1896.

No explanation is given in the report on the subject of three non-cognizable cases having been referred to the police for inquiry by Subordinate Magistrates direct, in defiance of the orders of Government on the subject.

The results of examination in Law and Procedure of officers and men would point to the advisability of the District Superintendent of Police superintending this examination himself, and not leaving it to a Reserve Inspector. The subject of instruction of the force appears to be receiving due attention.

It is satisfactory that the question of raising the pay of town chaukidars from the present pittance of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 is occupying the attention of the Magistrate.

The effect of raising the pay of the municipal chaukidars during the year under report is already perceptible in an increase of smartness. It is hoped that their general efficiency will also improve.

Of the rural police, 2,720 in number, only 1,680 are paid in cash by Government and 1,040 by zamindars. The numbers of Pasis, Dhanuks and Arakhs are very large, but unavoidably so at present. Their numbers are being gradually decreased as opportunity offers. Considering the number and *personnel* of the force, 63 suspensions and 40 dismissals do not argue undue severity. The seven fines seem unsuitable punishments for badly paid chaukidars.

Rewards were distributed to the rural police liberally, 284 chaukidars receiving Rs. 553-8 from the budget head, 41 from fines in excise and other cases, besides good conduct allowances of Rs. 240-12 to 62 chaukidars and good conduct badges.

Mr. Bramley is evidently alive to the great importance of encouraging good work on the part of the rural police. The reorganization of the rural police is still under the consideration of Government.

The provincial police received Rs. 284 from the budget head of rewards and Rs. 150-4 more from fines, &c. in excise cases. There is a satisfactory reduction in punishments, which are small in number, and testify to the good discipline of the force. The Reserve Inspector, Mr. Forbes, was indiscreet in fining some officers.

Recruiting is brisk : 29 were enlisted from Hardoi and 34 from other districts. Mr. Berrill, Deputy Inspector-General, who inspected this district, found a steady improvement in most departments. The Armed police and Civil police were of good physique and well drilled. The office, English and Vernacular, as well as the arms and accoutrements, were in good order.

The work of Mr. Forbes, Reserve Inspector, is most creditably reported on, as is that of the Court Inspector, Brij Lal. The new Circle Inspector, Sheo Ram, seems promising.

To the interest taken by Colonel Quin in the details of police administration, and his cordial co-operation with Mr. Bramley much of the improved state of the district as regards police work generally is due.

KHERI DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census, 903,615.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cognizable offences	4,263	3,701	4,650	5,773
Prosecuted to conviction	749	694	724	1,147

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894.	1895.
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	13	17
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	1,214	1,584
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	1,197	1,539
Number of cases disposed of	411	634
" convicted	313	538
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	684	1,170
" convicted	436	828
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	25.7	33.9
" convicted to disposed of	76.1	84.8
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	63.7	70.7

Mr. Sharpe was in charge of this district for the first three months in 1895, and Mr Tweedie for the last nine. The reports of all cognizable crime rose to 5,773. Deducting offences against Sanitary Laws (122), Serial No 57, and offences against Forest Laws (18), Serial No 58, we have left a balance of 5,633. There were 17 cases pending police inquiry at the end of 1894, and 21 cases pending in the courts, which made 5,671 for disposal. Of these, 2,357, or 41·6 per cent., were investigated by the police.

There were 61 cases expunged as false and 1,205 cases sent up for trial, of which 14 remained pending at the end of 1895. Of the 1,191 cases decided, 1,025 were convicted, or 86 per cent., a considerable improvement on 1894. The percentage of convictions to reports was in 1895, 18·00, against 13·64 in 1894 and 16·41 in 1893. The increase in reports was chiefly in Class III, 780 and Class V, 299. In Class I the reports increased 38 per cent., from 29 to 40.

It is probable, as suggested by Mr Tweedie, that these figures represent a real increase in crime due to bad seasons and consequent poverty. It is also likely that the operation of the new rules prohibiting investigations in petty cases unless demanded has tended to increase reports. *In this connection the increase of written reports from 298 to 366 may be mentioned.

Investigation was made in all the 16 coining cases reported; of these, 12 were sent up and conviction got in 9. The nature of these offences is not stated, but false coin seems to have been more in circulation in Kheri, Hardoi and Sitapur than in most districts.

Of 9 reports of offences against public justice, 8 cases were sent up and 7 convicted. 13 riots were reported in 1895 and 2 cases pending from 1894. All 15 cases were sent up for trial, 11 were convicted and 1 remained pending. The result in cases is much better than last year, but in persons, lack of discretion is apparent in the prosecution, for 42 persons were acquitted against 67 convicted. There were two serious riots, one a fight between the servants of the Raja of Partábgarh and the landowner of Aurangabad, in which one man was killed by a blow from a bamboo-cutter, the other, a riot between Talukdar's retainers on the borders of Kheri and Shahjahanpur, in which guns and swords were used, one man being shot dead and another dying in hospital. The results in these cases are not stated, but from the accounts of the murder cases, apparently one resulted in conviction and one is pending. No action was taken against the landowners concerned.

Two cases of personating public servants resulted in conviction.

In Class I the result, 29 convictions out of 40 reports and 37 sent up for trial, is distinctly good.

There was 1 murder by poison reported in 1895, in which two accused were discharged, and 12 other murders reported, in addition to 5 pending in the court from 1894. Only 9 of the 12 were sent up for trial. Of the total of 14 cases before the courts, only 6 were convicted, 7 acquitted and 1 pending. Some of the failures are to be regretted, *eg*, No. (6)—a man was shot and finished off with swords in the course of a family quarrel, 4 accused were discharged in the Sessions Court. No 7—a man murdered his wife and child and absconded, was arrested by the Shahjahanpur police, convicted by the Sessions Judge, but acquitted by Judicial Commissioner. No. 11—a servant of a local landowner, detested by his tenant, was murdered under circumstances known to the whole village, but no evidence could be elicited. 13 persons were acquitted against 10 convicted in murder cases. The want of success in all the murder cases where any difficulty was involved, suggests lack of vigour in police detection and prosecution, if nothing else.

One case of attempt at murder pending from 1894 ended in conviction.

The 11 cases of culpable homicide resulted in 4 convictions, 1 acquittal and 3 cases pending at the end of 1895. Mr Tweedie gives no particulars of 3 cases apparently undetected or of 3 before the courts.

Four cases of rape and 3 of unnatural offence resulted in 1 conviction each. Discretion was shown in not prosecuting doubtful cases. 16 out of 22 attempts at suicide were convicted. In 19 cases, out of 22 reports of grievous hurt, sent up for trial, 14 convictions were got and 5 acquittals. This is not so good as last year. It is not stated whether any cases were allowed to be compromised.

Out of 7 cases of hurt for purpose of extortion, 1 was expunged and 3 convicted. In 17 cases of hurt by dangerous weapon, only 8 convictions were got in 12 cases sent up.

Three cases of kidnapping were convicted out of 7, and 3 expunged.

Only 12 cases, out of 23 true reports of criminal force, were sent up for trial and 8 convicted. Two convictions resulted out of 3 cases of death caused by a rash act.

In Class II, of 135 reports, 10 were expunged, 99 sent up for trial and 67 convicted, 5 remained pending. These figures show fairly good work on the whole.

Of 15 reports of dakaiti, 3 were expunged. Only 5 cases of the remaining 12 were detected and sent up for trial, one case was pending from 1894. 20 accused were convicted in 3 cases, but 27 were acquitted in the remaining 3. As Mr Tweedie notes, the working of the Police has been bad. He points out, however, that of the 15 reports, 8 were false, though only 3 were expunged. In the remaining 5 "no legal proof can be shown that no dakaiti occurred." The Magistrate of the district makes no remarks on the dakaiti cases.

Twenty-two robberies in all were reported, of which 4 only were expunged, leaving, with one case pending from 1894, 19 for disposal. In 8 robberies with hurt, 3 were undetected and 5 sent up, in which four convictions were got, one case in a dwelling-house was convicted, and of 13 other robberies, 10 were sent up and eight convicted. There has been more success in dealing with this crime, although, like dakaiti, most of these crimes were committed in or near forests or unpatrolled roads. As noticed in last year's report, Government has sanctioned road chaukidars in this district, as proposed by the district authorities, and it will be interesting to observe if a decrease in these violent crimes results from their employment in 1896.

In serious mischief only 9 cases were sent up for trial, out of 55 true reports, and 4 convictions only obtained.

Neither in respect of this crime, nor of that of mischief by poisoning cattle, in which no clue was found in the five cases reported, does the report give any information.

In burglary under Serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43, we find the true reports aggregate 2,783, as against 1,995 in 1894 and 1,552 in 1893. The causes of increase in this crime as well as in theft, which rose from 1,959 in 1894 to 2,097 true cases in 1895, have already been noticed. The small increase in theft cases relatively to burglaries suggests that, as in other districts, reports of thefts of a very petty nature must have been suppressed in 1895. 867 burglaries only were inquired into, or 31 per cent. of those reported, and 247 only sent up for trial. Of these 210, or 75 of the reports, were convicted. Only 35 cases were acquitted, thus the proportion of conviction to cases tried out was nearly 86 per cent and to cases investigated 24 per cent. There were 85 accused acquitted, against 287 convicted. Out of 770 investigations into thefts, 453 were sent up for trial and 408 convicted. In cattle-theft, there were 119 true reports and 47 convictions in 1895, against 71 and 20 respectively in 1894. There has been very great improvement in the working in burglary and cattle-theft. The figures of theft show by far the best, but the reports being so slightly increased in a year of distress, casts so much suspicion on the returns that to some extent the improvement in this head is discounted.

One hundred and forty-three convictions out of 154 true reports in section 411, Indian Penal Code, is very good.

Turning to the statistics of serious crime, we find that the incidence of such crime reported, has risen from 13 to 17 1,539 cases were investigated, leaving only 45 not enquired into. The number of convictions in cases rose by 225 on the total of 1894, *viz*, 313, and the number of persons convicted nearly doubled, the increase being 392 on 436 in 1894.

The percentage of cases convicted to reported and disposed of rose 8.2 per cent and 8.7 per cent respectively, while the percentage of persons convicted to disposed of, rose 7.0 per cent. Qualified by remarks already recorded, these results are highly creditable to the Kheri police.

The advance in application of the bad livelihood laws is marked, 81 persons out of 106 prosecuted being ordered to find security for good behaviour in 1895. 79 persons were imprisoned in default of compliance, and the average amount of security and terms for which demanded were Rs 135, and 9 months and 10 days, respectively. Of the 25 persons against whom prosecution failed, 20 were prosecuted by order of Magistrate, so that the police are not entirely responsible for these failures, unless they supplied misleading information to the Magistrate. This vigorous action against the criminal classes should continue.

It is satisfactory, too, to find that 155 previous convictions were proved against accused in 1895, against 51 in 1894.

Ten absconded offenders have also been arrested in 1895, and the register now shows only 27 names. This shows great improvement.

No non-cognizable cases were referred to the police for inquiry by subordinate courts.

Mr. Tweedie's report is in most parts discursive, but he writes at great length to prove that, if you cannot get a better, the Pasi chauridar can do good work. This was never doubted.

One-hundred and ninety-five chauridars got Rs 385 in rewards. The punishments are not alluded to in the report, but from Mr. Berrill's inspection notes, I gather that the objectionable form of punishment—fine, was applied in some cases to the ill-paid chauridars.

Twenty-five officers and 30 men of the Provincial police were punished, chiefly by degradation or suspension. The amount of rewards to the police is not stated, but 5 officers and 17 police constables were rewarded from the budget grant. Mr. Berrill found the police, Armed and Civil, smart and well set up, but rather deficient in knowledge of drill. There was a school under a head constable, but by some misunderstanding it has been confined to literate constables, instead of also being open to illiterate police constables and recruits. The English office and accounts were in good order, but the vernacular office needed revision.

Mirza Kazim Husein, the Court Inspector, has done excellent work throughout the year.

The Reserve Inspector, Mr. Firth, appears willing, but deficient in familiarity with drill. Mr. Tweedie does not yet know the value of appreciating merit in subordinates, but he has the valuable faculty of zeal, and when this is tempered by experience, still better results may be expected from his administration. The failures in daktari and murder cases are the glaring defect in a year of otherwise improved work. Kheri has risen from 42 to 34 in the order of merit.

FYZABAD DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census, 1,216,959.

		1892	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cognizable offences	..	4,265	4,726	6,270	6,077
Prosecuted to conviction	...	806	1,401	2,020	2,154

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population ...	8	10
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out sub sections)	1,019	1,171
Number of cases disposed of	982	1,140
Number of cases disposed of	564	678
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	409	508
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	1,041	1,039
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	606	639
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	40.3	43.3
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	72.5	74.9
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	58.2	61.5

Officers in charge during the year — This district was in Mr Hamilton's charge for more than nine months, and Mr Felton Smith had charge for the rest of the year.
 Mr B M C Hamilton, from 1st January to 8th October
 Mr H A Felton Smith, from 9th October to 31st December.

The reports of crime decreased from 6,270 to 6,077

Excluding public nuisances, 1,165, there were 4,912 cognizable offences, of which 174 were expunged as false. Adding seven cases under investigation in 1895 but committed in 1894 and 48 cases pending in the courts, we have 4,793 cases for disposal in the year, of which only 2,133 were investigated by the police and 1,391 sent up for trial, 1,056 ended in conviction, 310 in acquittal and 25 were pending at the close of the year, the percentage being 76.0, 22.3 and 1.7 respectively.

I do not follow Mr. Felton Smith's figures in paragraph 2 in which he gives 4,912 reports "exclusive of nuisance and opium cases." There are no opium cases shown in statement A, Part I. This inaccuracy is not noticed by the Magistrate who remarks that, except the indifferent rabi harvest, nothing exceptional occurred to increase the proportion of reports

The Magistrate writes, "that more cases were reported which required investigation in 1895 than in 1894 proves fewer false reports is a conclusion borne out by the greater number of convictions." If the number of reports in any given year were a fixed quantity, this reasoning might have some force. The whole tenor of the facts, as far as they can be ascertained from the report, goes to show that it is probable that crime was concealed and reporting faulty

Written reports of crime, which numbered 1,019 in 1893 and 2,445 in 1894, fell to 873 in 1895. This fact is not the subject of any comment by the Magistrate.

The remarks of Mr Felton Smith end with the conclusion — "Supposing that the written report does not please the station officer, I do not see what check there is on his tearing it up and ignoring the fact that the crime was communicated to him in that manner." It is deplorable to find an officer of such long experience publishing assertions of this kind which strike at the root of all discipline by assuming that the District Superintendent of Police and his Inspectors must be so inefficient and blind that such glaring defiance of orders would be practised unnoticed by them.

Apart from the imperfect reporting, the new tests based on the figures of serious crimes show a slight improvement. The incidence of serious crimes reported has risen from 8 to 10 per 10,000 of population. Of the increased number of 1,171 serious crimes reported, 1,140, or 97.4 per cent. were investigated, and 678, or 57.9 of the crimes reported, were disposed of, and 508 ended in conviction. The improvement in percentage of cases convicted to reported and disposed of respectively was 3.0 and 2.4 per cent., and that in respect of persons convicted to disposed of, 3.3 per cent. Still Fyzabad has sunk in the list of merit three places, having retrograded as compared with the progress made in other districts

Out of 10 true reports of offences relating to coins, only 3 were convicted, and in 5 out of 7 offences against public justice convictions were got.

Reports of riots show a decrease, and of the 29 reported, 9 were expunged

In statement A, Part I, only 16 cases are shown as brought to trial, of which

6 were convicted, 8 acquitted and 2 remained pending. In the 6 cases, 46 accused were convicted, but 83 accused were acquitted. This was apparently due to incautious arrest or careless prosecution, and in this kind of case Fyzabad stands unequalled for deplorable results. Mr Felton Smith, in a somewhat confused paragraph, expresses his inability to understand the figures which it was his business to present correctly. The Magistrate, after examining the records, notes that in addition to the 6 cases convicted there were 8 in which the accused were discharged and 6 more in which they were acquitted. It does not appear to have occurred to any one to ascertain why the figures in statement A are wrongly shown.

One case of murder by daktars was pending at the end of the year 1895. Of 11 other murder reports in 1895 and 2 pending from 1894, only 8 were sent up, of which 5 were convicted, 1 remained pending and 2 were acquitted. The Magistrate deplores the want of detective ability shown by the police in these cases. One attempt at murder was expunged, 3 cases of culpable homicide resulted in 2 convictions and 1 acquitted. One case of rape out of 3 complaints was sent up and acquitted and 1 expunged.

Six out of 9 true cases of concealment of birth were convicted and one remained pending. There were 35 convictions out of 48 true cases of attempt at suicide. Out of 67 true complaints of grievous hurt, 58 were sent up and 44 convicted. It is not noted how many were allowed to be compromised. Out of six true cases of administering stupefying drugs, three were convicted and three remained pending.

Two cases of hurt for extortion were convicted and four acquitted, and three out of five cases of hurt by dangerous weapon were convicted, two cases of kidnapping were convicted, two acquitted and one remained pending.

Nine cases out of 19 true complaints of criminal force were convicted. Under section 304A, out of two true cases, one was convicted, one acquitted. As regards persons, the number acquitted was very large compared to that convicted in cases of Serial No 20, grievous hurt (38 to 58) and Serial No 28, criminal force (24 to 12). Four cases of daktars were reported, but two were expunged as false. The remaining two were acquitted. The only important case was an attack by burglars, local bad characters, on the house of Duggal Singh, who carried off Rs. 236 worth of property, chiefly ornaments. Two were recognized but are still at large. It is not stated whether any steps have been taken to proclaim them. There were 34 complaints of robbery, of which 11 were expunged as false, of the 23 remaining, 16 were sent up and 13 convictions got, three were acquitted, seven cases were undetected. Mr. Felton Smith's remark "the remainder of the cases partook more of the form of technical robberies—nose and ear-rings torn out" is not understood. The Magistrate remarks that professional robbers do not enter the district. There were eight true cases of serious mischief, of which only three were sent up and only one convicted. Of eight true cases of mischief to animals, seven were sent up and five convicted. No information as to the nature of the mischief is given in the report.

The total of reports of burglary and house-trespass Serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43, was 3,192, of which 31 were false cases, leaving 3,161 to be dealt with. Of these, only 663 were investigated and 324 sent up to the courts, of which 232 were convicted, 86 acquitted and six were pending at the end of 1895. It is admitted that burglary is very common in Fyzabad, and Mr. Felton Smith is of opinion that the orders forbidding police investigation, except where property is reported to have been stolen, leads to some concealment of crime. That this tendency to minimize or even conceal loss in burglary cases exists is obvious, and the extent to which it is counteracted by close supervision is a partial test of the value of the control exercised by the District Superintendent of Police during any year. In Mr. Berrill's note of inspection of this district in January he gives figures which prove conclusively that "with a less aggregate number of burglaries reported, the percentage with loss has been allowed to run down." He adds "apparently the police have done just as they pleased."

In considering the small proportion of successful burglaries compared with burglaries without loss and attempts, Mr Felton-Smith condemns the absolute falseness of the reports; he attributes burglary to over-population and proposes as a stimulant to emigration more deterrent sentences in burglary. No concrete cases of deficiency in punishment are instanced. He admits that for some years the form of supervision consisting of station officers acquiring a knowledge of the village and inhabitants in their circle from the constables who have allotted beats, has been almost entirely neglected.

The reports of ordinary theft, 1,132, are very slightly in excess of the total for 1894, *viz*, 1,089. 70 were expunged, 882 inquired into, and 621 sent up for trial, of which 489 were convicted, 127 were acquitted, and five left pending at the end of 1895. No detail is given of the thefts over Rs. 10 and under that sum, or the thefts of agricultural produce.

Nor in the case of burglary does the report give any detail of cases in which stone-walls were cut through, or property of large value stolen, or notorious criminals engaged.

Cattle-theft has decreased from 51 to 47 reports, of which seven were false. This is not one of the cattle-theft districts where a separate report is submitted. The absence of any information in the report as to the number of strays, the truthful reporting in cattle-theft cases and other matters of interest, is all the more striking.

Of 122 true cases of section 411, Indian Penal Code, in 1895 and 3 pending, 110 resulted in conviction. It is not noted how many cases were concerned with stolen cattle or property stolen in a burglary. Of the 48 cases of bad livelihood in 1895 and 9 pending since 1894, 56 cases were before the Courts, of which 41 resulted in orders to furnish security for good behaviour, 3 remained pending, and in 12 the prosecution was unsuccessful. The average term for which imprisonment was awarded in default of furnishing the security was 10 months and 20 days, and the average amount of security demanded was Rs. 250. The remarks of the Magistrate on this head are not to the point. The police in most cases are unable to prove that a criminal character has no ostensible means of subsistence, for the very good reason that the bulk of the worst characters have a nominal ostensible means of livelihood. The law allows bad livelihood to be proved by repute. If individual acts of a criminal nature could be proved against any person, it would not be necessary to apply the bad livelihood provisions of the law. As Mr Felton Smith says, the action of the police under this head has not been energetic. It is hoped that under the present Magistrate, this branch of police work will receive more attention.

Some allowance must in fairness be made for the ignorance of their circles in the case of the large body of investigating officers transferred in 1900 of the "chail" clique of policemen which had gradually been allowed to form and gain influence in Fyzabad. With the distrust of new officers, characteristic of all local heads, Mr Felton-Smith expects that he has received bad bargains, but the Magistrate recognizes that the importation of some bad bargains is a lesser evil than a large body of men of one village scattered about the district at different thanas.

The number of time-expired prisoners on the register shows that the work of weeding out the names of those who had returned to honest ways had been in past years neglected. This subject received attention on Mr Felton-Smith's arrival. The report is silent on the subject of absconded offenders. I find, however, from Mr. Berrill's inspection that only one such offender was captured in 1895, and only 1 name expunged. The register only shows 16 names, and probably this branch of work has been neglected by the Court Inspector, and in 1896 an effort should be made to ascertain the names of all absconded offenders.

• Though no advertence to this matter is made in the report, 135 previous convictions were proved and in 27 cases the habitual offenders were committed to the Sessions Court.

Mr Tweedie was found to have the reserve in good order, and, with few exceptions, the drilling is good, both in the Armed Police and Civil Police.

The punishment toll is not heavy, only 16 men being fined and 20 awarded other punishments. Rewards given were only Rs. 119 from budget head and Rs. 11 from judicial officers. The small rewards in excise and opium cases indicate slackness on the part of the police in this branch of their duty.

The Municipal Board of Fyzabad stands alone (or almost alone) among large towns in considering Rs 4 per mensem an adequate payment for a Municipal chaukidar, and the force is, as far as *personnel* goes, quite as good as can be obtained for the money. The proportion between punishing 49 chaukidars and rewarding only 10 with Rs 25 seems disheartening to the men. The town police force of 7 dafadars on Rs 6 and 58 chaukidars at Re 4, only received Re. 1 between them as reward, 12 men were punished. This disparity of reward to punishment is not quite so apparent in the rural police, where 8 men were convicted in court and 76 punished departmentally, of 156 men granted Rs 220-8-0 in rewards, 100 on duty at Ajudhia on bathing days received 12 annas each.

The preference for fines as punishment expressed by Mr Felton-Smith is entirely opposed to the views inculcated by Mr. Thomson, my predecessor, and the effect is irritating rather than deterrent. It is hoped that the practice believed to exist by Mr Felton-Smith of chaukidars being habitually employed instead of policemen at thanas as sentries, may be sternly suppressed by him.

There is a great want of information in the report, and no purpose is served by some of the discussions—*e g*, on the watchfulness of chaukidars, on which point the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police express at length opposite opinions equally trivial.

The inspection of the stations by the Circle Inspector appears to have been faulty. Mr Felton-Smith has tried to remedy this by himself inspecting the bulk of the thanas before this report was written.

In the face of the admittedly false figures on which the report is based and the results generally, I find it hard to agree in the Magistrate's opinion that Mr Hamilton has worked well and energetically and watched carefully the work of the different thanas. At the same time I recognize the difficulty under which he laboured, and the numerous transfers deemed necessary by my predecessor emphasize the fact that he is not wholly responsible for the disappointing results of the year's work in 1895.

No mention of anthropometry is made in the report, nor of the education of officers, constables and recruits.

BAHRAICH DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census, 1,000,432.

		1892	1893.	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	..	3,662	3,305	4,669	5,244
Prosecuted to conviction	...	751	739	977	1,203

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894.	1895.
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	12	13
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,171	1,334
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,066	1,324
Number of cases disposed of	513	639
" " convicted	458	578
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	887	1,152
" " convicted	750	997
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	39.1	43.3
" " convicted to disposed of	89.2	90.4
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	85.6	86.5

The improvement, the inception of which was noticed in 1894, has continued

Officers in charge during the year —
Mr. J J Laing from 1st January to
11th March
Mr A D Ashdown from 12th March
to 18th September
Inspector G R Cornelius from 19th
September to 17th October
Mr A D Ashdown from 18th October
to 20th November
Mr W W Clifford from 21st Novem-
ber to 31st December

in 1895, although there were several unavoid-
able changes in the post of District Superin-
tendent of Police during the year Mr. Bower,
the Magistrate of the district, however, took an
unflagging interest in the Police administration,
and though Mr Ashdown, who, for the greater
portion of the year was in charge of the district,
suffered from continued illness, his efforts were

backed up by Mr. Cornelius, the Reserve Inspector

The increase in reports of crime—3,305 in 1893, 4,669 in 1894, 5,244 in 1895—is,
as in last year's report, attributed to high prices consequent on bad seasons. Of these
reports, 1,106 were made in writing, against 794 in 1894, and of the remainder, 2,779
were made verbally by complainants and 1,209 by chaukidárs. There was an increase
in all classes of crime reported, but chiefly in Class III in burglaries and in Class V,
cattle and other thefts.

During 1895 there were 2,571 cases investigated, an increase of 451 on 1894
The percentage of convictions to investigations rose from 45.33 to 48.81, and the
percentage of convictions of cases to those decided from 89.06 to 90.24 The statistics
on which the new tests are based show an increase in the incidence of crime from 12
to 13 per 10,000 of population, and with 163 more serious crimes reported, the follow-
ing improvements in percentages—

Cases convicted to reported	+ 4.2
Cases convicted to disposed of	„ 1.2
Persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of	„ .9

Of 15 offences relating to coin, 11 were convicted, two acquitted and two undetected
One case of harbouring an offender was convicted out of two reported, and four convic-
tions were got out of six cases of offences against public justice

There were 20 riots reported in 1895 and four pending from 1894, two were ex-
punged and convictions were got in 17 cases. There was no riot of any importance
On the whole the work under Class I was good That only 14 persons arrested were
acquitted to 132 convicted, shows discrimination in making arrests

There were in all 16 murder cases for disposal, two of murder by poison were
expunged, and eight of the remaining 14 ended in conviction.

There was one important case of murder in which Nawab Ali, the brother of a
Talúkdár, Sher Bahadur, was shot by a *shikari*. The body was at once buried and
the matter hushed up until Azimullah, the Tahsildár of Kaisarganj, reported rumours
he heard to the Magistrate, who ordered the corpse to be exhumed. The result of
the inquiry by the Reserve Inspector, Mr Cornelius, was that the *shikari* was trans-
ported for murder and Sher Bahadur was, at the close of the year, under trial for
offences against sections 202 and 182, Indian Penal Code As the Magistrate observes,
this matter was highly discreditable to the local police Mr Clifford, who only
assumed charge of Bahraich in November, 1895, has written a very brief report No
detail of the other murders is given; nor is it stated whether, in any of the cases in
which conviction did not result, this was due to failure of the police or to other
causes, *e. g.*, suicide of mothers jumping down wells with their children The pro-
portion of persons acquitted 11 to 18 convicted, is large

Two cases of attempt at murder ended in one being expunged and one conviction

All the three true cases of culpable homicide were convicted. Of six reported rapes,
only three were sent up for trial, resulting in two convictions and one acquittal One
case of unnatural offence, and two out of three of concealment of birth, were convicted
Sixteen cases out of 27 true reports of attempt at suicide, and 26 out of 35 true cases of
grievous hurt, were successfully prosecuted. Two cases of administering stupefying
drugs ended in one conviction and one acquittal

In four cases only of causing hurt by dangerous weapons, out of 12 true cases,
was conviction obtained. In all the five true cases of kidnapping, success resulted.

Twenty-six out of 40 true cases of criminal force to public servants or women ended in conviction.

In Class II out of 153 true cases in 1895 and four pending cases from 1894, 109 were before the courts, of which convictions were got in 97 cases. The proportion of 35 persons acquitted to 149 convicted shows fair caution in arrests.

There were 12 true cases of dakaiti in 1895, against two in 1894, seven resulted in conviction, two were acquitted and three pending at the close of the year. None of these were very serious cases except one at Nanpara where Rs. 6,000 were robbed from a wayfarer. This case was acquitted. Sub-Inspector Abdul Rauf, who mis-managed this case, has been dismissed. Three dakaitis were committed by a gang of Haburabs from Nepal.

Of 22 reported robberies, three were expunged, six convictions were got in seven cases of robbery with hurt, all three highway robberies, and six out of eight other robberies, were successfully prosecuted. Of 33 true cases of serious mischief, nine were convicted, and in seven cases of mischief to cattle, out of 13 true reports, convictions were got. The report is silent as to the nature of the mischief to cattle.

In burglary and house-trespass, serial Nos 36, 37, 43, there were 2,613 reports in 1895, as against 2,250 in 1894. Only 15 cases were expunged as false, 790 cases were inquired into and seven were pending from 1894, 238 convictions were obtained, 25 were acquitted, and one remained pending. The proportion of convictions to cases sent up for trial is so high as to suggest that only those cases are challaned in which success is certain. The very large number of cases of burglary not investigated leads to the irresistible conclusion that a large number of burglaries with theft are reported as without theft, or as mere attempts, to save the complainant or the police, or both, the trouble of an investigation.

It is satisfactory that all the four cases of receiving stolen property, the result of dakaiti or habitually receiving such property, were successfully prosecuted. The police were more successful in dealing with cattle-theft, the reports rising from 114 to 172, and convictions from 43 to 68. Rather more than half the number of stolen cattle were recovered. The Magistrate does not note whether this increase in cattle-theft is entirely due to high prices. Probably there has been better reporting.

The increase in theft was only 96, which tends to make it doubtful whether all petty gram thefts were reported. The percentage of convictions (91 per cent) to cases decided also makes it probable that all actual thefts were not reported. In cases of receiving stolen property 106 convictions out of 113 cases for disposal, is very high. That only 15 prosecutions should have been successful in 24 cases of bad livelihood is not satisfactory, and this branch of police work deserves the condemnation passed by the Magistrate. At the same time there is no sort of police work which responds more readily to magisterial initiative than this. Mr Clifford makes no remarks on the subject of the supervision exercised over bad characters. It is hoped that 1896 will see renewed energy displayed in this line, and also in the matter of absconded offenders, of whom only four were arrested in 1895.

The proof of previous convictions against old offenders shows improvement—152 such cases in 1895, giving an increase of 55 on 1894.

The report gives no information as to the number of time-expired offenders or the nature of the surveillance exercised over them. It is hoped that the cases where the circumstances of old offenders were not properly reported by chaukidars, owing to ties of relationship, resulted in condign punishments.

The drill and physique of the armed police are favourably reported on.

The question of increasing the pay of the municipal chaukidars at Bhinga, Bahraich and Nanpara, is occupying the attention of the Magistrate.

The Bahraich chaukidars are said to be of fine physique, but Mr Berrill noticed that five had been convicted of criminal offences and nine punished departmentally. It is hoped that the enhanced pay may improve the morale of this force.

The rural chaukidars are said by the Magistrate to be too numerous, and although Mr. Bower has made great effort to induce zamindars to pay them more

punctually, he records that no improvement in their status is to be expected until their number of circles and pay is systematically revised, and that this (owing to financial reasons) cannot be done till after the new settlement. Meantime the process of weeding out the inefficient goes on gradually.

Mr Clifford complains of the ignorance of the civil police, but no mention is made of any school for instruction of recruits and illiterate constables, nor apparently was any systematic kind of examination in force during 1895.

The rewards gained by the police in excise cases was abnormally large, while that from the budget head for meritorious services was unduly small. Chaukidars received Rs 527 from the budget head and Rs 460 from excise and special heads. No information is given in the report as to punishments of the force, but the Magistrate alludes to inefficiency and misbehaviour of many of the investigating staff.

The punishments were —

	Officers,	Men
Provincial police ...	13	7
Municipal police .	.	26 chaukidars
Town police .	.	
Rural police ...	..	207 chaukidars

It is not explained why in six cases under section 323, Indian Penal Code, of the seven non-cognizable cases made over to the police for inquiry such investigation was necessary.

The services of Mr. Cornelius, Reserve Inspector, and Mr. Greson, Court Inspector, are commended.

GONDA DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census, 1,459,229

	1892,	1893	1894	1895
Cognizable offences . . .	5,498	5,720	6,125	6,526
Prosecuted to conviction . .	1,029	1,189	1,243	1,401

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population . . .	4	11
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	563	1,561
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	533	1,549
Number of cases disposed of	357	836
" convicted	287	708
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	696	1,200
" convicted	505	971
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	50.9	45.3
" convicted to disposed of	80.3	84.6
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	72.5	80.9

The total number of crimes reported in 1895 was 6,526, against 6,125 in 1894.

Officers in charge during the year — The increase is probably due to hard times resulting from the deficient rainfall. Deducting 174 offences against Sanitary Laws, we have a balance of 6,352 offences for disposal in the year. Of these, 103 were struck off as falsely reported, 2,672 were investigated by the police, and 1,451 cases sent up for trial, of which 1,230 were convicted.

No comparison is possible of the results under the new tests with the figures of 1894, which, owing to the carelessness prevailing under Mr. Hicks' administration in 1894 (Mr. Hicks has retired), were for that year in respect of serious crimes entirely untrustworthy.

Comparing serious crime in 1895 with that in 1893, we find an increase in reports from 1,048 to 1,561, the incidence per 10,000 having risen from 7 to 11.

All but 12 of the serious crimes reported were investigated in 1895, and 836 disposed of. The number of cases convicted rose from 424 to 708, and of persons convicted from 594 to 971.

Thus, despite an increase of 513 in serious cases reported, there has been an increase in two years in percentage of cases convicted to reported of 49.

In the percentage of cases convicted to disposed of there has been a fall of 113.

As regards persons convicted to disposed of, there has been an increase of 11 per cent

Gonda, which was third in the order of merit in 1893, has now sunk to 15, although there was far more good work done in 1895 than in 1893.

There were 24 offences relating to coin, all of which were investigated, one expunged and 19 sent up for trial, of which 13 resulted in conviction. The cases were attempts to pass silvered copper coins as genuine silver. The police do not appear to have been able to discover the originators of these crimes, which are unduly numerous in Gonda.

It is very satisfactory to note that all the 4 cases of harbouring an offender were prosecuted to conviction.

Only 2 out of 5 cases of offences against public justice were convicted, and one case of personating a public servant was convicted.

The number of riots in 1895 was 16, as in 1894. One case pending from 1894 was disposed of in 1895. Out of the 17, there were 3 cases expunged as false, 9 out of the 14 true cases were convicted, 1 acquitted and 2 remained pending, and in 2 other cases the proof was insufficient to warrant their being sent up. The proportion of 22 persons acquitted to 43 convicted shows want of care in arrest. There were 26 persons under trial for rioting at the close of the year. On the whole, in Class I offences, the police work was good.

The number of murders diminished considerably in 1895. The one case of murder by dakaitis, and one of murder by robbers, each resulted in conviction. Out of 5 other murders reported in 1895 and 2 pending from 1894, convictions were obtained in 3 cases, and the same number resulted in acquittal, 1 was undetected. 3 persons were convicted and 5 acquitted.

One attempt at murder was undetected. Of 7 cases of culpable homicide, 2 were expunged and in 2, statement B was sent up as the proof was insufficient. Only 1 of the remaining 3 was convicted, 1 was acquitted and 1 remained pending.

The only case of rape reported was struck off, and 1 pending from 1894 was convicted, and also 1 out of 2 cases of unnatural crimes, and the only case of concealment of birth.

Thirty-one cases, out of 36 reports of attempted suicide, were successfully prosecuted.

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of grievous hurt, of 78 reported, 5 were expunged, 73 were sent up for trial and 53 convicted. The District Superintendent of Police remarks that most of the 17 acquittals were due to compounding the offences, but he does not mention that the permission to compound was in any case improperly given by a court.

There was only one case of administering stupefying drugs in 1895, this resulted in conviction. Out of 8 true cases of causing hurt by a dangerous weapon, only 6 were sent up, of which 4 were acquitted, 1 convicted and 1 remained pending.

No less than 4 reports of kidnapping out of 10 were expunged as false, 4 were sent up for trial, gaining 3 convictions and 1 acquittal, 2 were unproved.

Ten convictions were got out of 16 cases of criminal force sent up for trial, and the only case prosecuted under section 304A was struck off as false.

Under Serial Nos 20, 23, 24, the number of persons acquitted is large.

Under dakaitis the remark in the District report that there were 5 reported in 1895, does not agree with statement A, which shows only 4, of which 1 was expunged as false, 2 prosecuted to conviction and 1 undetected. Mr. Laing notes 17 persons convicted, while statement A shows only 13. It is satisfactory to find that only 1 accused was discharged. There were 2 serious dakaitis, one an attack on the camel cart going to Balrampur, the other on two banias, one of whom was beaten to death. The Magistrate notes that both these cases were well worked out by the police. The undetected case was one where some cartmen were robbed of a few rupees.

None of the dakaits were of a professional nature. In addition to the persons shown in statement A, Mr Laing notes that 4 accused wanted for participation in a dakaity in 1894 were arrested in 1895, and their case was pending at the close of the year. It is not understood why their case was omitted from statement A.

There were 7 true cases of robbery in a dwelling-house, of which only 2 were sent up for trial and both convicted. In 4 other robberies, conviction resulted in all 4 cases, 8 persons were convicted and only 3 acquitted, 5 cases were undetected.

Four cases only of 22 true reports of serious mischief were sent up and all 4 convicted.

In 4 cases reported of mischief to cattle, all resulted in conviction. It is not stated what mischief was caused, nor is any mention made of flaying cattle alive in this district.

Burglary and house-trespass under Serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43; show 2,877 reports, of which 20 were struck off as false. Out of 977 inquired into, 437 were sent up and 375 cases convicted. The number of reported burglaries has increased from 2,212 in 1893 to 2,857 in 1895. The number of convictions shows good work as compared with 1894. The small proportion of cases inquired into shows that the amount of property stolen in burglaries is concealed and minimised and real burglaries reported, as attempts to avoid police investigation. There is no detail given in the report of burglaries in which stone-walls have been cut through or property worth more than Rs. 500 stolen, or of cases committed by habitual offenders.

In this point, as throughout this report, the sentences are chiefly mere transliteration of figures, and whatever the writer may have known about the meaning of the figures or concerning explanations necessary to understand them, he has not put on paper anything but bald disconnected paragraphs.

The reports of ordinary thefts were 2,730 in 1893 and 2,617 in 1894. It is strange that in 1895, an increase in burglaries should have been accompanied by a decrease in thefts, which fell to 2,511. There was a slight increase from 1,018 to 1,170 in reports of thefts of agricultural produce, of the 2,511 reports, only 140 were reports of thefts of more than Rs. 10. Inquiry was only made in 624 cases, of 363 cases sent up for trial, 309 were convicted, 43 acquitted and 11 remained pending. This shows a great falling off from 1894.

The District Superintendent of Police complains of the entry of a theft of Rs. 26,003 worth of property from the Treasury of Rajeshri Datt of Rampur. The stolen property was found by the Fatehpur Police in 1895 in the possession of a servant of the talukdar; the latter had not reported the theft and was not aware of it till the property was recovered. Whether the property was stolen in 1894 or 1895 is a matter of unimportance. The fact that a servant of a talukdar should abscond with jewels carelessly kept reflects no discredit on the police.

Forty-two convictions were obtained in 95 cases of cattle stealing, not quite so good as in 1894.

In section 411 Indian Penal Code cases 123 convictions out of 137 cases is good work. Of 34 reports of bad livelihood, only 32 were prosecuted and 26 ended in orders to give security for good behaviour, exactly the same number as in 1894. Mr. Laing makes no comment on this head. The Magistrate remarks that almost all the cases were challaned by one sub-inspector and adds that there is still room for more work under the vagrancy law. No explanation is given for the want of activity on the part of those responsible for enforcing the law, nor is it stated how many were imprisoned in default of furnishing security. Nothing is said about the manner or result of surveillance of time-expired offenders, or the numbers on the rolls. It is satisfactory to learn that previous convictions were proved in the case of 172 old offenders.

Fourteen absconded offenders were arrested, this is good work, but the balance of 73 names on the register shows that much is to be done in this matter. The facility of escape into Nepal handicaps the police in the arrest of persons absconding. One complaint of torture was made against a Sub-Inspector, but proved to be maliciously

false, and the accuser was ultimately sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 211, Indian Penal Code

The Magistrate makes the unusual admission that Gonda has now got a good staff of Inspectors and an investigating staff up to the average. Mr Laing complains particularly of the bad results allowed to accrue from the influence gained by Sub-Inspectors Athar Husain and Ismail Khan, two officers alleged to have been corrupt and unscrupulous. Athar Husain was convicted on several counts, but was acquitted on appeal and transferred to Jhānsi, Ismail Khan was transferred to Lucknow.

Mr Beirill, Deputy Inspector-General, found the civil and armed police well set up and drilled, but found an unduly small proportion of Mahomedans in the latter. The office was in good order and the work of the Reserve Inspector, Mr Welby, the Court Inspector, Bankey Lal, and the Circle Inspector, Kasim Ali, is satisfactory. Mr Laing was quite mistaken in his idea that it was unnecessary to record any proceeding when dismissing probationers, and it is hoped that this serious omission will not recur. The punishments do not seem unduly severe and rewards were liberally given to the police—Rs 420 to 160 men, and to rural chaukidars, 114 men, Rs. 197-5-3. The salary of many of the latter is very inadequate. The Magistrate notes that the Balrampur chaukidars report to the estate official instead of to the police. He has the remedy in his own hands.

Some of the municipal chaukidars only receive Rs 3-8-0 per mensem. The Magistrate appears to be making inquiries as to the possibility of raising the pay of the municipal and town police.

There is no mention in the report of any school for the instruction of police or recruits.

I presume that what Mr. Laing characterises as a magisterial order, prohibiting⁹ police from taking action under section 34, Act V of 1861 in municipalities, is merely an executive direction pointing out that arrest under section 34 is obviously unnecessary in most cases under section 34, Act V of 1861 in municipal limits, but the matter should be separately reported if Mr Laing wishes any orders passed. With the exception of the falling off in dealing with theft cases, the work of the police has been good, especially in heinous cases, and has been carefully supervised by Mr Laing, who has done much to restore the district to its position before the laxity under Mr Hicks crept in.

The Magistrate reports that written reports are slowly progressing. The District Superintendent of Police makes no mention of this important subject in his report.

SULTANPUR DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census, 1,075,851.

	1892.	1893.	1894	1895.
Cognizable offences	3,788	3,678	4,353	4,201
Prosecuted to conviction	568	768	828	824

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894.	1895.
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	9	9
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	948	966
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	933	929
Number of cases disposed of	496	545
" convicted	394	434
" of persons whose cases were disposed of	840	861
" convicted	581	593
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	41.5	44.9
" disposed of	79.4	79.6
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	69.1	68.8

⁹The reports of all cognizable crime, including offences against sanitary laws, which Officer in charge during the year—only number 36 in this rural district, amounted to Mr G. S C Cole. 4,201, or 152 less than in 1894. There was a decrease in written reports from 1,536 to 1,430. The chief decrease is, in ~~orderly~~ theft,

of which 145 fewer reports were made. No explanation is given of this decrease, and, as on the whole, owing to deficient rains, the condition of the agricultural classes was not certainly better in 1895 than in the preceding year, there would seem grounds for suspecting concealment of petty thefts. Mr. Cole repudiates the charge of not having tested the crime returns when on tour in 1894, and avers that he has done so in 1895. This has, however, been a very partial testing, as Mr. Cole admits that he has "so far visited only one-half of the district, and in the 36 villages where I tested reports no instance of the kind actually came under notice". This testing might have conveyed more conviction if the manner of it had been explained. Mr. Cole's conclusion that crime is not concealed to any great extent is hardly borne out by the statistics given of burglary (Serial No 36 only) where, of 2,672 cases reported, 1,666 were reported as without loss and 496 as attempts, leaving only 510 completed burglaries. There were 197 convictions in these cases. These figures, read in the light of common sense, would mean that the chances against a burglar completing his crime were more than 3 to 1, and that of every 100 completed burglaries, 38.6 per cent result in conviction, irrespective of cases in which the burglar is punished under section 411, Indian Penal Code, or otherwise.

The Magistrate apparently considers that because no *chaukidār* has been punished for not reporting crime in 1895, no concealment exists. Such a deduction hardly requires comment.

The Magistrate considers that it is not surprising in so essentially rural a district that the burglar is so often sent empty away. The incident to which the best part of a closely printed page (para 3) is devoted, is not of a nature that any general opinion could possibly be formed from it with reason.

Excluding offences against sanitary laws, 4,165 offences were reported, of which only 42 were expunged as false reports, leaving 4,123, adding 28 offences committed in 1894 but investigated in 1895, we have 4,151 reports, of which 1,450 were investigated by the police *suo motu*, or only 35 per cent. of the total. Including 26 cases pending trial at the beginning of 1895, 934 cases were sent up for trial, i.e., 63 per cent of the 1,450 cases investigated in 1895, in addition to the 26 pending in the courts, were disposed of. Seven hundred and sixty were convicted, 152 acquitted and 22 remained pending. Of cases tried out, the proportion was 83.3 per cent convicted to 16.7 acquitted. The proportion of persons convicted and acquitted to those whose cases were disposed of is somewhat different, being 64.8 and 35.2 per cent, respectively. This includes the accused whose appearance was enforced by order of Magistrates, as well as those sent up by the police, and is not very satisfactory.

Taking the figures on which the new tests are based, we see that, though there were 18 more serious cases reported, there were in all four less investigations by the police, and yet 49 more cases and 21 more persons were disposed of in 1895 than in 1894, and 40 more cases and 12 more persons convicted. The advance made in the percentage of cases convicted to reported and to disposed of, respectively, was 3.4 and .2 per cent, while the percentage of persons convicted to disposed of fell only .3 per cent. On the whole, therefore, the working in serious cases slightly improved.

In 1895, eight offences were reported relating to coin, and one was pending from 1895. Only six cases were sent up for trial, of which four were convicted and two acquitted. Two cases of offences against public justice out of three reported resulted in conviction. All the four cases of personating a public servant were convicted. Out of 21 true riot cases, 15 were sent up for trial, only five ending in conviction, against eight acquittals, while two remained pending. The lamentable failure in this class of case is emphasized by the fact that of 109 persons whose cases were tried out, 63 were acquitted and 46 convicted. This is in no way explained by Mr. Cole, who only records the truism "there is bound to be conflicting evidence in all cases of this sort". The Magistrate's remarks are not understood. "These riot cases are always troublesome, for there are bound to be two sides to them. The lower court has to do its best to sift the truth, and then there is the gauntlet of the

appellate court to be run, where the facts are once more called into question *If findings on facts were not liable to be disturbed, our results would of course be much better*” Because there are two sides to most not cases, it does not follow that both are in the wrong, and it is precisely the want of discretion in failing to discern between the party in fault and the party who have been attacked that leads to so much prosecution of persons bound to be released by any intelligent court.

There were three murders by robbers reported in 1895 and five other murders, making eight only, and not nine, as Mr. Cole calculates, one case was pending from 1894. Of the former three, two were acquitted and one remained pending at the end of 1895. Of the latter six, there were four cases of mothers committing suicide at the same time that they drowned their babes by jumping with them down a well. Convictions were secured in the remaining two cases. There was no striking success under this head.

The only case of attempt at murder resulted in conviction. One case, out of six reports of culpable homicide, was expunged, one undetected, and all the four cases sent up ended in conviction. The prosecution was successful in the only case of unnatural offence and concealment of birth, and in one out of two cases of rape. Out of 63 true cases of attempts at suicide (including one case of the previous year) 54 were sent up and 46 convictions got. In grievous hurt cases 54 out of 60 reported (including five of the previous year) were sent up and 41 convicted, five remained pending, in only eight was the result acquittal. The number of arrests of persons, however, under this head was injudicious, as 41 accused were released compared with 69 convicted. One case of hurt for purpose of extortion was convicted, and one of hurt by a dangerous weapon acquitted. Eight out of 11 true cases of kidnapping were convicted. The proportion of 9 accused acquitted to 18 convicted is large under this head. Nine convictions out of 12 cases of criminal force to public servants or women (including two cases of the previous year) is good. On the whole, the work in cases of serious offences against the person was good.

There were only two true reports of dakāṭi, one of which resulted in the conviction of 2 and the discharge of 4 accused. The other case would appear not to have been detected, but no particulars are given in the report by Mr. Cole or the Magistrate. Dakāṭi is very uncommon in Sultānpur.

It is curious that reports of robberies should have dwindled from 12 to 4. The result of police action in these crimes would not seem to encourage robberies being reported for out of four cases, one robbery with hurt resulted in acquittal, one robbery in a dwelling-house was undetected, and of two other robberies, one was convicted and one acquitted. The decrease in the number of reports of robberies from 31 in 1893 to 12 in 1894 and four in 1895 would seem to justify careful inquiry. Mr. Cole does not explain why the gang of badmashes had been permitted to infest the jungle on the Rae Bareilly border for some time. Reports of serious mischief diminished from 35 to 23. Only 5 cases were sent up, of which 2 were acquitted, 2 convicted and 1 remained under trial. Mr. Cole states that he has no doubt that many of these cases were false. The Magistrate does not take this view. Of 14 true cases of mischief to animals reported in 1895 and two pending since 1894, only 11 came before the courts, of which eight were convicted. No mention whatever of these cases is made in the report, from which it is probable that they were not of a serious nature.

The total of burglary and house-trespass cases, Serial Nos. 36, 37 and 43, was 2,683, of which only six were found to be false. 544 were investigated and 264 sent up for trial, of which 204 were convicted, 51 acquitted and nine remained pending. The results in convictions are very much better than last year. There were no burglaries in which stone-walls were cut through, those in which mud walls were cut through and property worth more than Rs. 500 stolen rose from three to five, and burglaries by notorious criminals from 13 to 24. The proportion of accused persons acquitted, 70, to convicted 243, shows more care in prosecution than last year's figures indicate. I have already remarked on the figures pointing to obvious traces of minimising value

of property stolen in burglaries and reporting them as without loss or attempts, to avoid the trouble and expense of an investigation

Of the 907 thefts reported, 449 were investigated and 14 found to be false 313 cases were sent up by the police, of which 278 were convicted This astounding proportion of convictions in cases is not equalled by the figures of persons concerned, of whom 82 were acquitted to 354 convicted.

The year 1893 was by no means a less prosperous year than 1894 and 1895, yet we find the reports of ordinary theft were in 1893, 1894 and 1895, 1,144, 1,052 and 907, respectively. The Magistrate attributes the decline to a good kharif harvest. Unexplained, these figures point very clearly, when taken in conjunction with the percentages of convictions, to the burking of reports of petty crime and those cases in which an inquiry is likely not to lead to tangible results.

Of the 49 cases of cattle-theft, 10 were expunged, 19 cases out of the 39 were sent up for trial and 20 remained undetected, 15 convictions were obtained It is not stated how many cattle were stolen or recovered, or in how many cases concerning stolen cattle a conviction under section 411, Indian Penal Code, was secured. There is said to be no professional cattle-lifting in this district. The number of cases reported in 1895 under section 411 (6 8) is very small. There were five pending, and out of the 73 cases, convictions were got in 59.

The proportion of 25 convictions to 160 acquittals in cases of criminal trespass is not explained by either Mr Cole or the Magistrate, but as apparently only eight persons were sent up by the police, these figures would seem to indicate that the presence of a vast number of accused was insisted on by the courts in cases where a preliminary examination of complainant and his witnesses would have shown the falsity of the case This, however, is a matter outside the Police Department

The prosecutions for bad livelihood were not so successful as in 1894 Only 62 cases out of 75 ended in an order for security for good behaviour The average security demanded, Rs 90-15-3, was not oppressive No mention is made whether these men had formerly been on the bad livelihood register There were 575 names on the register of time-expired convicts at the end of 1894 287 were added during 1895. Of the total 862, 113 returned to honest livelihood, and 41 emigrated or died, leaving 708 on the register at the end of the year Of this number, 30 were reconvicted, and the character and means of livelihood of 678 are doubtful or unknown. Mr. Cole makes the obvious remark that some thanadairs make it their business to be personally acquainted with every bad character and ex-convict in their circle, and that other thanadairs do not He does not state how he proposes to deal with the latter officers, but considers the surveillance exercised satisfactory on the whole No mention is made of conditionally released convicts There has been an increase of 11 in the number of previous convictions proved, the figures being 107 in 1895, against 96 in 1894. The report is silent on the important question of absconded offenders. From the returns I find that only 2 were arrested in 1895, against one in 1894, and that only 10 are on the register. * This point must be looked up by the Court Inspector

Mr Beuill, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, found the office and accounts in good order, the buildings ample and the "material" of the force well cared for. The recruits are a well set up body of men and the force, civil and armed, well drilled. Khaman Singh, a Gurkha Drill Instructor, seems particularly zealous It is with great pleasure that I endorse Mr Beuill's commendation that Mr Cole has shown a discretion in the matter of awarding punishment which other officers would do well to imitate He has also liberally rewarded all branches of the police and chaukidars.

It is hoped that the Magistrate may be able to induce the municipality to provide the necessary increment of pay to raise the stipend of the municipal force to a minimum of Rs 5 per mensem, and thus to ensure a better lot of men than the existing force

* Of 2,423 village chaukidars, 10 were convicted of criminal offences and 23 punished. Rs. 308 was given to 131 chaukidars for meritorious services, and Rs 27

in excise cases. Good conduct allowance, also, amounting to Rs 560, was granted during the year

Mr. Cole has a particularly light district to administer and, with more experience, should be able to show better results, for his zeal and industry are attested by the Magistrate.

PARTABGARH DISTRICT.

Population by 1891 Census, 910,895.

	1892	1893	1894.	1895
Cognizable offences	3,558	3,336	4,291	4,547
Prosecuted to conviction	1,086	943	1,192	1,084

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	9	9
Number of cognizable crimes reported (excluding false cases and cases with turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	844	871
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections).	808	855
Number of cases disposed of	450	507
" convicted	399	454
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	637	700
" convicted	526	579
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	47.2	52.1
" convicted to disposed of	88.6	89.5
" persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	82.5	82.7

The total of cognizable crimes reported in 1895 was 4,547, as compared with 4,291 in 1894. The increase is chiefly in burglary,

Officers in charge during the year — Mr. Islam ulla Khan from 1st January to 15th July
Inspector A. E. Murphy from 16th July to 31st July
Mr. R. A. C. Beadon, from 1st August to 31st December.

4,291 in 1894. The increase is chiefly in burglary, partly due to better reporting, but chiefly to an unfavourable season causing hard times.

Excluding 115 offences against sanitary laws, we have a total of 4,432 reports. The proportion of written reports increased from 1,367 to 1,776. Of the 4,432 cases, 91 were expunged as false, 1,670 were inquired into and 1,151 chalaned, the result being 988 convictions and 152 acquittals, while 11 remained pending. The percentage of inquiries to reports was 37, that of cases sent up to inquiries 68.8, and that of convictions to cases tried out 86.6 and to reports 22.2. The incidence of crime, excluding sanitary offences, is 49 per 10,000 population, against 42 in the previous year. In considering the police working in paragraphs 7—11 of this report, Mr. Beadon has included the figures pertaining to public and local nuisances.

Taking the figures relating to serious crimes, we find the incidence per 10,000 population 9, as in 1894, and that only 871 such crimes were reported. There is, however, an increase of 27 on the figures of 1894, and all the crimes reported were investigated except 16. With an increase of 47 in the investigations, we find an increase of 57 in cases and of 63 in persons disposed of.

The improvement in the percentage of cases convicted to reported and to disposed of, respectively, is 4.9 and .9, while in the case of convictions of persons to those whose cases were disposed of the increase is only .2.

The number of cases reported in Class I is very small. If the report is accurate, this district is peculiarly free from cases relating to coin, there being only one true case, which resulted in conviction, as did the only two true cases of offences against public justice.

There was a decrease in riots, only seven being reported, of which one was expunged as false, two remained undetected and four were sent up for trial, resulting in three convictions and one case remaining pending at the close of 1895.

It is distinctly misleading in the report to note that "three cases with 58 persons ended in conviction," for of the 58 persons sent up for trial three were under trial at the end of the year, 34 were convicted and 21 acquitted or discharged. This shows great lack of discrimination in making arrests.

This district is unusually free from heinous crimes. There were no murders by thags, dakarts, robbers or poisoners.

There were seven cases of murder reported in 1895, of which four were instances of mothers drowning themselves at the same time that they drowned their babies by jumping down wells with them. In the remaining three cases, seven accused were sent up for trial, in respect of two cases and six persons convictions were got, one person being acquitted in the third case. No details of the nature of the murders is given. Mr. Beadon's remark that the falling off in murders does the administration great credit can hardly be taken seriously, for, though police action may detect murderers, it is comparatively powerless to prevent the occurrence of murders arising from sexual or other jealousy, family or caste quarrels, and the variety of motives that actuate so many sudden murders in this and other countries. No result was obtained in the one case of attempt at murder.

There were seven reports of culpable homicide in 1895. One was pending from 1894. Four cases were sent up and prosecuted to conviction, seven accused being convicted to two acquitted. The remaining four cases were struck off. Two cases of rape for disposal ended in one acquittal and one case remained pending at the end of the year. This latter case was committed in 1891, and the criminal had absconded. He was ultimately in the current year sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment. The former case was acquitted although the Session Judge recorded his opinion that an assault to outrage the woman's modesty had been committed. The police had originally challaned the case under section 354, Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate gives the following curious explanation of this failure of justice—"The girl was of tender age, and, presumably, the Sessions Judge considered that she was too young to have her sense of modesty outraged."

The three true cases of unnatural offences all resulted in acquittals. Two convictions were gained in the only two cases of concealment of birth. Of 46 true cases of attempt at suicide, 44 resulted in conviction. The number of reports of grievous hurt was small, of the 24 made in 1895, one was struck off, two cases remained pending from 1894, conviction was obtained in 17 cases against 24 accused, and eight persons in six cases were acquitted. Mr. Beadon remarks, "It will be noticed there were only six true cases in the year under report as against 34 of the previous year which gives the police credit for doing their preventive duty more satisfactorily than the previous year." This is not in accordance with the figures in statement A, and is otherwise not intelligible. There were two true cases only of administering stupefying drugs, one was convicted and one remained undetected.

Of the three cases of hurt by dangerous weapon, only one was convicted and two remained undetected in 1895. Of the three true cases in 1894, two were convicted and one acquitted, yet Mr. Beadon remarks, "Here again is an improvement in prevention and detection." This is indicative of the want of care and intelligence with which this report has been written. Of the eight cases of kidnapping reported, four were false, of the remainder, one was undetected and three ended in conviction. Of seven true cases of criminal force to public servants, five were sent up and four ended in conviction.

On the whole, the work under Class II of serious offences against the person, was good, and of 107 persons arrested by the police, 91 were convicted, and this testifies to caution prevailing in the matter of making arrests.

There was no case of dakarti in 1895. One case of robbery with hurt was undetected. Two reports of highway robbery were expunged as false. Five other robberies reported in 1895—all petty ones—and one case reported in 1894, resulted in four cases and five persons being convicted, and one accused in two cases. Out of 12 true cases of serious mischief, only three were sent up for trial, of which two ended in conviction. No explanation is given of the failure of detection in the bulk of the reported cases. Twelve true cases of mischief to animals were reported, ten sent up for trial and eight convicted. No indication is given of the nature of mischief caused.

The total reports of burglary and house-breaking, Serial Nos 36 and 43, were 2,732 (there was not a single report under Serial No 37). Of these, 28 cases only were expunged. This shows a large increase on the report of this crime in 1894, viz, 2,140. Investigations were made in 576 cases under Serial No 36 and in seven cases under serial No 43. 292 cases in all were sent up for trial and convictions obtained in 258. This is a considerable advance on 1894, when only 170 convictions were obtained, 316 accused were convicted out of 360 tried. In addition to the above, 26 cases and 34 persons were convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code, in cases of property acquired by burglary. There were no cases of burglary by cutting through stone-walls. Three cases of burglary where access was obtained by cutting through a mud wall and the value of the property stolen exceeded Rs 500 were sent up, one only being convicted. Notorious bad characters were known to have been concerned in three cases of burglary, which all ended in conviction in 1895.

Though showing better results than last year, it is clear that reporting in burglary cases is very defective, 1,363 cases of burglary reported without loss and 808 attempts leave only 551 cases of burglary where property was stolen. Mr Beadon believes that 90 per cent of the burglaries in Partabgarh are committed by professionals. This being so, it is not clear why only 24 persons were prosecuted for bad livelihood, 20 cases being successful. This was indeed an improvement on the action taken last year, but must still be characterised as feeble. Mr Beadon seems unaware of the imputation made on himself and his predecessor Mr Islam-ullah Khan, when he records —“ I am putting great pressure on the Circle Inspector and station officers to visit their villages and village registers. This important part of their duty has been wholly neglected, and if it is only properly enforced, the benefit must be apparent in next year's report ”

Ordinary thefts diminished by 11 in 1895, agricultural thefts increased by 94, from 361 to 455. The diminution in thefts other than agricultural, coupled with the large increase in burglaries, is not fully explicable by the reason given—agricultural distress. There were 126 more cases investigated in 1895 than in the previous year, 128 more cases in which convictions were obtained, and relatively fewer cases in which acquittals resulted. 112 more accused were convicted and only 17 more acquitted. As far as the figures go, the improvement is very marked. The figures for cattle-theft also show a slight improvement. 60 convictions out of 63 true cases under section 411, Indian Penal Code, is good, but I doubt whether this class of crime is fully reported. The action of the police in excise and opium cases does not show great progress. Although rewards aggregating Rs 874, were granted to the provincial police in excise and opium cases, Rs 15 to town chaukidars, and Rs 42-8-0 to three rural chaukidars, Mr Benill, Deputy Inspector-General, at his inspection, apprehended that chaukidars were kept out of their due share of reward for apprehension and information under these Acts by the police, and this matter should be carefully watched.

From the remarks of Mr Beadon on the register of time-expired convicts it is not clear whether the names of 221, who have returned to an honest means of livelihood, have been removed. The number untraceable is large—114. The character of the surveillance is said to have been fair. It is matter for regret that only two absconded offenders, out of 20 on the register, were arrested during 1895, and strenuous exertions should be made in 1896.

The number of previous convictions proved, 115, shows improvement and is creditable to the Court Inspector, Ahsan-ullah.

Two police constables were convicted during the year for allowing an escape from custody. Departmental punishments were only inflicted on two members of the provincial police—one head constable and one police constable. Only one municipal chaukidar was fined 8 annas, and 28 rural police were punished departmentally. The only objectionable punishments were four fines. Out of 2,208 chaukidars, only 338 are

paid in cash, and fines on men drawing such poor pay are out of place. All branches were liberally rewarded in cash and two municipal chaukidárs were drafted into the provincial police.

The question of raising the pay of the municipal chaukidárs from Rs 4 to Rs 5 has been referred to the Magistrate.

The proportion of Pasis in the rural police is very large (1,549). The gradual diminution of their number is occupying the attention of the District Superintendent of Police.

Out of 45 officers who should have been examined, only eight attempted the examination and none passed. This result justifies the criticism passed by Mr. Bernall on the local arrangements for instruction in law and procedure, and the facility of instruction said to be given at thanas. It is hoped that this subject will receive intelligent attention in 1896.

There is no difficulty in recruiting, and the men enlisted are of a good stamp. The training and drill of both civil and armed police were found at inspection creditable to the Reserve Inspector, Mr. Murphy, and his drill instructors. Mr. Beadon speaks very highly of the tone of men and officers.

Four new police stations have been opened since August 1895, which should do much to obviate the difficulties alleged to have occurred from the previously large size of thana circles.

I refrain from quoting the Commissioner's depreciatory remarks on the district officers in the last paragraph of his review (which were separately written in the form of a letter, instead of on the margin of the district report as ordered by Government). They are not borne out as regards Mr. Beadon by the result of Mr. Bernall's inspection notes in which he records "The administration of the district progresses satisfactorily. The working during 1894 was good, and in 1895 an improvement is shown. Mr. Beadon has steadied down and is working zealously and well."

Though the report is wanting in information and bears traces of undue hurry, I am disposed to give Mr. Beadon credit for much better work than a mere perusal of his report would lead one to impute.

BARA BANKI DISTRICT

Population by 1891 Census, 1,130,906.

	1892	1893.	1894	1895
Cognizable offences	4,029	4,122	4,906	4,394
Prosecuted to conviction	789	895	805	933

Table illustrating the working of the Police, as brought out by the statistics on which the new tests of Police working are calculated.

	1894	1895
Incidence of crime per 10,000 of population	10	11
Number of cognizable cases, false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall	1,091	1,304
Number of cases investigated (excluding false cases and cases which turned out subsequently to fall under other sections)	1,058	1,281
Number of cases disposed of	553	686
" " convicted	483	620
Number of persons whose cases were disposed of	935	1,131
" " convicted	722	864
Percentage of cases convicted to reported	44.2	17.5
" " convicted to disposed of	87.3	90.3
" of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of	77.2	76.8

The reports of crimes, which in 1891 aggregated 4,906, fell in 1895 to 4,394.

The reasons given for this decrease in reports by Officer in charge during the year — Mr. A. J. Cornelius are the better condition of the people, absence of want, good crops, low price of grain, no excessive floods. On turning to the Revenue Administration Report for 1894-95, I find that the excessive rainfall and floods of 1894 retarded the rabi sowings and that the outturn of the rabi harvest in the spring of 1895 was poor. Apparently this

district did not alone escape the consequences of the deficient rainfall in 1895 and the cause of decrease in crime reports must be looked for in some other agency than agricultural prosperity

Although there was an increase in burglaries, there were in 1895 only 1,175 cases of ordinary theft reported, against 1,834 in 1894 and 1,818 in 1893. This enormous decrease points unmistakably to the crime reporting in 1895 being deficient. The remarks of the District Superintendent of Police on the subject of written reports seem to point to the same conclusion. There were 2,748 written reports of crime received in 1895, against 2,200 in 1894, and only 1,429 cases reported verbally, all of which were reported by complainants in person. In all probability there must have been numerous cases, especially of petty thefts, in which the complainant did not care to go to the expense and trouble of getting a complaint written or of going to report himself, and where consequently the crime was not reported. From paragraph 29 of the District Superintendent's report I gather that in Bara Banki, unless chauri-dāis receive a written report to take to the thāna, or can get the complainant to go with them, they do not report an offence. The decrease of reports is not noticed by the Magistrate, who only joined the district on 17th December 1895, or by the Commissioner. It forms the chief blot on an otherwise successful year's administration, as obviously the crime statistics are not entirely trustworthy.

Probably the statistics of serious crime are not so much affected by the defective reporting as those of petty crimes.

The figures to which the new tests relate show great improvement in the police working. Serious cases reported increased from 1,091 to 1,304, and of this number, only 23 were not investigated by the police. With a larger proportion of cases investigated to reported than in 1894, we also find a relatively larger proportion of cases disposed of, the percentages of the latter to cases investigated being, in 1894 and 1895, 52.2 and 53.5, respectively. The proportions of cases convicted to reported and disposed of show a respective increase of 3.3 per cent. and 3.0 per cent. It is only in the matter of arrests that we find a slight falling off, the percentage of persons convicted to disposed of in 1895 being 76.8, against 77.2 in 1894. The net result, however, is that Bara Banki has risen in the order of merit from nine in 1894 to four in 1895.

There were eight ordinary cases of passing counterfeit coins. In only three were convictions obtained and three were expunged. In the only case of harbouring an offender, and in all the four cases of offences against public justice, the prosecution was successful. Of the 34 cases of riot reported, 10 were expunged, 23 of the remainder were sent up for trial, and 20 convictions got. None were of a very serious kind. Twenty-eight convictions out of 33 cases sent up in Class I was good work, but the acquittal of 43 persons charged with riot, as compared with 96 persons convicted, argues careless arrest. Two murders by robbers were committed in 1895 and both cases were committed to the Court of Session, one was convicted, one acquitted. One case of this kind pending from 1894 was convicted. In one case of murder by poison, where the guilt lay between the victim's wife and brother, an acquittal resulted. There were seven other murders in 1895 and four pending from 1894. In one case the murderess committed suicide by jumping down a well with her baby. In one case the accused has absconded and has been proclaimed. The nine other cases were sent up and resulted in four convictions, four acquittals and one case pending at the close of the year. Convictions were got in all three cases of attempt at murder sent up for trial, and in two out of five cases of culpable homicide two remained pending. Four convictions in all the cases of rape reported, and one of unnatural crime, show careful work. One case of concealment of birth was convicted, one acquitted. 13 out of 14 cases of attempt at suicide were convicted, and also the only case of causing grievous hurt for purpose of extortion. Out of 46 true cases of grievous hurt, 40 were convicted, as were the only two cases of kidnapping. No less than 25 out of 40 reports of criminal force were expunged as false. It is not noted whether the vaccinators who made the bulk of these false charges were criminally procured or

departmentally punished. Twelve were sent up for trial and convictions were gained in seven cases. In cases of hurt by dangerous weapons the result was not so good, four acquittals occurring to three convictions. The proportion of persons acquitted to convicted was large in cases of grievous hurt (36 to 74) and in complaints of criminal force (14 to 9). Of the six cases of dakarti, two are pending and the accused in the remaining four have been acquitted or discharged. The failure under this head is unexplained in the report, apparently none of the dakartis were serious. There were nine robberies in 1895 and one case pending, five out of six highway robberies were convicted, one out of two robberies in a dwelling-house was convicted, one case of other robbery ended in acquittal and one remained pending two were undetected. Out of 30 cases of serious mischief, only two cases were sent up for trial, one ending in conviction, one in acquittal. Mr Cornelius notes the difficulty of proving arson cases, but does not explain the gradual diminution in reports of this crime from 101 in 1891 to 30 in 1895, nor is any comment made on the six cases only of mischief to cattle, of which the only case sent up for trial was acquitted.

Under burglary and house-trespass, Serial Nos 36, 37 and 43, there were in all 2,691 reports, against 2,468 in 1894. Mr Cornelius ascribes this increase to better reporting. Of these, 792 cases were investigated and 285 sent up for trial, of which 234 ended in conviction. The number of persons acquitted in burglary cases was very large, 121 acquitted to 303 convicted. The number of successful burglaries reported was only 702, there being 589 attempts and 1,400 burglaries without loss. There is undoubtedly great concealment of the amount of loss incurred in burglaries, and many really completed burglaries must be reported as attempts. Though the investigation in burglary cases were only 20 more than in 1894, the number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 50 more. I have already remarked on the untrustworthiness of the return of theft as 1,175 only. Of these 703 were inquired into, 362 sent up for trial, the result being 299 convictions and 63 acquittals. The ratio of 94 persons acquitted to 351 convicted, is large. Only 16 cases of cattle-theft were reported in 1895 and one was pending from last year. The result was 14 convictions and three acquittals. This is another instance of patent fudging of returns. The Magistrate remarks "The figures are too good to warrant the belief that all the cases actually reported were really entered in the registers. They point to the belief that *when* a clue had been found to the cattle-stealer the police took the case up."

The number of cases of receiving stolen property is also suspiciously small—69, of which 65 resulted in conviction.

There were 37 cases of bad livelihood—all successfully prosecuted. The remarks of the Magistrate show that the bad characters' register had not been properly maintained, and this branch of work requires closer supervision and inspection at the stations. The efforts begun in 1894 against absconded offenders were not relaxed, and the satisfactory number of 15 were arrested in 1895. There were still 54 names on the register at the end of the year, and activity is still required in this matter.

There are 17 conditionally released prisoners, all of whom were convicted of dakarti in former years, under surveillance and entered in Register No 10B. The number of names of time-expired convicts on the register at the end of 1895 was 1,069, although 304 names were expunged in the year, there still remains much testing of these registers to be done to bring them into workable dimensions. As in last year's report, no mention is made of the manner in which surveillance is kept up over these offenders. Previous convictions were proved against 106 old offenders, an increase of 14 on 1894 and the sentences passed on the whole seem to have been suitable.

The punishments of the provincial police were moderate, and the fact that only 88 rural police were punished in the year speaks for itself. The punishments were proportionately more frequent in the case of the municipal chaukidars (18) and town chaukidars (13). On the other hand it is satisfactory to find that six municipal and 4 town chaukidars were drafted into the regular police, besides cash rewards being

granted to others. Four hundred and ninety-six rural police received Rs. 742, and 158 officers and men of the provincial police received Rs. 556.

Twenty-five men of good classes, 12 being Musalmans, were enlisted during the year in the police. Mr. Cornelius has made excellent arrangements for the education of the police and recruits in law and procedure, and of the illiterate police constables, who only number 75, in reading and writing.

The efforts made by Mr. Cornelius to reduce the number of chaukidárs and to increase the pay have resulted in the reduction of the rural police from 3,497 to 3,078, and proposals have been tabulated for a further reduction of 557 men. Out of 3,078 rural police, 2,862 are now paid in cash, leaving only 216 paid by holding land rent-free. A reduction has been made as far as possible and desirable in the number of Pasis and other low castes in the force.

The armed police were in a satisfactory state, and Mr. Emile, Reserve Inspector, has worked satisfactorily and knows his drill and teaches it well. The services of Muhammad Jaffar, Circle Inspector, and Radha Krishen, Court Inspector, are favourably mentioned.

Though there is much still to be done in improving the crime reporting, I fully agree in the commendation of the Commissioner and Magistrate in respect of Mr. Cornelius as an efficient police officer. Not only is he that, but he knows how to make his subordinates more efficient, and without undue severity maintains good discipline.

APPENDICES.

Persons.					Remarks.
Date	Quitted—	Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year	
	By High or Sessions Court	By Magistrate	By High or Sessions Court		
	14	15	16	17	18
	...	1	.	.	
		1			
	...	2	..	...
	...	3	...	1	
	4	2,942	7	82	17 persons at large
	2	129	5	13	
	9	686	21	50	
	7	58	26	20	
	2	93	.	9	
	...	34	.	1	
		1,277	18	8	6 persons at large
	24	5,224	77	184	23 persons at large
	1	6	4	6	
	1	6	4	6	
	3	81		22	
	...	137	.	16	
		1,922	12	154	2 persons at large
	...	45	1		
	11	7,377	14	444	8 persons escaped
	11	9,481	27	614	10 persons escaped, &c.
	...	229	7	21	
	...	173	2	12	
	1	68	8	27	
	...	1,373	2	131	
	1	1,843	19	191	
	...	10	..	2	
	...	7	..	..
	3	434	9	51	4 persons at large.
	...	73	...	16	
	...	207	...	34	1 person died
	...	1,188	...	6	2 persons died.
	...	6	..	...
	...	2,533	...	106	1 person at large. *Out of { 215 of sec 106 C. P. C. these— { 2,913 of sec 107 C. P. C.
	...	389	...	35	†Out of these— { 12 of sec 106 C. P. C. { 307 of sec. 107 C. P. C.
	...	113	...	7	
	...	181	.	30	
	3	5,111	9	287	8 persons at large
	...	842	...	7	
	...	445	...	7	2 persons at large
	...	13,047	.	38	9 persons died, &c
	...	47	..	...
	2	515	...	6	2 persons died.
	...	1,498	..	66	
	...	53	...	...
	...	343	...	5	

STATEMENT B

Thagga, Dakarti, administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for the year 1895.

Description of crime	Cases					Persons					Comparative Return					Remarks				
	Cases					Persons					Comparative Return									
	II	III	IV	V	VI	Arrested	Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted.	IX	Number supposed to be at large at close of the year	Number of persons arrested	Brought to trial	Convicted	Property stolen.		Property recovered			
Thagi { By person { N W Provinces { Ondh { N W Provinces { Ondh { N W Provinces { Ondh { N W Provinces { Ondh { N W Provinces { Ondh	Committed and in which years obtained up to beginning of the year	108	234	121	221	3,269	688	718	245	356	117	2,581	884	932	349	76,349	71,998	4,110	5,227	8,192
	16	77	48	45	800	309	308	126	121	61	491	214	229	68	81	30,757	16,350	10,960	264	5,467
	242	184	274	652	1,815	518	519	309	160	50	1,295	297	463	518	168	17,668	24,669	3,078	4,154	11,224
	187	195	123	187	508	236	239	161	65	13	7	287	156	174	236	110	9,909	5,416	2,742	1,904
	40	26	26	40	76	28	31	21	3	9	3	48	26	29	21	10	1,200	1,998	107	945
8	15	15	8	22	31	22	11	11	6	2	9	12	12	1	11	49	1,125	554	52	247

DAKARTI

- (a) This includes 537 persons in cases of North Western Provinces and 16 persons in cases of Government Railway Police committed during the year, and 135 persons in cases of previous years
- (b) This consists of 294 persons in cases committed during the year and 15 persons in cases of previous years
- (c) Of the 688 persons arrested and 111 persons remaining pending trial at close of the previous year (of the 109 persons of North-Western Provinces and 18 persons of Government Railway Police remaining pending trial at close of 1894, 16 persons in 5 cases were transferred from Dakarti to Robbery, leaving a balance of only 111 persons to be accounted for) 19 persons died or escaped before being brought to trial, 43 persons were tried on other charges and 19 persons, 2 & 17 in North-Western Provinces and 2 in Government Railway Police, were made Queen's Evidence
- (d) Of the 809 persons arrested and 20 remaining pending trial at close of the previous year, 8 persons were tried on other charges and 13 persons were made Queen's Evidence
- (e) This includes 160 persons in cases of North Western Provinces and 9 persons in cases of Government Railway Police committed during the year and 76 persons in cases of previous years
- (f) This consists of 107 persons in cases committed during the year and 19 persons in cases of previous years
- (g) This includes 242 persons in cases of North Western Provinces and 7 in cases of Government Railway Police committed during the year and 93 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 14 of Government Railway Police of previous years
- (h) This consists of 110 persons in cases committed during the year and 11 persons in cases of previous years
- (i) This consists of 95 persons in cases committed during the year and 22 persons in cases of previous years
- (j) This consists of 57 persons in cases committed during the year and 4 persons in cases of previous years

POISONING

- (s) This consists of 26 persons in cases committed during the year and two persons in cases of previous years.
- (t) This consists of 20 persons in cases committed during the year and two persons in cases of previous years
- (u) Of the 28 persons arrested and 5 who remained over for trial at the end of 1894, one died or escaped before trial and one was tried on other charges
- (v) This consists of 16 persons in cases which occurred during the year and five persons in cases of previous years
- (w) This consists of two persons in cases committed during the year and one person in a case of the previous year.
- (x) This consists of 3 persons in cases, which occurred during the year and two persons in cases of other years.

ROBBERY

- (k) This includes 496 persons in cases of North Western Provinces and 9 in cases of Government Railway Police committed during the year and 13 persons in cases of previous years
- (l) This consists of 283 persons in cases committed during the year and 3 persons in cases of previous years
- (m) Of the 518 persons arrested and 58 persons remaining pending trial at close of the year 1894 (42 persons of 1894 and 16 persons having been transferred from Dakarti to Robbery), 2 persons died or escaped before being brought to trial, 52 persons were tried on other charges and 3 were made Queen's Evidence
- (n) Of the 236 persons arrested and 16 persons remaining pending trial at the close of 1894 only 13 persons, were tried on other charges
- (o) This includes 276 persons in cases of North-Western Provinces and 6 in cases of Government Railway Police, committed during the year and 27 in cases of previous years
- (p) This consists of 153 persons in cases committed during the year and 8 persons of previous years
- (q) This consists of 132 persons in cases committed during the year and 28 persons, 2 & 26 of North Western Provinces and 2 of Government Railway Police, in cases of previous years
- (r) This consists of 56 persons in cases which occurred during the year and 9 persons in cases of previous years.

STATEMENT C

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of police

District	Sanctioned strength of Police Force										Cost of Police				
	Strength of district Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.										Strength of Cantonment Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues				
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
North-Western Provinces	.	57	129	3,346	321	13,569		17,422	660	7,535		339,000	27,950		10,77,972
Orissa	"	14	35	1,010	71	4,260		5,890	158	1,653		107,400	8,050		8,10,944
			164	4,356		17,829		22,812				440,410			13,88,916
			(b)3	(c)607		(d)1,610		(e)2,220				(f)61,930			(g)4,23,370
Total, N. W. P. and Oudh	(e)5	71	167	4,963	392	19,439		25,032	(a)818	(c)9,188	155,303	508,330	38,900		18,12,283
Government Railway Police, East India Railway including Dehli, Umbala and Kalka Railway	1		7	67		211		285			15,741				37,238
Ditto Cawnpore Achnera Railway			1	14		37		52			2,576				6,270
Ditto Bengal and North Western Railway			1	10		39		50			465	1,667	108	352	4,475
Ditto Indian Midland Railway			4	23		90		118			1,206	12,384	493	2,044	12,674
Ditto Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway including Lucknow-Rae Bareilly and Bareilly Kanpur-Moradabad Railways		1	4	39		148		192			1,709	6,289	409	1,329	16,744
Ditto Rohilkhand and Kumaun and Bareilly Pilibhit and Lucknow, Sitapur and Saranau State Railways.			1	10		37		48			440	1,568	102	332	4,327
GRAND TOTAL	6	73	185	5,126	392	20,901		25,777	818	9,188	177,497	530,188	37,112	4,057	18,94,034

(a) 1 Inspector-General	3	(a) Inspectors	3	(f) Exchange compensation allowance to District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents—	
2 Deputy Inspectors-General	1	Sergeant	1		
1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General	7	Sub-Inspectors	7		
1 Special Assistant to Inspector-General	190	Head constables	190	(g) Pay of 3 Municipal and Cantonment Inspectors	Rs 3,600
	493	Jamadars	493	Exchange compensation allowance to Inspectors and Sergeants,	3,670
	124	Dafadars	124	Allowance to Inspectors under the reform scheme	24,800
				Allowance for 21 Sub Inspectors Armed Police, under the reform scheme	13,800
				Allowance for 565 Sub Inspectors, Civil Police, under the reform scheme	3,23,040
				Allowance for 21 Head Constables, Foot Police, under the reform scheme,	54,960
				Total	4,23,370

STATEMENT C.

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of police—(continued)

(7A)

District	Cost of Police—(continued)										Distribution of force							
	Total pay of constables of VI, VII, and VIII)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns XII, XIV and XV	Average pay of—		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns XII to XVIII	Total cost	Payable from imperial and provincial revenues	Payable from other sources	Guards at District Central or subsidiary jails		On station duties		Guards over lock-ups and treasures or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve		Total.			
			Mounted constables	Foot and water constables					Officers	Men	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men.
I	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX	XXX	XXXI	XXXII		
North-Western Provinces	11,22,936				9,67,467	35,35,325	29,71,397	5,63,928	.	.	2,107	7,639	1,368	6,251	8,475	13,800		
Oudh	3,47,256				2,45,723	10,19,373	8,89,618	1,29,755			545	1,976	500	2,355	1,045	4,331		
Total, N - W P. and Oudh	14,70,192					45,54,698	38,61,015	6,93,683										
	(h) 1,88,544					(j) 8,29,144	(m) 4,88,544	(l) 8,600						(q) 1610	4,520	18,221		
	16,58,736		282	76	12,13,190	53,83,842					2,652	9,615	2,478	10,216	5,130	19,831		
Government Railway Police, East	19,869	3,602		96	11,794	50,41,842	43,44,559	6,97,283			69	183	5	28	74	211		
Indian Railway including Dehli, Umballa and Kalka Railway	3,452	1,288		96	707	14,293	4,288	10,005			13	31	2	6	15	37		
Ditto Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	3,626	308		96	551	11,552	3,466	8,086			9	30	2	9	11	39		
Ditto Bengal and North-Western Railway																		
Ditto Indian Midland Railway	8,499	1,515		96	3,362	42,207	12,662	29,545			23	65	4	25	27	90		
Ditto Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway including Lucknow Rae Barh and Bareilly, - Rampun-Moradabad Railways.	13,808	2,208		96	3,994	46,490	46,490				40	129	3	19	43	148		
Ditto Rohilkhand and Kamaun and Bareilly, Pilibhit and Lucknow, Sitapur and Seraman State Railways	3,287	532		96	936	11,524	3,457	8,067			9	27	2	10	11	37		
GRAND TOTAL	17,11,277	9,453	282		12,34,534	(r) 52,56,152	44,41,395	8,14,757			2,815	10,080	2,496	10,313	5,311	20,393		

(2) Allowance for 1,610 constables under the reform scheme, 1,82,544
 Full allowance to constables 6,000

Total Rs 1,88,544

(3) Column XII
 No. XIII item (2) .. 1,55,300
 No. XVI item (2) .. 61,930
 No. XVII item (2) .. 4,23,870
 No. XVIII item (2) .. 1,88,544
 Total .. 8,29,144

(k) Retrenched from allowances under the reform scheme under heads—

Rs
 (1) Pay and allowance of Inspectors 29,120
 (2) Do do Sub Inspectors (Civil) 1,56,120
 (3) Do do Constables 1,56,096
 (4) Do do Probable savings 664

Total 3,42,000

(l) Pay of three Municipal and Cantonment Inspectors included in column 16

Rs
 (m) Column XXII item (2) .. 82,914
 Deduct item (k) in Column XXII .. 3,42,000
 Do. item (l) in Column XXIV .. 3,600
 Total .. 4,83,544

(p) Officers as shown in Columns IV and V
 (q) Men as shown in Column VII.
 (r) Deducting item (k), amount retrenched by Government 8,42,000

STATEMENT C.

Showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of police—(concluded).

Districts.	Distribution of force—(concluded)		Area of whole district in square miles	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men)						Proportion of the policemen on station duties officers and men						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of statement A Part I)	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (columns XXVII and XXVIII)
	On town, Municipal or Harbour duty	In cantonments			To area (in districts one policeman to so many square miles in towns so many policemen to one square mile).			To population (one policeman to so many of the population)			To area.			To population				
					Of the whole district	Of district exclusive of towns	Of towns	Of the whole district	Of district exclusive of towns	Of towns	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns	Of towns	Of the whole district	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns		
I	XXXIII	XXXIV	XXXX	XXXVI	XXXVII	XXXVIII	XXXIX	XL	XLI	XLII	XLIII	XLIV	XLV	XLVI	XLVII	XLVIII	XLIX	L
North Western Provinces	7,745	450	88,286	34,254,254	Sq miles 1 to 3 25	..	..	1 to 1,347	..	..	1 to 8 54	..	..	1 to 3,514	..	..	1,50,771	15 4 to 1
Oudh	1,723	88	24,217	12,650,831	1 to 3 36	..	..	1 to 1,757	..	..	1 to 9 60	..	..	1 to 5,018	..	..	71,192	28 2 to 1
Total, N. W. P. and Oudh	9,468 9,468	538 538	107,503	46,905,085	1 to 3 06	..	..	1 to 1,338	..	..	1 to 8 76	..	..	1 to 3,823	..	..	2,21,963	18 1 to 1
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway including Delhi, Umbala and Kalka Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Cawnpore Achnera Railway.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Bengal and North-Western Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Indian Midland Railway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway including Lucknow Rae Bareilly and Bareilly Rampur Moradabad Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,186	3 4 to 1
Ditto Rohilkhand and Kumaon and Bareilly, Pilibhit and Lucknow, Sitapur and Seraman State Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	9,468	538	107,503	46,905,085	1 to 3 00	..	..	1 to 1,310	..	..	1 to 8 33	..	..	1 to 3,637	..	..	2,24,149	17 3 to 1

STATEMENT D

Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for 1895 (Provincial and Municipal constabulary)—(concluded)

	Reward		Education				Number enlisted during the year.		Of one years' service and under ten years		Of ten years' service and upwards.		Number who have left the force during the year						Total number of sick in hospital during the year		Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of the force	
	No of Police officers and men rewarded during the year	By Promotion XIX	By money reward as per reward state excluding chankidars XX	Number of Police who can read and write		Number of Police under instruction during the year		XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXXVIII	On pension.	XXXIX	On resignation without pension or gratuity.	XXXX	By dismissals (columns VII and VIII)	By discharge otherwise as per column XI to XVIII, (excluding those men who were fined but not dismissed)	XXXXII	By desertion XXXXIII	By death XXXXIV	XXXXV	XXXXVI
				Officers XXI	Men XXII	Officers XXIII	Men. XXIV															
I																						
North Western Provinces	481	3,020	2,830	2,559	58	2,297	1,648	9,075	7,832	388	17	520	361	115	33	210	8,769	46.44	1.11			
Oudh	5	1,061	840	787	7	554	666	2,874	2,393	135	2	156	170	62	8	37	2,805	46.41	0.6			
Total N.-W. P. and Oudh	486	4,081	3,670	3,346	65	2,851	2,314	11,949	10,225	523	19	676	531	177	41	247	11,577	46.43	0.9			
Government Railway Police, East India Railway, including Delhi, Umballa and Kalka Railway			70	41			19	158	108	4		8		1		2	113	39.64	0.7			
Government Railway Police, Calcutta and Kalka Railway			15	7			2	33	17			1										
Government Railway Police, Calcutta and Kalka Railway	25		25	21			8	80	27	5		2	4	3		2	39	33.33	1.70			
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow-Rai Bareilly and Bareilly-Rampur Railways	22	153	43	35			1	110	76	2		3	11	1		2	31	16.23	1.04			
Government Railway Police, Bengal	2		11	10				35	14			2		2			16	32.00				
North Western Railway	5		11	9				34	12	2		1					9	18.75				
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway																						
GRAND TOTAL	540	4,234	3,845	3,469	65	2,851	2,314	12,399	10,479	536	19	693	5.5	184	41	254	11,797	45.95	0.9			

Memo showing the number of Pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1895.

Cases of last year.	Cases received during the year.	Number of cases sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police						Undisposed of cases			Remarks	
		Number of cases sanctioned by Government		Number of cases sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police		Number of cases sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police		Undisposed of cases			Remarks	
		Pension cases	Gratuity cases	Pension cases	Gratuity cases	Pension cases	Gratuity cases	Pending with Government	Pending with Accountant General N.-W. P. and Oudh	Pending with District Superintendent of Police	In hand for disposal	Total
83	621	119	7	466	16	482	4	6	32	41	83	In 13 cases Pension was refused and men were re-instated

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary) as they stood on 31st December 1895, excluding all vacancies

	Race										Religion or caste									
	Race										Officers									
	Europeans					Eurasians					Natives					Hindus				
	District or Assist Superintendents	Subordinate officers	Sergeants	District or Assistant tendents	Subordinate officers	Sergeants and cons- tables	District or Assistant tendents	Subordinate officers	Constables (mounted and foot)	Christians	Mahomedans	Brahmans	Rajputs	Gurkhas	Sikhs	Panjabis	Jits			
II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX			
I																				
North Western Provinces	51	28	1	8		11	4	2	1	14,993	111	1,866	432	318	21	148	25	51		
Oudh	14	12		1		2	1			4,872	31	529	163	124	5	44	7	12		
Total N.W.P. and Oudh	65	40	1	9		13	5	2	1	19,865	142	2,395	595	442	26	192	32	63		
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Dehli, Umballa and Kalka Railway.	...	3	..	9		..	..	1		211	13	34	8	3				2
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore Achnera Railway.	...	1	..	..		..	..		..	87	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	1
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway	1	2	..	2		..	..		..	90	5	16	3	1	..	..	..	..
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow Rai Bareilly, and Bareilly-Kampur Railways	1	3	..	1		..	..		..	144	5	30	1	2				..
Government Railway Police, Bengal North-Western Railway	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		..	38	1	7	1	1	..			..
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		..	10	1	8	1	1				..
GRAND TOTAL	67	51	1	21		13	5	3	1	20,120	168	2,498	608	450	26	192	32	66		

There were 325 vacancies at the close of the year in the North Western Provinces
Ditto 97 ditto Oudh
Ditto 9 ditto on Railways.

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary) as they stood on 31st December 1895, excluding all vacancies — (concluded)

	Religion or caste																		Grand total (Officers and men) vide columns XXIII (a) and XXXV (b)
	Officers				Men														
	Hindus		Other religion		Total of columns XII to XXIII	Christians	Muhammadans.	Brahmins	Rajputs	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjabs	Jats.	Kaiths	Hindus of all other castes	Other religion		Total columns XXIV to XXXV	
	Kaiths	Hindus of all other castes.	Bowriahs	Afghans												Bowriahs	Afghans		
	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIII(a)	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX	XXX	XXXI	XXXII	XXXIII	XXXIV	XXXV	XXXVa	XXXVI
North-Western Provinces	380	250	1	11	3,614	12	5,775	2,890	3,260	134	801	66	204	446	1,887	..	18	..	18,007
Oudh	89	89	..	2	1,095	4	1,428	989	1,244	71	90	18	19	133	923	2	1	..	5,907
Total, N.W.P. and Oudh	469	339	1	13	4,709	16	7,203	3,829	4,504	205	391	84	223	579	2,810	2	19	19,865	24,574
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi, Umballa and Kalka Railway	13	1	..	..	74	..	74	46	52	..	7	..	1	12	19	..	..	211	285
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore Achnera Railway	4	1	..	..	15	..	9	14	6	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	37	52
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway	1	..	..	..	26	..	32	16	29	..	1	..	..	2	10	..	..	90	116
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow, Rai Bareilly and Bareilly-Rampur Railways	6	..	..	..	44	..	55	29	86	..	..	..	..	6	18	..	..	144	188
Government Railway Police, Bengal North-Western Railway	1	..	..	..	11	..	17	8	7	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	38	49
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway	1	..	..	..	11	..	12	6	5	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	35	46
GRAND TOTAL	495	341	1	13	4,890	16	7,402	3,948	4,639	205	400	84	224	606	2,875	2	19	20,420	25,310

Vacancies in the N.W.P. 50 among officers and 275 among men.
 Do in Oudh 25 Ditto 72
 Do on Railways 2 Ditto 7
 77 354

STATEMENT F.

Statement of dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the Police North-Western
Provinces and Oudh

Serial Number	Division	District.	Total sanctioned strength of the force at commencement of the year	Number of men included in column I discharged on reduction of establishment			Number of dismissals from all other causes including those dismissed on pension, gratuity and deserted excluding those died during the year.			Number of resignations (column XXX of Statement D)			Percentage of dismissals (column III) from all other causes than reduction and resignation together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column I				
			I			II			III			IV			V		
			Regular Police (columns IV to VII of Statement C)	Railway Police	Municipal Police (columns X and XI of Statement C) excluding jamadars, dafadars and chaudhars	Regular Police	Railway Police	Municipal Police.	Regular Police	Railway Police	Municipal Police	Regular Police	Railway Police	Municipal Police	Regular Police.	Railway Police	Municipal Police.
N W Provinces.																	
1	MEERUT	Meerut .	754		141	2	16		4	17		2	2 12	..	2 83		
2		Aligarh ..	512			..	23	..		6			4 49				
3		Siharanpur ..	489		3	3	33			26			6 74				
4		Muzaffarnagar ..	375			..	7			5			1 86				
5		Bulandshahr ..	439		..	3	21			5			4 78				
6		Dehra Dún .	214		33	..	10		1	16		4	4 66		3 03		
7	ROHILKHAND	Bareilly .	726		297		53		22	40		13	7 30		7 40		
8		Bijnor ..	414		..	44	19		..	18			4 58				
9		Moradabad ..	599			..	38			11			6 34				
10		Badaun ..	445			..	16			3			3 59				
11		Shahjahanpur ..	427		141	..	14		10	21		4	3 27		7 09		
12		Pilibhit ..	263			6	22			19			8 36				
13	AGRA	Agra ..	991		384		49			16			4 94		..		
14		Muttra ..	470		..	..	9			21		..	1 91		..
15		Farukhabad ..	563		8	..	16			18			2 84		..		
16		Mainpuri ..	394		..	..	8		..	5			2 03		..
17		Etawah ..	413		..	10	11			13		..	2 66		..		
18		Etah ..	391		..	3	16			15			4 09		..		
19	ALLAHABAD	Allahabad .	920		11	67	125			24			13 58	..	..
20		Cawnpore ..	715		51	..	18			11			2 51		..		
21		Fatehpur ..	401		..	..	13			11		..	3 24		..
22		Banda ..	495		..	..	19		..	7			3 83		..
23		Hamirpur ..	404		..	9	22		..	13			5 44		..		
24		Jhānsi ..	616		..	..	33			32			5 35		..
25		Jalaun ..	409		..	3	13			10			3 17		..		
26		Lalitpur Sub division	356		..	..	21			4			5 89		..
27	BENARES	Benares ...	546		397		34		15	23		5	6 22		3 77		
28		Mirzapur ..	573		..	..	51			18		..	8 90		..
29		Jaunpur ..	431		..	..	15			4			3 48		..
30		Ghāzipur ..	395		..	..	25			7			6 32		..
31		Ballia ..	281		..	..	16			7		..	5 69		..
32	GORAKHPUR	Gorakhpur ..	673		6		34	..		20		..	5 05		..		
33		Basti ..	407		..	..	20	..	..	8		..	4 91		..
34		Azamgarh ..	484		..	..	23	..	..	9		..	4 75		..
35	KUMAUN	Kumaun Division	368		55		29	..		9			7 88		..		
36		Naini Tal ..			..	..				..		..	..		..
37		Almora ...			..	..				..		..	..		..
38		Garhwāl .			..	..				..		..	..		..
Total, N W P			17,353	..	1,527	150	892		52	492	..	23	5 14	..	3 40		

STATEMENT F.

Statement of dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—(concluded).

Serial Number.	Division.	District.	Total, sanctioned strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column I discharged on reduction of establishment			Number of dismissals from all other causes, including those dismissed on pension, gratuity and deserted, excluding those died during the year.			Number of resignations (column XXX of Statement D)			Percentage of dismissals (column III) from all other causes than reduction and resignation together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column I.		
			I			II			III			IV			V		
			Regular Police (columns IV to VII of Statement C.)	Railway Police.	Municipal Police (columns X and XI of Statement C) excluding Janadars, Dafadars and Chaudkidars.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
Oudh.																	
39	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	886	...	660	...	...	...	145	...	...	55	...	...	16 36	...	...
40		Unao ...	412	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	6	...	...	8 25	...	...
41		Rai Bareilly ...	383	...	...	25	...	...	30	...	...	9	...	...	7 83	...	...
42		Sitapur ...	479	...	11	8	...	...	22	...	...	17	...	...	4 59	...	...
43		Hardoi ...	416	...	...	16	...	...	21	...	...	5	...	...	5 04	...	...
44		Kheri ...	324	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	8	...	...	4 32	...	...
45	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	545	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	9	...	...	3 85	...	...
46		Bahraich ...	373	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	19	...	...	1 01	...	...
47		Gonda ...	485	...	...	3	...	...	26	...	...	16	...	...	5 36	...	...
48		Sultanpur ...	386	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	2 07	...	...
49		Partabgarh ...	318	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	6	...	...	2 83	...	...
50		Bara Banki ...	372	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	2 41	...	...
Total Oudh ...			5,379	...	671	52	...	...	377	...	...	156	...	...	7 00	...	...
Total N.-W. P. and Oudh...			22,732	...	2,198	202	...	...	1,269	...	52	648	...	28	5 58	...	2 36
51		Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Dehli, Umballa and Kalka Railway.	...	285	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	8	...	...	4 91	...	...
52		Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
53		Government Railway Police, Bengal and North Western Railway.	...	50	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	4 00	...	...
54		Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	117	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	1 02	...	...
55		Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, including Lucknow, Rai-Bareilly and Bareilly-Rampur Railways.	...	191	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	7 32	...	...
56		Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.	...	48	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4 16	...	...
57		Government Railway Police, North Western Railway, Punjab.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Railway Police ...			...	743	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	17	...	...	5 92	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			22,732	743	2,198	202	...	...	1,269	44	52	648	17	28	5 58	5 92	2 36

STATEMENT G.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on account of construction and repairs of Police Buildings in the North Western Provinces and Oudh from January to December 1895.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.					Amount.	Remarks.
					Rs. a p.	
Major works above Rs. 5,000 each	...	...	...	...	56,230 10 1	
Minor Works above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 5,000 each	...	...	...	...	40,995 9 5	
Petty Works up to Rs. 1,000 each	...	...	...	...	12,187 3 5	
Repairs above Rs. 1,000 each	...	...	...	...	73,248 1 9	
Petty repairs up to Rs. 1,000 each	...	...	...	...	9,811 2 4	
CONTRIBUTION WORKS.						
Major Works above Rs. 5,000 each	...	...	...	...	1,969 6 7	
Minor Works above Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 5,000 each	...	...	...	...	...
					1,94,442 1 7	
Rates per man on total sanctioned number of police of all grades on the 1st January 1896, } on the grand total of outlay. } .24,961 { Officers and men as per columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 of statement C, excluding Railway Police.					7 8 5	

DEPARTMENTAL RETURNS.



Nos. I to VIII.

Comparative return by districts for the year 1894-95 of the

Serial number.	Division.	Districts.	Murder, serial Nos. 8 to 12.		Dakaiti, serial Nos. 30 and 31.		Robbery, serial Nos. 32 and 33.		Lurking house-trespass in order to commission of theft &c., and house-breaking, serial numbers 36, 37 and 43 including attempts.		Cattle theft, serial No. 34.	
			1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut ...	24	20	8	6	32	25	1,626	1,941	123	182
2		Aligarh ...	7	20	7	4	29	19	1,799	1,650	132	143
3		Saharanpur ...	10	6	2	9	14	18	1,738	2,121	98	132
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	11	10	9	5	17	18	1,468	1,687	152	219
5		Bulandshahr ...	9	13	6	13	14	21	1,451	1,688	153	190
6		Dehra Dún ...	3	2	...	...	1	3	115	134	7	12
		Total	64	71	32	37	107	104	8,197	9,221	665	878
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	23	20	10	15	51	63	1,445	1,594	91	94
8		Bijnor ...	6	9	5	10	23	16	1,167	1,302	80	148
9		Moradabad ...	9	13	8	7	28	35	1,930	2,068	77	154
10		Budaun ...	16	8	5	7	14	8	1,039	1,074	96	157
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	11	18	12	9	29	26	1,426	1,970	133	127
12		Pilibhit ...	6	7	5	11	7	7	702	1,020	23	36
		Total	71	75	45	59	152	155	7,709	9,028	500	716
13	AGRA.	Agra ...	13	11	8	12	24	26	1,322	1,323	168	157
14		Muttra ...	7	7	8	3	33	26	761	834	141	116
15		Faukhabad ...	15	13	5	5	6	17	1,104	1,421	48	46
16		Munpuri ...	12	14	3	5	12	10	1,351	1,468	114	97
17		Etawah ...	11	6	2	...	6	11	965	1,357	98	95
18		Etah ...	13	11	2	3	23	16	1,420	1,337	103	118
		Total	71	62	28	28	104	106	6,923	7,740	672	629
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	12	24	2	2	47	60	5,638	6,908	140	229
20		Cawnpore ...	19	21	1	3	13	9	1,463	1,801	96	109
21		Fatehpur ...	12	12	1	1	27	28	1,372	1,805	74	69
22		Bánda ...	20	13	3	5	21	12	896	1,414	53	83
23		Hemirpur ...	9	14	...	...	1	7	472	888	36	62
24		Jhánsi ...	9	8	2	1	2	9	469	598	29	50
25	BENARES.	Jaloun ...	6	7	...	4	3	9	881	1,118	60	77
26		Lalitpur Sub-division ...	4	...	1	6	3	9	330	386	32	26
		Total	91	99	10	22	117	143	11,521	14,918	520	705
27		Benares ...	7	9	1	6	16	13	1,731	2,066	50	100
28		Mirzapur ...	14	13	4	3	18	15	2,673	2,676	105	159
29		Jaunpur ...	13	11	1	5	13	18	2,823	3,573	88	187
30	GORAKHPUR.	Gházipur ...	3	9	4	4	7	5	1,802	2,229	132	181
31		Ballia ...	4	5	1	...	10	11	1,602	1,417	59	72
		Total	41	47	11	18	64	62	10,691	11,961	434	699
32		Gorakhpur ...	9	12	5	11	30	36	3,738	3,751	311	360
33		Basti ...	23	13	5	5	10	13	2,777	2,831	82	111
34		Azamgarh ...	13	17	4	5	21	28	4,041	4,526	197	273
		Total	45	42	14	21	61	77	10,556	11,108	590	744
35	KUMAON.	Kumaon Division New Police Jurisdiction.	6	8	10	31	13	9	225	282	41	63
36		Naini Tal Non-Regulated portion ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
37		Almora Non-Regulated portion ...	3	5	...	1	15	44	10	6	3	2
38		Garhwál Non-Regulated portion ...	3	2	...	...	12	8	11	9	7	11
		Total	12	16	10	32	41	61	246	297	51	78
39		Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2	5	6	5	5	10	100	115	1	6
40	LUCKNOW.	Government Railway Police, Panjáb, Ditto ditto Rajputana,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41		Total	2	5	6	5	5	10	103	115	1	6
		Total, N.-W. P.	397	417	156	222	651	718	55,946	64,388	3,433	4,455
42		Lucknow ...	17	13	6	6	21	23	2,534	2,345	10	27
43		Unao ...	19	14	4	2	30	25	3,251	3,575	43	51
44		Bai Bareilly ...	8	11	3	6	10	11	2,172	3,223	52	64
45	JHARKHAND.	Sitapur ...	25	21	10	5	36	22	3,111	4,123	117	120
46		Hardoi ...	20	18	5	4	17	12	2,955	3,602	88	162
47		Kheri ...	13	13	7	15	13	22	2,009	2,786	85	127
		Total	102	90	35	38	127	115	16,032	19,657	404	551
48		Fyzabad ...	6	12	4	4	38	34	3,449	3,192	51	47
49		Bahraich ...	8	14	2	14	19	22	2,250	2,613	114	172
50	BANGALORE.	Gonda ...	14	7	...	4	5	12	2,604	2,877	95	95
51		Sultánpur ...	13	8	2	3	12	4	2,667	2,683	39	40
52		Partálgarh ...	8	7	1	...	14	8	2,140	2,732	101	102
53		Bara Banki ...	17	10	1	6	1	9	2,463	2,691	23	16
		Total	66	58	10	31	89	89	15,578	16,788	428	481
		Total Oudh	168	148	45	69	216	204	31,610	36,445	832	1,032
		GRAND TOTAL	565	565	201	291	867	922	87,556	100,833	4,265	5,487

I.

principal offences against person and property stolen and recovered.

Ordinary theft, serial No. 44.		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, Se- rial No. 21.		Property—								Serial number.
				Stolen.				Recovered.				
				Number of cases.		Value of property.		Number of cases.		Value of property.		
				1894.	1895.	Rs.	Rs.	1894.	1895.	Rs.	Rs.	
692	839	3	1	1,281	1,701	71 851	91,176	660	946	16,585	24,104	1
736	810	3	6	1,329	1,340	27,456	33,816	642	728	8,124	10,967	2
1,157	1,267	...	1	1,835	2,111	76, 39	72,963	833	882	16,046	17,363	3
563	652	2	2	1,054	1,231	39,619	42,083	493	555	13,284	16,144	4
674	723	...	2	1,375	1,451	50,361	57,510	771	687	17,139	19,597	5
350	334	1	..	379	393	13,297	21,773	209	178	5,744	2,831	6
4,172	4,625	9	12	7,253	8,227	2,79,423	3,19,321	3,608	3,976	76,922	91,006	7
1,046	1,363	3	4	1,384	1,867	42,913	37,417	534	750	7,305	11,936	8
650	702	...	2	1,098	1,288	30,142	32,975	440	554	10,038	11,837	9
1,404	1,600	2	1	1,680	2,118	52,626	51,094	793	578	12,508	10,288	10
1,004	1,128	1	3	1,354	1,568	23,230	39,002	742	910	7,419	12,098	11
1,522	1,715	1	2	1,831	2,069	1,11,521	37,907	720	925	17,649	9,776	12
700	935	...	1	823	1,058	18,434	17,871	342	547	6,563	4,359	13
6 326	7,443	7	13	8,170	9,968	2 78 866	2,15,966	3,571	4,664	61,485	60,294	14
1,172	1,311	...	...	1,956	1,935	62,163	1,27,984	1,155	1,006	22,320	20,706	15
639	714	...	4	1,001	1,034	39,170	35,937	536	578	9,450	13,271	16
528	675	...	1	834	1,025	20,385	28,733	579	598	9,133	7,411	17
1,085	1,007	...	...	1,621	1,441	41,030	32,459	835	849	9,981	10,313	18
576	606	...	...	963	1,052	25,723	21,972	770	660	10,737	8,615	19
625	820	...	1	1,094	1,318	22,607	35,185	560	712	8,979	8,832	20
4,625	5,133	...	...	7 805	7,805	2,11,078	2,82,270	4,485	4,403	70,600	69,148	21
1,777	2,377	1	2	3,397	4,698	1,10,462	1,04,000	1,515	2,384	21,210	31,206	22
3,142	3,148	1	...	3,687	3,889	60,998	75,149	1,776	2,162	19,985	33 212	23
1,030	1,022	...	1	1,421	1,499	19,540	18,881	812	992	8,600	51,937	24
1,235	1,504	1	...	1,555	2,106	23,960	30,871	895	1,294	8,639	10,851	25
1,032	1,474	...	1	1,343	2,029	18,370	26,775	688	1 223	8,811	11,849	26
1,050	1,137	1	1	1,332	1,613	29,498	37,746	845	948	15,614	10,377	27
810	983	1	4	1,264	1,628	24,295	39,821	542	756	5,115	15,520	28
761	768	...	...	1,023	1,107	13,223	16,262	580	578	4,970	4,284	29
10,837	12,413	5	9	15,052	18,569	3,00,346	3,49,505	7 653	10,337	9,294	1,49,236	30
1,353	1,540	3	...	1,952	2,233	55,597	49,946	1,178	1,360	26,769	16,628	31
1,756	1,919	1	2	2,479	2,644	38,574	46,245	1,342	1,703	15,153	15,630	32
1,124	1,475	6	1	1,614	2,150	26,098	27,576	950	1,354	13,035	8,290	33
1,621	1,544	1	2	2,208	2,311	33,601	37,701	1,198	1,277	8,526	9,983	34
1,020	739	...	...	1,306	1,071	15,798	16,488	733	706	6,522	6,014	35
6 874	7,217	11	5	9,559	10,459	1,69,668	1,77,956	5,401	6,400	70,005	56,545	36
3,247	3,001	2	2	4,518	4,219	60,433	67,356	2,642	2,626	26,841	22,892	37
2,154	2,609	1	2	2,787	3,279	20,590	26,799	1,200	1,480	7,922	11,469	38
2,277	2,393	...	3	3,165	3,505	34,638	31,601	1 618	2,301	11,903	12,746	39
7,678	8,003	3	7	10,470	11,003	1,15,711	1,25,756	5,160	6,407	46,666	47,107	40
436	386	...	2	582	623	21,621	24,201	269	260	5,815	4,270	41
...	1	...	...	1	3	30	317	...	2	...	69	42
67	79	...	...	84	59	2,571	2,077	50	45	1,197	766	43
53	60	..	1	63	84	3,887	2,928	49	52	2,373	2,202	44
550	525	...	3	730	769	28,109	29,523	368	359	9,885	7,307	45
1,343	1,484	2	1	1,489	1,588	60,926	59,723	875	912	19,384	28,105	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
11	17	...	...	14	17	480	178	4	10	48	105	48
1,354	1,501	2	1	1,503	1 555	61,406	59,901	879	922	19,432	28,210	49
42,422	46,861	37	56	60,206	68,355	14,44,607	15,60,198	31,425	37,468	4,47,439	5,08,853	50
2,302	2,444	2	1	3,385	3,418	70,351	63,758	1,022	1,267	18,933	14,082	51
1,509	1,830	1	1	2,052	2,489	25,999	25,772	933	1,108	6,541	8,260	52
1,476	1,793	1	1	2,443	2,864	39,248	56,787	1,049	1,268	22,563	13,048	53
4,445	3,075	...	2	6,444	4,995	66,556	69,790	2,202	1,086	10,645	15,139	54
2,104	2,415	1	...	2,920	3,525	29,588	36,463	1,195	1,776	13,724	14,760	55
2,003	2,121	2	...	2,711	3,099	32,063	30,639	930	1,245	9,468	11,721	56
13,839	13,687	7	5	19,955	20,390	2,63,805	2 83 209	7,381	7,750	81,874	77,010	57
1,089	1,132	...	8	1,886	1,715	42,350	37,703	976	1,127	10,200	9,947	58
1,809	1,905	1	2	2,572	2,592	32,440	43,104	1,357	1,242	10,089	12,339	59
2,617	2,511	1	1	3,537	3,492	38,557	60,240	1,431	1,587	18,233	21,182	60
1,052	907	...	...	1,578	1,448	21,731	25,520	768	829	7,929	5,368	61
1,286	1,275	3	4	1,838	1,892	18,920	14,928	841	1,069	8,805	4,882	62
1,334	1,175	...	...	2,406	1,906	30,857	29,806	958	941	14,260	12,068	63
9,687	8,905	5	15	13,817	13,045	1,93,855	2,11,301	6,331	6,795	69,516	65,786	64
23,526	22,592	12	20	33,772	33,435	4,57,660	4,94,510	13,662	14,545	1,51,890	1,42,796	65
65,948	69,453	49	76	93,978	101,790	19,02,267	20,51,708	45,087	52,013	5,98,829	6,51,649	66

No. II.—(PART I.)

Statement showing the actuals of Police Receipts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from 1st January to 31st December 1895.

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1894-95.	From the accounts for 1895-96.	Total actual Receipts for 1895.	Remarks.
		January to March 1895.	April to December 1895.		
	<i>VI—Provincial Rates (Local).</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Rural Police Rate, Oudh	35,609	4,14,765	4,50,374	
	Total Provincial Rates ...	35,609	4,14,765	4,50,374	
	<i>XVII.—Police Provincial.</i>				
1	Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds—				
	(1) Contribution for clothing from Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds.	14,967	44,506	59,473	
	(2) Other receipts from Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	681	1,983	2,664	
2	Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons	10,445	30,695	41,140	
3	Fees, fines and forfeitures				
	(1) Other fees, fines, &c., including Infanticide Receipts,	4,329	5,701	10,030	
4	Superannuation Receipts	1,275	4,255	5,530	
5	Miscellaneous				
	(1) Receipts from other Departments for Rewards to Police (General Police)	5,815	9,856	15,671	
	(2) Receipts on account of Prisoners under Prisoners' Testimony Act	1	5	6	
	(3) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	4,123	9,017	13,140	
	Total, Police Provincial ...	41,636	1,06,018	1,47,654	
	<i>XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.</i>				
1	Contributions for Pensions and gratuities				
	(a) Railway Police Provincial	2,239	4,409	6,648	
	Total, Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	2,239	4,409	6,648	
	<i>Excluded Local Funds.</i>				
	(a) Police Chanda (Remount) Fund—				
1	Subscription from pay of mounted constables				
2	Recoveries of advances made to mounted constables for purchase of horses				
3	Recoveries of advances made to mounted constables for purchase of saddles				
4	Savings on account of horse allowance				
5	Proceeds of stable litters, cost of horses and shoes, &c.	2,852	16,021	18,873	
6	Entrance donation from newly appointed mounted constables				
7	Interest derived from investment of Rs. 24,000 Government Promissory Notes				
	(b) Government Railway Police Clothing Fund ...	2,391	2,360	4,751	
	Total, Excluded Local Funds ...	5,243	18,381	23,624	
	<i>ABSTRACT.</i>				
1	Total receipts under Provincial Rates (Local) ...	35,609	4,14,765	4,50,374	
2	Ditto XVII, Police Provincial ...	41,636	1,06,018	1,47,654	
3	Ditto XXII, Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	2,239	4,409	6,648	
4	Total receipts under Excluded Local Funds ...	5,243	18,381	23,624	
	GRAND TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	84,727	5,43,573	6,28,300	

Statement showing the actuals of Police Charges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from 1st January to 31st December 1895.

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1894-95.	From the accounts for 1895-96.	Total actual charges for 1895.	Remarks.
		January to March 1895.	April to December 1895.		
(CHARGES : 20—POLICE.)					
<i>East Indian Railway.</i>					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General ...	—2,239	6,801	4,562	
2	Exchange Compensation Allowance ...	87	1,345	1,432	
3	Inspectors ...	7	1,329	1,336	
4	Sub-Inspectors ...	266	675	941	
5	European Constables and Sergeants ...	899	2,984	3,883	
6	Head constables ...	819	3,579	4,398	
7	Constables ...	709	1,148	1,857	
8	Exchange Compensation Allowance ...	—402	151	—251	
9	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General.	—984	3,667	2,683	
10	Watch and Ward Establishment - ...	3,278	3,412	6,690	
11	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General.	18	605	623	
12	Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police ...	498	305	803	
13	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General ...	—121	1,694	1,573	
14	House rent of Subordinate Officers ...				
15	Clothing and great coats ...				
16	Rewards ...				
17	Telephone charges ...	—58	120	62	
18	Postage ditto ...	...	91	91	
19	Telegram ditto ...	4	135	139	
20	Rents, rates and taxes ...	—6	5	—1	
21	Country stationery ...	—1,029	4,101	3,072	
22	Other contingencies ...	67	73	140	
		—138	—172	—310	
Total, East Indian Railway ...		2,142	31,987	34,129	
<i>Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.</i>					
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General ...	...	...	...
2	Ditto Superintendent, Northern Division ...	1,800	6,150	7,950	
3	Exchange Compensation Allowance ...	323	1,151	1,474	
4	Inspectors ...	1,725	5,364	7,089	
5	Sub-Inspector ...	750	2,160	2,910	
6	European Constables and Sergeants ...	180	540	720	
7	Head Constables ...	1,563	4,571	6,134	
8	Constables ...	3,442	10,286	13,728	
9	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General	453	1,371	1,824	
10	Ditto ditto Superintendent, Northern Division.				
11	Watch and Ward Establishment ...				
12	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General				
13	Ditto ditto Superintendent, Northern Division.	279	341	620	
14	Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police ...	651	1,483	2,134	
15	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General ...	182	388	570	
16	Ditto ditto Superintendent, Northern Division				
17	House rent of Subordinate Officers ...				
18	Clothing and great coats ...				
19	Rewards ...	— 6	1,040	1,034	
20	Telephone charges ...	79	202	281	
21	Postage ditto ...	...	74	74	
22	Telegraph ditto ...	18	75	93	
23	Rents, rates and taxes ...	10	36	46	
24	Country stationery ...	150	450	600	
25	Other contingencies ...	26	83	109	
		640	847	1,487	
Total, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ...		12,331	36,805	49,136	

No. II—(PART II).

Statement showing the actuals of Police Charges, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from
1st January to 31st December 1895—(continued).

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1894-95.	From the accounts for 1895-96.	Total actual charges for 1895.	Remarks.
		January to March 1895.	April to December 1895.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	<i>Delhi-Umballa Kalka Railway.</i>				
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General. .	...	...	...
2	Exchange Compensation Allowance	...	...	...
3	Inspectors	22	300	322	
4	Sub-Inspectors	18	237	255	
5	European Constables and Sergeants	15	160	145	
6	Head Constables	76	259	335	
7	Constables	1,449	301	1,148	
7 (a)	Exchange Compensation Allowance	33	41	74	
8	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General,	...	...	...
9	Watch and Ward Establishment	122	235	357	
10	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General,	...	...	...
11	Travelling allowance of Subordinate Officers...	72	7	79	
12	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	...
13	House rent of Subordinate Officers	29	223	194	
14	Clothing and great coats	43	43	86	
15	Rewards	...	4	4	
16	Telephone charges	...	15	15	
17	Postage ditto	3	29	32	
18	Telegram ditto	...	...	...
19	Rents, rates and taxes	...	72	72	
20	Country stationery	8	1	9	
21	Other contingencies	17	47	30	
	Total, Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	1,113	1,974	861	
	<i>Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.</i>				
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	...
2	Exchange Compensation Allowance	...	...	...
3	Inspectors	111	334	445	
4	Sub-Inspectors	89	267	356	
5	Head Constables,	167	496	663	
6	Constables	222	636	858	
7	European Constables and Sergeants	...	...	...
8	Exchange Compensation Allowance	24	76	100	
9	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General.	...	...	...
10	Watch and Ward Establishment...	750	1,183	1,933	
11	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General.	...	...	...
12	Travelling allowance of Subordinate Officers	120	283	403	
13	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	...
14	House rent of Subordinate Officers	402	59	461	
15	Clothing and great coats	62	63	125	
16	Rewards	...	6	6	
17	Telephone charges	...	5	5	
18	Postage ditto	...	6	6	
19	Telegram ditto	...	...	...
20	Rents, rates and taxes	...	...	...
21	Country stationery	1	4	5	
22	Other contingencies	45	20	65	
	Total, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway	1,993	3,438	5,431	
	<i>Bengal and North-Western Railway.</i>				
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	...
1a	Ditt. Superintendent, Northern Division	...	...	...
2	Exchange Compensation Allowance	...	...	...
3	Inspectors	185	405	540	
4	Sub-Inspectors	63	179	242	
5	Head Constables	147	413	560	
6	Constables	270	822	1,092	
7	Exchange Compensation Allowance	...	...	...

No. II.—(PART II.)

Statement showing the actuals of Police Charges, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from 1st January to 31st December 1895—(continued).

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1894-95.	From the accounts for 1895-96.	Total actual charges for 1895.	Remarks.
		January to March 1895.	April to December 1895.		
	<i>Bengal and North-Western Railway—(concluded).</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
8	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector General	}	...	...
9	Ditto Superintendent, Northern Division.				
10	Watch and Ward Establishment ...				
11	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General.	}	...	...
12	Ditto Superintendent, Northern Division.				
13	Travelling allowance of Subordinate Police ...				
14	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General ...	}	...	...
15	Ditto Superintendent, Northern Division.				
16	House rent of Subordinate Officers ...				
17	Rewards ...	1	12	13	
18	Telephone charges ...	...	5	5	
19	Postage ditto ...	...	9	9	
20	Telegram ditto ...	...	1	1	
21	Rents, rates and taxes ...	...	64	64	
22	Country stationery ...	63	5	68	
23	Other contingencies ...	38	57	95	
24	Clothing and great coats ...	60	60	120	
	Total, Bengal and N.-W. Railway ...	1,569	2,833	4,402	
	<i>Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.</i>				
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General ...	...	...	...
2	Ditto Superintendent, Northern Division ...	...	...	...
3	Exchange Compensation Allowance ...	...	...	...
4	Inspectors ...	135	405	540	
5	Sub-Inspectors ...	44	135	179	
6	Head Constables ...	144	433	577	
7	Constables ...	267	729	996	
8	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General	}	...	...
9	Ditto Superintendent, Northern Division.				
10	Watch and Ward Establishment ..				
11	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General.	}	...	...
12	Ditto Superintendent, Northern Division.				
13	Travelling allowance of Subordinate Officers ...				
14	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General ...	}	...	...
15	Ditto Superintendent, Northern Division.				
16	House rent of Subordinate Officers ...				
17	Clothing and great coats ...	57	58	115	
18	Rewards ...	4	19	23	
19	Telephone charges ...	...	4	4	
20	Postage ditto ...	4	11	15	
21	Telegram ditto ...	2	1	3	
22	Rents, rates and taxes ...	11	...	11	
23	Country stationery ...	2	6	8	
24	Other contingencies ...	136	50	186	
	Total, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway ...	2,399	2,089	4,488	
	<i>Indian Midland Railway.</i>				
1	Share of salary of Deputy Inspector-General ...	...	...	...
2	Ditto Superintendent, Southern Division ...	736	2,400	3,136	
3	Exchange Compensation Allowance ...	90	450	540	
4	Inspectors ...	296	886	1,182	
5	Sub-Inspectors ...	153	459	612	
6	European Constables and Sergeants ...	167	497	664	
7	Head Constables ...	308	942	1,250	
8	Constables ...	647	1,886	2,523	
8(a)	Exchange Compensation Allowance ...	16	46	62	
9	Share of office establishment of Deputy Inspector-General.	}	...	...
10	Office establishment of Superintendent, Southern Division.				
11	Watch and Ward Establishment ...				
12	Share of travelling allowance of Deputy Inspector-General.	}	...	...
13	Travelling allowance of Superintendent, Southern Division				

No. II.—(PART II).

Statement showing the actuals of Police Charges, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from 1st January to 31st December 1895—(continued).

Serial number	Items.	From the accounts for 1894-95.	From the accounts for 1895-96.	Total actual charges for 1895.	Remarks.
		January to March 1895	April to December 1895.		
Indian Midland Railway—(concluded).		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
14	Travelling allowance of Subordinate Officers...	169	286	455	
15	Share of house rent of Deputy Inspector-General	2,223	748	2,971	
16	Office rent of Superintendent, Southern Division				
17	House rent of Subordinate Officers				
18	Clothing and great coats	141	156	297	
19	Rewards	4	35	39	
20	Telephone charges	...	12	12	
21	Postage ditto	6	15	21	
22	Telegram ditto	...	4	4	
23	Rents, rates and taxes	...	...	...
24	Country stationery	6	72	78	
25	Other contingencies	151	508	659	
Total, Indian Midland Railway		6,377	11,211	17,588	
ABSTRACT.					
1	East Indian Railway	2,142	31,987	34,129	
2	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	12,331	36,805	49,136	
3	Delhi-Umbla-Kalka ditto	—1,113	1,974	861	
4	Cawnpore-Achnera ditto	1,993	3,438	5,431	
5	Bengal and North-Western Railway	1,569	2,833	4,402	
6	Rohilkhand and Kumaun ditto	2,399	2,089	4,488	
7	Indian Midland ditto	6,377	11,211	17,588	
TOTAL RAILWAYS		25,698	90,337	1,16,035	
CHARGES—20—POLICE—SUPERINTENDENCE.					
Salaries.					
1	Inspector-General of Police	7,200	24,605	31,805	
2	Deputy Inspectors-General of Police	7,790	22,219	30,009	
2A	Assistant ditto	...	6,480	6,480	
3	Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police	2,294	7,950	10,244	
4	Exchange Compensation Allowance	2,949	10,830	13,779	
Establishment.					
5	Inspectors	200	800	1,000	
5A	Sub-Inspectors	...	100	100	
5B	Allowance to Sub-Inspectors for anthropometric work				
6	Clerk on Rs. 300				
7	Ditto 220	7,873	24,149	32,022	
8	Ditto 101 to 200				
8	Ditto 51 to 100				
8	Ditto 50 and below				
9	Foot constables	330	989	1,319	
10	Servants	168	496	664	
Allowances.					
11	Travelling Allowance of Officers	2,969	5,387	8,356	
12	Ditto Establishment	541	902	1,443	
Hill Journey Allowances.					
13	Travelling Allowance...	27	1,507	1,534	
14	House rent do.	15	717	732	
15	Education do.	278	22	300	
16	Deputation do.	...	82	82	
Supplies and Services.					
17	Purchase of tents	—300	225	—75	
Contingencies.					
18	Office Expenses and Miscellaneous (contract)	5,576	7,905	13,481	
19	Office rent	341	1,022	1,363	
Hill Journey Charges.					
20	Rents, rates and taxes	...	16	16	
21	Contingencies and Miscellaneous...	...	201	201	
Total, General Branch		38,251	1,16,604	1,54,855	

No. II.—(PART II.)

Statement showing the actuals of Police Charges, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from 1st January to 31st December 1895—(continued).

Serial number.	Items.	From the accounts for 1894-95.	From the accounts for 1895-96.	Total actual charges for 1895.	Remarks.
		January to March 1895.	April to December 1895.		
	<i>Superintendence, Special Branch.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22	Assistant Inspector-General ...	3,052	9,000	12,052	
23	Special Allowance ...				
24	Exchange Compensation Allowance ...	171	...	171	
	<i>Establishment.</i>				
25	Clerk on Rs. 150 ...	450	750	1,200	
	<i>Allowances.</i>				
26	Travelling Allowance of Assistant Inspector-General ...	34	...	34	
	<i>Hill Journey Allowance.</i>				
27	Travelling Allowance... ..	—20	315	295	
28	House rent do. ...	...	225	225	
	<i>Contingencies.</i>				
29	Postage charges ...	60	229	289	
30	Telegram do. ...	26	27	53	
31	Office expenses and miscellaneous... ..	28	227	255	
	<i>Hill Journey Charges.</i>				
32	Contingencies and Miscellaneous ...	...	95	95	
	Total, Special Branch ...	3,801	10,868	14,669	
	Total, Superintendence ...	42,052	1,27,472	1,69,524	
	DISTRICT EXECUTIVE FORCE.				
	<i>Salaries.</i>				
1	District Superintendents ...	93,996	2,68,720	3,62,716	
2	Assistant District Superintendents ...	21,017	42,370	63,387	
2(a)	Exchange Compensation allowance ...	17,899	46,589	64,488	
3	Inspectors ...	79,663	2,41,901	3,21,564	
4(a)	Sub-Inspectors (Armed Police) ...	7,295	21,104	28,399	
4(b)	Ditto (Civil Police) ...	1,16,570	3,41,919	4,58,489	
5	European Sergeants ...	1,972	5,540	7,512	
5(a)	Exchange Compensation allowance ...	1,189	3,404	4,593	
6	Mounted Sub Inspectors ...	1,441	4,315	5,756	
7	Ditto Head Constables ...	1,071	3,376	4,447	
8	Ditto Constables ...	26,886	80,477	1,07,363	
9	Head Constables ...	1,66,412	4,98,335	6,64,747	
10	Constables ...	3,30,233	9,81,901	13,12,134	
11	Hill allowance ...	Included in salaries of officers concerned.			
12	Sweepers for Police Lines ...	276	1,012	1,288	
13	Travelling Allowance of Officers ..	16,173	16,867	33,040	
14	Ditto Police Force ...	16,896	35,501	52,397	
15	Clothing of Provincial Constabulary Police ...	75,864	1,40,988	2,16,852	
16	Ditto Municipal, Cantonment and Town Chaukidars, ...	21,011	25,936	46,947	
17	Arms and accoutrements ...	23,148	1,033	29,181	
18	Repair of arms ...	2,897	8,730	11,627	
19	Railway fares and carriage of Police escorts ...	16,993	54,102	71,095	
20	Secret Service money ...	450	1,257	1,707	
21	Rewards for meritorious services ...	3,654	6,312	9,966	
22	Ditto apprehension of proclaimed offenders ...	3,137	4,611	7,748	
23	Purchase of tents ...	1,425	2,390	3,815	
24	Telephone charges ...	2,744	3,026	5,770	
25	Lodgings ...	1,677	1,807	3,484	
26	Purchase of books ...	160	95	255	
26(a)	Officers equitation charges ...	...	288	288	
27	Office expenses and miscellaneous ...	22,491	44,909	67,400	
28	Native Doctors ...	1,323	4,132	5,455	
29	Compounders and Leechmen ...	1,325	3,804	5,129	
30	Hospital orderly peons ...	969	2,945	3,914	
31	Bhistis, cooks and sweepers ...	933	2,613	3,546	
32	Cost of bazar medicines ...	636	1,359	1,995	
33	European medicines supplied by the Military Department, ...	1,861	221	2,082	
33(a)	Other items ...	—104	...	—104	
34	Extra guards ...	6,448	17,018	23,466	
35	Cost of clothing ...	...	...	...

No. II. (PART II).

Statement showing the actuals of Police Charges, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from
1st January to 31st December 1895—(continued).

Serial number.	Items.	From the ac- counts for 1894-95.	From the ac- counts for 1895-96.	Total actual charges for 1895.	Remarks.
		January to March 1895.	April to Decem- ber 1895.		
	<i>Salaries—(concluded).</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
36	Rewards to Constables	4,706	11,031	15,737	
37	Miscellaneous	64	229	293	
38	Magistrate's guards ... ..	...	...	...
39	Distillery guards	3,145	9,813	12,458	
40	Superintendent's orderly peons	1,122	3,314	4,436	
41	Canal chaukidárs	759	2,276	3,035	
42	Temporary guards	1,919	3,596	5,515	
	Total, District Executive Force, Items 1 to 42 ...	11,04,746	29,50,666	40,55,412	
	<i>Item 43—Police Training School.</i>				
1	Principal	346	1,039	1,385	
2	Teachers	390	1,170	1,560	
3	Servants	60	180	240	
4	Travelling allowance ... ..	...	...	...
5	Subsistence allowance	273	872	1,145	
5(a)	Feed of horses	552	960	1,512	
6	House rent	300	900	1,200	
7	Office Contingencies, contract grant	229	80	309	
	Total, Police Training School ...	2,150	5,201	7,351	
	TOTAL, 20 POLICE CHARGES, DISTRICT EXECUTIVE FORCE...	11,06,896	29,55,867	40,62,763	
	<i>Infanticide Special Police (Provincial).</i>				
1	Pay of Infanticide Police	1,554	4,780	6,334	
2	Clothing Do ... ..	...	...	...
3	Country stationery, rewards and other contingencies ...	71	185	256	
	Total, Infanticide Special Police ...	1,625	4,965	6,590	
	<i>Thaggs and Dakaiti.</i>				
1	Approvers	18	34	52	
2	Clothing	3	4	7	
3	Contingencies ... ..	...	...	...
	Total, Thaggi and Dakaiti ...	21	38	59	
	<i>Village Police, Provincial.</i>				
1	Road chaukidárs (Lucknow)	174	Transferred	174	
2	Clothing of road chaukidárs (Lucknow) ... ..	...	to Local.	...	
3	Rewards to chaukidárs, Oudh	199	...	199	
	Total, Village Police—Provincial ...	373	...	373	

No. II. (PART II).

Statement showing the actuals of Police Charges, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from
1st January to 31st December 1895—(concluded).

Serial number.	Items.	From the ac- counts for 1895-96.	From the ac- counts for 1894-95.	Total actual charges for 1895.	Remarks.
		January to March 1895.	April to Decem- ber 1895.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	<i>Village Police—Local.</i>				
1	Chaukidárs Local Rate, N.-W. P. ...	5,07,164	15,19,010	20,26,174	
2	Good Conduct Allowance to Rural Police (Local Rates, N.-W. P.) ...	2,790	5,494	8,284	
3	Rewards to chaukidárs (Local Rate, N.W. P.) ...	4,242	7,043	11,285	
4	Miscellaneous (Local Rate, N.-W. P.) ...	311	743	1,054	
5	Petty constructions and repairs (Local Rate, N.-W. P.) ...	2,418	3,166	5,584	
6	Clothing of Village Police (Local Rate, N.-W. P.) ...	60,004	61,954	1,21,958	
7	Rural and Road Police (Rural Police Rate, Oudh) ...	95,814	3,08,851	4,04,665	
7(a)	Rewards to chaukidárs Ditto ...	3,916	4,784	8,700	
8	Clerks and Moharrirs Ditto ...	334	Shown under "18 General Ad- ministration."	334	
9	Miscellaneous Ditto ...	1,715	996	2,711	
10	Clothing of Village Police Ditto ...	13,869	16,209	30,078	
11	Petty construction and repairs Ditto ...	262	103	365	
	Total, Village Police—Local ...	6,92,839	19,28,353	26,21,192	
	TOTAL, VILLAGE POLICE. ...	6,93,212	19,28,353	26,21,565	
	<i>30.—Stationery and Printing.</i>				
1	Stationery purchased in the country for 20—Police—Dis- trict Executive Force ...	6,550	17,565	24,115	
	Carriage of Stationery ...	...	608	608	
	Total Stationery ...	6,550	18,173	24,723	
	<i>Refunds.</i>				
	Other Police Refunds ...	—121	2,583	2,462	
	<i>Excluded Local Funds.</i>				
1	Police Chanda Remount Fund ...	4,458	16,227	20,685	
2	Government Railway Police Clothing Fund ...	42	2,715	2,757	
	Total, Police Funds	4,500	18,942	23,442	

Statement showing strength and cost of Municipal Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Serial number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Municipalities and Cantonments.	Inspectors.		Sub-Inspectors.		Head constables.		Foot constables.	
				Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut ...	10	1	900	2	1,200	17	2,400	122	8,784
2		Aligarh ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Saharanpur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	216
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		Bulandshahr ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Dehra Dún ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	240	20	1,200
		Total ...	28	1	900	2	1,200	19	2,640	145	10,200
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	1	...	...	...	...	23	3,180	246	18,444
8		Bijnor ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Moradabad ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Budaun ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	12	1,440	129	9,756
12		Pilibhit ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	19	...	...	...	...	35	4,620	375	28,200
13	AGRA.	Agra ...	4	...	...	2	960	27	3,480	355	25,980
14		Muttra ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Farukhabad ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Mainpuri ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Etiwah ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Etah ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	17	...	...	2	960	27	3,480	355	25,980
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	7	...	...	...	...	1	240	10	756
20		Cawnpore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		Fatehpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		Bandá ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Hamirpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Jhánsi ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Lalitpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Jalaun ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	16	...	...	...	...	1	240	10	756
27	BENARES.	Benares ...	2	...	...	...	...	30	3,600	360	27,300
28		Mirzapur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Gházípur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		Ballia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		Jaunpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	8	...	...	...	...	30	3,600	360	27,300
32	GORAKH-PUR.	Gorakhpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33		Basti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34		Azamgarh ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	KUMMAUN MAUN.	Kumaun Division ...	4	1	690	1	360	6	828	48	3,466
		Total ...	4	1	690	1	360	6	828	48	3,466
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	94	2	1,590	5	2,520	118	15,408	1,293	95,902
36	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	2	1	1,800	...	...	57	7,980	603	44,148
37		Unao ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38		Rae Bareilly ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		Sitapur ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	120	10	720
40		Hardoi ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41		Kheri ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	14	1	1,800	...	...	58	8,100	613	44,868
42	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		Bahraich ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44		Gonda ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		Sultánpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46		Partábgarh ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47		Bara Banki ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh ...	30	1	1,800	...	...	58	8,100	613	44,868
		GRAND TOTAL ...	124	3	3,390	5	2,520	176	23,508	1,906	1,40,770

III.

in which the provisions of Acts XV of 1873 and 1883 were in force on the 31st December 1895.

Jamadars.		Daffadars.		Chowkidars.		Clothing of constables at Rs. 8-8.	Clothing of municipal chaukidars at Rs. 6	GRAND TOTAL.		Serial number.
Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.			Total number of men.	Total cost per annum.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
26	2,820	...	...	339	21,168	1,143 4 0	2,034	507	40,449 4 0	1
20	2,036	...	...	234	14,352	...	1,516	254	17,904 0 0	2
17	1,632	1	84	205	12,840	25 8 0	1,338	226	16,135 8 0	3
5	552	...	...	82	5,064	...	552	87	6,138 0 0	4
15	1,320	...	...	166	9,420	...	1,086	181	11,826 0 0	5
2	192	...	...	30	1,800	182 8 0	192	54	3,806 8 0	6
85	8,552	1	84	1,056	64,644	1,351 4 0	6,688	1,309	96,259 4 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,234 12 0	...	269	23,858 12 0	7
11	1,056	...	...	115	7,248	...	756	126	9,060 0 0	8
22	1,884	...	...	274	15,800	132 0 0	1,635	296	18,951 0 0	9
1	96	8	612	119	5,940	...	768	128	7,416 0 0	10
3	360	...	...	40	2,400	1,171 8 0	258	184	15,385 8 0	11
7	696	...	...	82	4,740	...	522	89	5,958 0 0	12
44	4,092	8	612	630	35,628	3,538 4 0	3,939	1,092	80,629 4 0	
3	288	...	...	37	1,926	3,186 4 0	240	424	36,060 4 0	13
18	1,734	...	...	216	12,624	...	1,404	234	15,762 0 0	14
13	1,092	...	...	153	7,944	...	996	166	10,032 0 0	15
2	216	...	...	33	2,136	...	210	35	2,562 0 0	16
6	558	...	...	68	3,780	...	444	74	4,782 0 0	17
9	846	...	...	111	6,660	...	720	120	8,226 0 0	18
51	4,734	...	...	618	35,070	3,186 4 0	4,014	1,053	77,424 4 0	
23	2,448	...	...	276	18,072	91 4 0	1,794	310	23,401 4 0	19
20	1,680	...	...	252	12,336	...	1,632	272	15,648 0 0	20
3	324	...	...	30	1,800	...	198	33	2,322 0 0	21
4	432	...	...	40	2,580	...	264	44	3,276 0 0	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
11	1,308	...	...	129	8,160	...	840	140	10,308 0 0	24
1	120	...	...	18	1,152	...	114	19	1,386 0 0	25
5	480	...	...	63	3,504	...	408	68	4,392 0 0	26
67	6,792	...	...	808	47,604	91 4 0	5,250	886	60,733 4 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,247 8 0	...	390	34,147 8 0	27
...	...	7	699	154	8,196	...	945	161	9,840 0 0	28
6	576	...	...	92	4,944	...	552	98	6,072 0 0	29
2	192	...	...	22	1,272	...	144	24	1,608 0 0	30
7	744	...	...	100	6,360	...	642	107	7,746 0 0	31
15	1,512	7	699	368	20,772	3,247 8 0	2,283	780	59,413 8 0	
5	444	...	...	95	4,860	...	600	100	5,904 0 0	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	3	258	32	1,578	...	210	35	2,046 0 0	34
5	444	3	258	127	6,438	...	810	135	7,950 0 0	
4	372	...	...	52	3,168	445 0 0	336	112	9,665 0 0	35
4	372	...	...	52	3,168	445 0 0	336	113	9,665 0 0	
271	26,498	19	1,653	3,659	2,13,324	11,859 8 0	23,320	5,367	392,074 8 0	
...	...	...	...	12	708	5,481 12 0	72	673	60,189 12 0	36
...	...	1	96	17	1,020	...	108	18	1,224 0 0	37
3	288	...	...	29	1,836	...	192	32	2,316 0 0	38
...	...	4	360	51	3,012	91 4 0	330	66	4,633 4 0	39
...	...	7	768	103	6,252	...	660	110	7,680 0 0	40
...	...	2	192	23	1,140	...	150	25	1,482 0 0	41
3	288	14	1,416	235	13,968	5,573 0 0	1,512	924	77,525 0 0	
14	1,176	2	192	166	8,442	...	1,092	182	10,902 0 0	42
6	594	...	...	72	3,912	...	468	78	4,974 0 0	43
7	522	...	...	79	3,840	...	516	86	4,878 0 0	44
...	...	1	96	14	672	...	90	15	858 0 0	45
...	...	1	84	11	528	...	72	12	684 0 0	46
1	120	2	168	33	1,968	...	216	36	2,472 0 0	47
28	2,412	6	540	375	19,362	...	2,454	409	24,768 0 0	
31	2,700	20	1,956	610	33,330	5,573 0 0	3,966	1,333	1,02,293 0 0	
302	29,198	39	3,609	4,269	2,46,654	17,432 8 0	27,286	6,700	4,94,367 8 0	

Statement showing the strength and cost of Town Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in
December

Serial number.	Divisions.	Districts	Number of towns and cantonments.	Inspectors.		Sub-Inspectors		Head-Constables.		Foot Constables.	
				Number.	Cost per annum	Number.	Cost per annum	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.
					Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut ...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Aligarh ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Saharanpur ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		Bulandshahr ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Dehra Dún ...	4	...	...	...	...	3	540	8	576
		Total	85	...	...	...	...	3	540	8	576
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	12	...	...	1	360	2	240	24	2,112
8		Bijnor ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Moradabad ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Budaun ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Pilibhit ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	47	...	...	1	360	2	240	24	2,112
13	AGRA.	Agra ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14		Muttra ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Farukhabad ...	8	...	...	...	...	2	300	6	432
16		Mainpuri ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Etáwáh ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Etah ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	49	...	...	...	...	2	300	6	432
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	12	...	...	1	360	5	600	45	3,240
20		Cawnpore ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		Fatehpur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		Bánda ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		Hamirpur ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Jhánsi ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	BENARES.	Lalitpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Jalaun ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	47	...	...	1	360	5	600	45	3,240
27		Benares ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	120	6	432
28		Mirzapur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Gházípur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	GÓRAKH-PUR.	Ballia ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		Jaunpur ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	28	...	...	...	...	1	120	6	432
32		Gorakhpur ...	16	...	...	...	...	1	120	5	360
33		Basti ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34		Azamgarh ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	30	...	...	...	...	1	120	5	360
35	KU-MAUN.	Kumaun Division	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P.	291	...	...	2	720	14	1,920	94	7,152
36	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		Unao ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38		Rae Bareli ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		Sítapur ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		Hardoi ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41		Kheri ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		Bahraich ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44		Gonda ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		Sultánpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46		Partabgarh ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47		Bara Banki... ..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Oudh	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	346	...	...	2	720	14	1,920	94	7,152

IV.

which the provisions of Act XX of 1856, as amended by Act XXII of 1871, were in force on the 31st 1895.

Jamadars.		Daffadars.		Chaukidars.		Clothing of constables at Rs. 7-12.	Clothing of town chaukidars at Rs. 6.	Grand total.		Serial number.
Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.			Number.	Total cost per annum.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	
18	1,650	...	...	136	7,650	...	816	154	10,116 0 0	1
16	1,464	...	...	123	5,904	...	834	139	8,202 0 0	2
1	84	9	648	135	6,624	...	810	145	8,166 0 0	3
11	1,104	...	...	120	6,756	...	786	131	8,646 0 0	4
18	1,296	...	...	176	8,622	...	1,164	194	11,082 0 0	5
1	120	...	...	24	1,608	86 12 0	150	36	3,080 12 0	6
65	5,718	9	648	714	37,164	86 12 0	4,560	799	49,292 12 0	
5	468	...	...	68	3,654	617 9 0	408	*101	*8,579 9 0	7
9	672	...	...	85	4,254	...	558	94	5,484 0 0	8
10	879	...	...	133	5,781	...	600	143	7,260 0 0	9
...	...	5	360	55	2,640	...	360	60	3,360 0 0	10
4	360	1	72	43	2,142	...	288	48	2,862 0 0	11
1	72	...	...	16	768	...	102	17	942 0 0	12
29	2,451	6	432	400	19,239	617 9 0	2,316	*463	*28,487 9 0	
5	336	...	...	42	1,908	...	282	47	2,526 0 0	13
11	898	...	...	93	5,076	...	558	104	6,532 0 0	14
4	360	...	...	96	4,680	63 8 0	600	108	6,435 8 0	15
6	456	...	...	68	3,264	...	444	74	4,164 0 0	16
5	480	...	...	56	3,252	...	386	61	4,068 0 0	17
8	588	...	...	69	3,312	...	462	77	4,362 0 0	18
39	3,118	...	...	424	21,492	63 8 0	2,682	471	28,087 8 0	
9	702	...	...	82	3,936	...	546	91	5,274 0 0	19
7	582	...	...	63	3,084	413 12 0	390	121	8,669 12 0	20
2	216	...	...	39	1,956	...	246	41	2,418 0 0	21
4	336	...	...	34	1,836	...	228	38	2,400 0 0	22
8	744	...	...	98	4,728	...	588	106	6,060 0 0	23
1	120	...	...	48	2,712	...	294	49	3,126 0 0	24
...	...	...	...	8	432	...	48	8	480 0 0	25
5	360	...	...	33	1,608	...	228	38	2,196 0 0	26
36	3,150	...	...	405	20,292	413 12 0	2,568	492	30,623 12 0	
3	228	1	96	80	1,440	57 4 0	180	41	2,553 4 0	27
...	...	1	84	36	1,728	...	222	37	2,054 0 0	28
5	444	...	...	45	2,268	...	270	50	2,982 0 0	29
7	552	...	...	97	4,752	...	582	104	5,886 0 0	30
4	336	...	...	59	2,832	...	354	63	3,522 0 0	31
19	1,560	2	180	267	13,020	57 4 0	1,608	295	16,977 4 0	
...	...	10	720	104	4,992	48 12 0	684	120	6,924 12 0	32
...	...	4	360	41	2,460	...	270	45	3,090 0 0	33
...	...	7	492	98	4,704	...	630	105	5,826 0 0	34
...	...	21	1,572	243	12,156	48 12 0	1,584	270	15,840 12 0	
2	240	...	...	36	2,088	...	216	38	2,544 0 0	35
190	16,237	38	2,832	2,489	1,25,451	1,287 9 0	15,534	*2,828	*1,71,853 9 0	
...	...	6	384	50	2,400	...	336	56	3,120 0 0	36
...	...	7	504	52	2,508	...	354	59	3,366 0 0	37
...	...	...	...	7	348	...	42	7	390 0 0	38
...	...	7	588	62	2,976	...	414	69	3,978 0 0	39
...	...	5	372	51	2,448	...	336	56	3,156 0 0	40
...	...	2	120	8	384	...	60	10	564 0 0	41
...	...	27	1,968	230	11,064	...	1,542	257	14,574 0 0	
...	...	7	504	58	2,784	...	390	65	3,678 0 0	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
1	96	...	...	26	1,248	...	162	27	1,506 0 0	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	3	216	15	720	...	108	18	1,044 0 0	46
...	...	10	756	101	5,238	...	666	111	6,660 0 0	47
1	96	20	1,476	200	9,990	...	1,326	221	12,888 0 0	
1	96	47	3,444	430	21,054	...	2,868	478	27,462 0 0	
191	16,383	85	6,276	2,919	1,46,505	1,287 9 0	18,402	*3,306	*1,99,315 9 0	

* Includes one Sergeant @ Rs. 720 per annum.

* Ditto ditto.
 * Ditto ditto.
 * Ditto ditto.

Statement showing the sanctioned strength and cost of Rural Police in the

Serial number.	Division.	Districts.	Population of the district according to census of 1891, after deduction of the population of towns under Acts XV of 1873 and XX of 1856.	Number of inhabited villages.
1	MEERUT	Meerut	1,107,596	1,511
2		Aligarh	841,035	1,907
3		Sabaranpur	798,441	1,614
4		Muzaffarnagar	646,865	883
5		Bulandshahr	788,646	1,486
6		Dehra Dún	129,890	434
		Total	4,312,473	7,835
7	ROHILKHAND	Bareilly	869,124	1,923
8		Bijnor	620,605	2,122
9		Moradabad	936,583	2,443
10		Budaun	826,028	1,844
11		Sháhjáhpur	798,096	2,031
12		Pilibhít	428,847	1,046
		Total	4,479,283	11,409
13	AGRA	Agra	793,868	1,196
14		Muttra	565,623	836
15		Farukhabad	720,638	1,701
16		Mainpuri	710,049	1,409
17		Etawah	664,778	1,486
18		Etah	593,652	1,460
		Total	4,048,608	8,088
19	ALLAHABAD	Allahabad	1,328,853	3,508
20		Cawnpore	998,432	1,969
21		Fatehpur	654,727	1,420
22		Bánda	664,774	1,195
23		Hamirpur	444,437	753
24		Jhán	310,879	659
25		Lalitpur	253,926	677
26		Jalaun	343,990	854
		Total	5,000,018	11,030
27	BENARÉS	Benares	686,391	1,988
28		Mirzapur	1,044,832	4,300
29		Gházípur	960,630	2,580
30		Ballia	840,926	1,708
31		Jaunpur	1,190,969	3,187
		Total	4,723,748	13,763
32	GORAKHPUR	Gorakhpur	2,827,874	7,557
33		Azamgarh	1,638,242	4,674
34		Easti	1,751,477	6,859
		Total	6,217,593	19,090
35	KUMAUN	Kumaun	51,644	139
		Total	51,644	139
		Total, N.-W. P.	28,833,367	71,354
36	LUCKNOW	Lucknow	467,008	903
37		Unao	875,621	1,655
38		Rae Bareli	1,005,797	1,730
39		Sitapur	1,000,385	2,319
40		Hardoi	1,008,208	1,875
41		Kheri	865,154	1,705
		Total	5,222,173	10,187
42	FYZABAD	Fyzabad	1,078,435	2,674
43		Bahraich	961,143	1,883
44		Gonda	1,394,960	2,822
45		Sultánpur	1,067,100	2,470
46		Partábgarh	894,846	2,184
47		Bara Banki	1,070,419	2,059
		Total	6,466,903	14,092
		Total, Oudh	11,689,076	24,279
		GRAND TOTAL	40,522,443	95,633

V.

districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year 1895.

Sanctioned number of chaukidárs.			Sanctioned cost per annum.	Number of inhabitants to each chauki- dár.	Serial num- ber.	Remarks.
Village.	Road.	Total.				
				Rs.		
2,097	150	2,247	82,368	493	1	
1,917	116	2,033	73,884	414	2	
1,677	52	1,729	62,556	462	3	
1,175	88	1,263	46,032	512	4	
1,885	88	1,973	71,604	400	5	
100	10	110	4,092	1,180	6	
8,851	504	9,355	340,536	461		
1,929	60	1,989	72,072	437	7	
1,767	46	1,813	65,544	342	8	
2,227	58	2,285	82,656	410	9	
1,996	48	2,044	73,872	404	10	
2,045	52	2,097	75,804	381	11	
1,033	14	1,047	37,920	409	12	
10,997	278	11,275	407,868	397		
2,247	104	2,351	87,804	338	13	
1,543	104	1,647	59,988	343	14	
2,004	68	2,072	75,000	348	15	
1,758	100	1,858	67,488	382	16	
1,463	72	1,535	56,607	433	17	
1,470	66	1,536	55,692	386	18	
10,485	514	10,999	402,579	368		
3,252	134	3,386	122,700	392	19	
2,699	184	2,883	104,892	346	20	
1,801	74	1,875	67,944	349	21	
1,644	81	1,725	62,586	385	22	
1,075	83	1,158	44,778	384	23	
933	76	1,009	36,780	308	24	
474	40	514	18,744	375	25	
1,097	121	1,218	44,574	282	26	
12,975	793	13,768	502,998	363		
1,409	52	1,461	52,908	470	27	
1,292	82	1,374	50,040	760	28	
1,690	54	1,744	63,504	551	29	
1,290	8	1,298	46,812	648	30	
1,872	82	1,954	70,679	609	31	
7,553	278	7,831	283,943	603		
2,302	24	2,326	83,880	1,216	32	
2,191	44	2,235	80,724	733	33	
1,970	36	2,006	72,432	873	34	
6,463	104	6,567	237,086	946		
128	...	128	4,608	403	35	
128	...	128	4,608	403		
57,452	2,471	59,923	2,179,568	481		
1,013	53	1,066	33,376	438	36	
1,986	16	2,002	65,512	437	37	
2,617	9	2,626	73,880	383	38	
3,192	20	3,212	87,488	311	39	
2,720	...	2,720	51,172	370	40	
2,426	8	2,434	61,674	355	41	
13,954	106	14,060	378,102	371		
2,519	27	2,546	70,618	423	42	
2,361	...	2,361	62,457	407	43	
2,100	47	2,147	71,914	649	44	
2,423	5	2,428	46,430	439	45	
2,208	...	2,208	53,500	405	46	
2,341	54	2,395	82,296	369	47	
14,452	133	14,585	3,87,215	443		
28,406	239	28,645	765,317	408		
85,358	2,710	88,068	2944,885	457		

Statement showing rewards given to Police of every denomination whether officers, constables,

Serial number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Provincial Police and chowkidari rewards from Budget grant.								
			Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.		
			In-spec-tors.	Sub-inspec-tors.	Head-con-stables.	Mounted con-stables.	Con-stables.	Chau-kidars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chaukidars.	
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	...	1	3	...	48	193	282 0 0	802 0 0	
2		Aligarh	...	2	2	...	47	241	231 0 0	594 0 0	
3		Saharanpur	...	...	9	...	20	145	214 0 0	427 0 0
4		Muzaffarnagar	...	1	1	...	27	124	219 8 0	398 0 0	
5		Bulandshahr	...	2	7	4	34	119	506 0 0	311 0 0	
6		Dehra Dûn	...	...	...	...	1	1	10 0 0	4 0 0
		Total	2	11	19	...	177	823	1,462 8 0	2,536 0 0	
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	...	1	1	2	10	12	436 0 0	291 4 0	
8		Bijnor	...	1	1	8	...	42	179	247 0 0	512 8 0
9		Moradabad	...	1	2	2	...	41	133	560 0 0	775 8 0
10		Budaon	3	1	...	17	85	183 0 0	249 0 0
11		Shâhjahanpur	...	1	1	2	...	11	121	145 0 0	420 0 0
12		Pilibhit	1	1	...	4	33	39 0 0	68 8 0
		Total	3	9	16	10	127	639	1,610 0 0	2,316 12 0	
13	AGRA.	Agra	...	1	4	9	...	60	183	422 0 0	755 0 0
14		Muthra	1	...	36	125	150 0 0	534 0 0
15		Farukhabad	2	7	...	78	144	329 0 0	242 8 0
16		Mainpuri	...	1	2	5	...	15	208	275 0 0	502 0 0
17		Etawah	...	1	1	2	...	130	200	546 0 0	504 0 0
18		Etah	170	403 0 0
		Total	3	9	24	...	319	1,030	1,722 0 0	2,940 8 0	
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	...	...	4	...	36	171	242 0 0	431 0 0
20		Cawnpore	...	2	4	1	122	475	668 0 0	1,116 8 0	
21		Fatehpur	...	2	3	...	12	34	88 0 0	99 0 0	
22		Bânda	...	1	...	...	11	86	144 0 0	258 0 0
23		Hamirpur	...	1	...	...	18	97	109 0 0	331 8 0
24		Jhânsi	...	1	2	...	2	63	77 0 0	144 0 0	
25		Lalitpur	...	1	2	...	5	12	110 0 0	70 0 0	
26		Jalaun	...	...	2	...	8	97	70 0 0	156 12 0
		Total	...	8	17	1	214	1,035	1,508 0 0	2,606 12 0	
27	BENARES.	Benares	...	...	1	...	23	125	142 0 0	281 8 0
28		Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	185 0 0
29		Ghazipur	...	2	...	...	4	181	36 0 0	627 0 0
30		Balha	...	...	...	...	17	95	89 0 0	368 0 0
31		Jaunpur	...	2	...	...	17	211	102 0 0	450 0 0
		Total	...	4	1	...	61	703	369 0 0	1,911 8 0	
32	GORAKH-PUR.	Gorakhpur	...	...	1	...	4	241	43 0 0	665 0 0
33		Azamgarh	...	1	1	...	17	229	132 0 0	492 8 0	
34		Basti	...	...	4	...	7	97	103 0 0	320 8 0
		Total	1	1	6	...	28	567	278 0 0	1,478 0 0	
35	KUMAON.	Kumaon Division	...	...	1	...	5	6	95 0 0	17 0 0
36		Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1	...	14	...	58	...	265 0 0	...	
		Total, N.-W. P.	10	42	98	11	989	4,803	7,309 8 0	13,806 8 0	
37	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	...	...	15	...	82	151	623 0 0	446 0 0
38		Unao	...	...	1	...	8	376	52 0 0	514 0 8
39		Rai Bareilly	...	...	1	...	16	241	77 0 0	565 6 0
40		Sitapur	...	2	8	...	33	249	315 8 0	752 0 0	
41		Hardoi	...	4	12	...	36	284	248 0 0	553 8 0	
42		Kheri	...	2	2	...	17	195	224 0 0	385 0 0	
		Total	2	7	39	...	192	1,496	1,539 8 0	3,215 14 8	
43	FYSAHAD.	Fyzabad	...	1	1	...	17	167	119 0 0	249 0 0	
44		Bahraich	...	...	2	...	12	165	61 0 0	527 0 0
45		Gonda	...	8	34	...	104	231	225 0 11	708 7 3	
46		Sultanpur	...	1	2	...	36	288	195 8 0	843 0 0	
47		Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	25	221	111 0 0	710 0 0
48		Bara Banki	...	1	10	...	119	468	308 8 0	680 8 0	
		Total	...	11	49	...	313	1,540	1,020 0 11	3,717 15 3	
		Total, Oudh	2	18	88	...	505	3,036	2,539 8 11	6,933 13 11	
		GRAND TOTAL	12	60	186	11	1,494	7,839	9,869 0 11	20,740 5 11	

VI.

or chaukidars from the budget head or from other sources during the year 1895.

Special reward from Government.										Rewards from Commissioners of circuits.										Serial number.
Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.		Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.						
Ins- pec- tors.	Sub- Ins- pec- tors.	Head con- stables.	Mounted con- stables.	Con- stables.	Chau- kidars.	To Provin- cial Police.	To chau- kidars.	In- spec- tors.	Sub- In- spec- tors.	Head con- stables.	Mounted con- stables.	Con- stables.	Chau- kidars.	To Pro- vincial Police.	To chau- kidars.					
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...					
...	1	50 0 0					
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...	1	50 0 0					
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Statement showing rewards given to police of every denomination whether officers, constables

Serial number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Reward from Judicial officers.							
			Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.	
			In-spec-tors.	Sub-In-spec-tors.	Head con-stables.	Mounted con-stables.	Con-stables.	Chowki-dárs.	To Provincial p lice.	To Chowkidárs.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	1	5	1	...	39	483	266 0 0	685 0 0
2		Aligarh	1	1	4	...	13	5	62 0 0	31 0 0
3		Sahāranpur	1	1	15	...	9	43	208 8 0	120 8 0
4		Muzaffarnagar	...	1	...	...	1	19	18 0 0	41 4 0
5		Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	2	26	15 0 0	52 0 0
6		Dehra Dūn	...	1	1	2	...	4	1	54 8 0	1 8 0
		Total	4	9	22	...	68	577	624 0 0	931 4 0
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	3	2	13	...	75	...	110 8 0	...
8		Bijnor	...	3	6	...	27	10	239 0 0	27 0 0
9		Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	259 0 0
10		Budaon	...	1	...	...	3	...	46 0 0	...
11		Shāhjehānpur	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1 0 0
12		Pilibhit	...	...	1	...	5	63	51 0 0	121 0 0
		Total	3	6	20	...	110	135	446 8 0	408 0 0
13	AGRA.	Agra	1	3	16	...	5	...	252 12 0	...
14		Muthra	1	3	3	...	20	1	90 0 0	10 0 0
15		Farukhabad	...	1	1	...	5	10	13 8 0	21 8 0
16		Mainpuri	2	2	4	...	19	...	100 0 0	...
17		Etāwah	2	2	4	...	...	12	115 8 0	28 0 0
18		Etah	3	15	37	13	175	184	785 0 0	310 6 0
		Total	9	26	65	13	224	207	1,356 12 0	369 14 0
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	2	3	8	...	20	40	120 8 3	51 0 0
20		Cawnpore	3	5	21	14	123	487	425 15 9	287 4 0
21		Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		Bānda	...	...	...	...	1	2	5 0 0	10 0 0
23		Hamirpur	...	3	9	...	15	8	105 0 0	36 0 0
24		Jhānsi	...	2	5	...	16	24	159 3 3	64 11 0
25	BENARES.	Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Jalaun	...	1	2	...	5	5	22 12 0	2 4 0
		Total	5	14	45	14	180	566	838 7 3	451 3 0
27	BENARES.	Benares	5	6	17	...	98	...	423 2 0	...
28		Mirzapur	5	5	18	...	...	60	333 4 0	48 8 0
29		Ghāzipur	1	...	4	...	4	7	28 5 4	16 0 0
30		Pallā	...	...	3	...	3	29	65 0 0	35 0 0
31		Jaunpur	...	3	1	...	5	8	70 0 0	10 0 0
			Total	11	14	43	...	110	104	919 11 4	109 8 0
32	GORAKH-PUR.	Gorakhpur	2	5	17	...	65	51	590 0 0	242 0 0
33		Azamgarh	...	2	1	...	6	...	58 0 0	...
34		Basti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2	7	18	...	71	51	648 0 0	242 0 0
35	KU-MAON.	Kumaon Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	G. R. P.	Government Railway Police North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	1	8	...	15	...	335 8 0	...
		Total, N.-W. P.	34	77	221	27	778	1,640	5,168 14 7	2,511 13 0
37	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	4	1	5	...	17	...	341 8 0	...
38		Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		Rai Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		Sitapur	...	1	1	...	...	...	10 0 0	...
41		Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42		Kheri	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	48 0 0
		Total	5	2	7	...	23	...	399 8 0	...
43	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	...	...	1	...	3	1	11 0 0	5 0 0
44		Bahraich	2	5	32	...	41	52	1,780 0 0	460 0 0
45		Gonda	...	2	1	...	1	1	95 0 0	5 0 0
46		Saltānpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47		Partābgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48		Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2	7	34	...	45	54	1,886 0 0	470 0 0
		Total Oudh	7	9	41	...	68	54	2,285 8 0	470 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL	41	86	262	27	846	1,694	7,454 6 7	2,981 13 0

VI.

or chaukidars from the budget head or from other sources during the year 1895—(continued).

Rewards from Jail Department.								Rewards from Akbari Department.								Serial number.
Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.		Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.		
In-spectors.	Sub-In-spectors.	Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chowkidars.	In-spectors.	Sub-In-spectors.	Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chowkidars.	
						Rs. a.	Rs. a.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	3	...	13 0 0	1
...	2	...	10 0	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	125 0 0	4 8 4	2
...	1	...	8 0 0	3
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	15 0 0	...	5
...	2	...	10 0	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	140 0 0	25 8 4	6
...	2	...	10 0	...	6	11	...	42	38	179 4 0	52 4 0	7
...	4	...	11	16	44 0 0	60 0 0	8
...	7	...	24 0 0	9
...	5	1	18 0 0	10 0 0	10
...	1	...	5	1	14 8 0	3 0 0	11
...	1	...	10 0	...	1	...	2	...	3	12	22 8 0	46 8 0	12
...	1	2	10 0	10 0	1	6	18	...	66	75	278 4 0	195 12 0	
...	1	1	...	6	...	20 0 0	...	13
...	14
...	15
...	16
...	1	...	...	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	17
...	1	...	5 0 0	...	18
...	1	2	...	7	1	35 0 0	10 0 0	
...	1	...	...	2	3	50 0	10 0	...	3	6	...	21	41	98 2 6	210 2 6	19
...	5	11	...	12	12	170 0 0	87 0 0	20
...	6	13	...	47	92	281 4 0	140 12 6	21
...	5	4	25 0 0	9 0 0	22
...	1	...	10 0 0	...	23
...	24
...	25
...	1	...	...	3	4	22 8 0	19 0 0	26
...	1	...	...	2	3	50 0	10 0	...	15	30	...	89	153	606 14 6	465 14 6	27
...	3	5	...	38	16	243 0 0	113 14 0	28
...	29
...	1	8	...	22	43	391 14 6	521 1 6	30
...	7	...	11	6	100 0 0	27 0 0	31
...	4	20	...	71	65	734 14 6	661 15 6	32
...	33
...	4	3	...	7	5	30 13 2	68 6 10	34
...	2	8	...	13	8	235 0 0	95 0 0	35
...	6	11	...	20	13	265 13 2	163 6 10	36
...	37
...	38
...	1	...	...	5	5	70 0	20 0	1	33	84	...	253	312	2,060 14 2	1,522 9 2	39
...	5	7	...	38	3	122 0 0	17 0 0	40
...	1	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	41
...	42
...	1	...	1	1	4 0 0	1 0 0	43
...	44
...	5	9	...	39	4	136 0 0	18 0 0	45
...	46
...	1	3	...	8	1	90 0 0	5 0 0	47
...	1	...	1	3	23 0 0	2 0 0	48
...	11	20	...	30	4	874 0 0	57 8 0	49
...	50
...	2	12	24	...	39	8	987 0 0	89 8 0	
...	2	17	33	...	78	12	1,123 0 0	107 8 0	
...	1	...	...	5	5	70 0	20 0	3	50	117	...	331	324	3,183 14 2	1,630 1 2	

Statement showing rewards given to police of every denomination whether officers, constables

Serial number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Reward from Judicial officers.							Total amount disbursed in rewards.	
			Number of officers and men rewarded.								
			In- spec- tors.	Sub- In- spec- tors.	Head con- stables.	Mounted con- stables.	Con- stables.	Chowki- dars.			
									To Provincial p lice.	To Chowkidars.	
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	MEERUT.	Meerut ...	1	5	1	...	39	483	266 0 0	685 0 0	
2		Aligarh ...	1	1	4	...	13	5	62 0 0	31 0 0	
3		Sabaranpur ...	1	1	15	...	9	43	208 8 0	120 8 0	
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	...	1	...	...	1	19	18 0 0	41 4 0
5		Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	...	2	26	15 0 0	52 0 0
6		Dehra Dún ...	1	1	2	...	4	1	54 8 0	1 8 0	
		Total ...	4	9	22	...	68	577	624 0 0	931 4 0	
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly ...	3	2	13	...	75	...	110 8 0	...	
8		Bijnor ...	...	3	6	...	27	10	239 0 0	27 0 0
9		Moradabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	259 0 0
10		Budaon ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	46 0 0	...
11		Sháhjehánpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1 0 0
12		Pilibhit ...	...	...	1	...	5	68	51 0 0	121 0 0
		Total ...	3	6	20	...	110	135	446 8 0	408 0 0	
13	AGRA.	Agra ...	1	3	10	...	5	...	252 12 0	...	
14		Muthra ...	1	3	3	...	20	1	90 0 0	10 0 0	
15		Farukhabad ...	...	1	1	...	5	10	13 8 0	21 8 0
16		Mainpuri ...	2	2	4	...	19	...	100 0 0	...	
17		Etáwáh ...	2	2	4	...	...	12	115 8 0	28 0 0
18		Etah ...	3	15	37	13	175	184	785 0 0	310 6 0	
		Total ...	9	26	65	13	224	207	1,356 12 0	369 14 0	
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad ...	2	3	8	...	20	40	120 8 3	51 0 0	
20		Cawnpore ...	3	5	21	14	123	487	425 15 9	287 4 0	
21		Fatehpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		Bánda ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5 0 0	10 0 0
23		Hamirpur ...	...	3	9	...	15	8	105 0 0	36 0 0
24		Jhánsi ...	...	2	5	...	16	24	159 3 3	64 11 0
25	BENARES.	Lalitpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Jalaun ...	...	1	2	...	5	5	22 12 0	2 4 0
		Total ...	5	14	45	14	180	566	838 7 3	451 3 0	
27	BENARES.	Benares ...	5	6	17	...	98	...	423 2 0	...	
28		Mirzapur ...	5	5	18	...	...	60	333 4 0	48 8 0
29		Gházipur ...	1	...	4	...	4	7	28 5 4	16 0 0	
30		Yallá ...	...	...	3	...	3	29	65 0 0	35 0 0
31		Jaunpur ...	...	3	1	...	5	8	70 0 0	10 0 0
			Total ...	11	14	43	...	110	104	919 11 4	109 8 0
32	GORAKH- PUR.	Gorakhpur ...	2	5	17	...	65	51	590 0 0	242 0 0	
33		Azamgarh ...	...	2	1	...	6	...	58 0 0	...
34		Basti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	7	18	...	71	51	648 0 0	242 0 0	
35	KU- MAON.	Kumaon Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	G. R. P. O.	Government Railway Police, North- Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	1	8	...	15	...	335 8 0	...	
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	34	77	221	27	778	1,640	5,168 14 7	2,511 13 0	
37	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	4	1	5	...	17	...	341 8 0	...	
38		Unao ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		Rai Bareilly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		Sitapur ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	10 0 0	...
41		Hádoi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42		Kheri ...	1	...	1	...	6	...	48 0 0	...	
		Total ...	5	2	7	...	23	...	399 8 0	...	
43	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	...	...	1	...	3	1	11 0 0	5 0 0
44		Bahraich ...	2	5	32	...	41	52	1,780 0 0	460 0 0	
45		Gonda ...	...	2	1	...	1	1	95 0 0	5 0 0
46		Sultánpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47		Partábgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48		Bara Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	7	34	...	45	54	1,886 0 0	470 0 0	
		Total Oudh ...	7	9	41	...	68	54	2,285 8 0	470 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	41	86	262	27	846	1,694	7,454 6 7	2,981 13 0	

VI.

or chawkidars from the budget head or from other sources during the year 1895—(continued).

Rewards from Jail Department.										Rewards from Akbari Department.										Serial number.
Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.		Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.						
In-spectors.	Sub-In-spectors.	Head Con-stables.	Mounted Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Chow-kidars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chow-kidars.	In-spectors.	Sub-In-spectors.	Head Con-stables.	Mounted Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Chow-kidars.	To Provincial Police.	To Chow-kidars.					
						Rs. a.	Rs. a.							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
...	3	...	13 0 0	1				
...	2	...	10 0	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	125 0 0	4 8 4	2			
...	8 0 0	3				
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4				
...	15 0 0	...	5				
...	2	...	10 0	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	140 0 0	25 8 4	6			
...	2	...	10 0	...	6	11	...	42	38	179 4 0	52 4 0	7				
...	4	...	11	16	44 0 0	60 0 0	8				
...	7	...	24 0 0	9				
...	5	1	18 0 0	10 0 0	10				
...	1	...	5	1	14 8 0	3 0 0	11				
...	1	...	10 0	...	1	...	2	...	3	12	22 8 0	46 8 0	12				
...	1	2	10 0	10 0	1	6	18	...	66	75	278 4 0	195 12 0	13				
...	1	1	...	6	...	20 0 0	...	14				
...	15				
...	16				
...	1	...	...	1	10 0 0	10 0 0	17				
...	1	...	5 0 0	...	18				
...	1	2	...	7	1	35 0 0	10 0 0	19				
...	1	...	...	2	3	50 0	10 0	...	3	6	...	21	41	98 2 6	210 2 6	20		
...	5	11	...	12	12	170 0 0	87 0 0	21				
...	6	13	...	47	92	281 4 0	140 12 6	22				
...	5	4	25 0 0	9 0 0	23				
...	1	...	10 0 0	...	24				
...	25				
...	1	...	...	3	4	22 8 0	19 0 0	26				
...	27				
...	1	...	...	2	3	50 0	10 0	...	15	30	...	89	153	606 14 6	465 14 6	28		
...	3	5	...	38	16	243 0 0	113 14 0	29				
...	30				
...	1	8	...	22	43	391 14 6	521 1 6	31				
...	7	...	11	6	100 0 0	27 0 0	32				
...	4	20	...	71	65	734 14 6	661 15 6	33				
...	34				
...	4	3	...	7	5	30 13 2	68 6 10	35				
...	2	8	...	13	8	235 0 0	95 0 0	36				
...	6	11	...	20	13	265 13 2	163 6 10	37				
...	38				
...	39				
...	40				
...	41				
...	42				
...	43				
...	44				
...	1	3	...	8	1	90 0 0	5 0 0	45				
...	1	...	1	3	23 0 0	2 0 0	46				
...	2	11	20	30	4	874 0 0	57 8 0	47				
...	48				
...	2	12	24	...	39	8	987 0 0	89 8 0	49				
...	2	17	33	...	78	12	1,123 0 0	107 8 0	50				
...	1	...	...	5	5	70 0	20 0	3	50	117	...	331	324	3,183 14 2	1,630 1 2	51		

Statement showing rewards given to police of every denomination whether officers, constables

Serial number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Rewards from Opium and Customs Department.							
			Number of officers and men rewarded.						Total amount disbursed in rewards.	
			In-spec-tors.	Sub-in-spec-tors.	Head cons-tables.	Mounted cons-tables.	Con-stables.	Chauki-dars.	To Provincial Police,	To Chaukidars.
									Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
1	MEERUT.	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Saharanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Dehra Dun	...	1	1	...	...	...	30 8 0	...
		Total	...	1	1	...	...	...	30 8 0	...
7	ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Budaon	...	...	1	...	4	5	22 0 0	26 0 0
11		Shahjahanpur	...	1	4	...	12	5	53 8 0	21 0 0
12		Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	5	...	16	10	75 8 0	47 0 0
13	AGRA.	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14		Muthra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Mainpuri	...	...	2	...	2	2	24 0 0	1 0 0
17		Etawah	...	...	...	...	1	2	10 0 0	10 0 0
18		Etah	...	3	9	...	21	72	25 14 0	19 2 0
		Total	...	3	11	...	24	76	59 14 0	30 2 0
19	ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad	...	3	...	...	11	3	164 8 0	47 8 0
20		Cawnpore	1	6	8	...	13	14	147 5 0	45 0 0
21		Fatehpur	...	1	3	...	6	6	29 0 0	6 0 0
22		Banda	...	...	...	...	1	...	2 0 0	...
23		Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		Jalaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	10	11	...	31	23	342 13 0	98 8 0
27	BENARES.	Benares	...	3	8	...	26	...	145 0 0	...
28		Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		Ghazipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		Ballia	...	2	1	...	2	2	28 0 0	7 0 0
31		Jaunpur	...	...	1	...	2	2	15 0 0	10 0 0
		Total	...	5	10	...	30	4	188 0 0	17 0 0
32	GORAKHPUR.	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33		Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34		Basti	...	...	1	...	1	...	30 0 0	...
		Total	...	...	1	...	1	...	30 0 0	...
35	KUMAON.	Kumaon Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	G. R. P.	Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P.	1	20	39	...	102	113	726 11 0	192 10 0
37	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow	...	...	4	...	15	...	120 0 0	...
38		Unao	...	...	1	...	...	...	3 0 0	...
39		Rai Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41		Hardoi	...	...	3	...	2	4	72 8 0	35 0 0
42		Kheri	...	...	2	...	...	2	60 0 0	4 0 0
		Total	...	...	10	...	17	6	255 8 0	39 0 0
43	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44		Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		Gonda	...	...	2	...	...	7	10 0 0	55 0 0
46		Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	1	...	15 0 0	...
47		Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48		Bara Banki	1	7	6	...	13	6	236 0 0	13 0 0
		Total	1	7	8	...	14	13	261 0 0	68 0 0
		Total Oudh	1	7	18	...	31	19	516 8 0	107 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL	2	27	57	...	133	132	1,243 3 0	299 10 0

VI.

or chaukidars from the budget head or from other sources during the year 1895.—(concluded.)

Rewards from private individuals.										Serial number.
Number of officers and men rewarded.					Total amount disbursed in rewards.					
Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Mounted constables.	Constables.	Chaukidars.	To Provincial police	To chaukidars.			
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
...	...	2	...	5	60	35 0 0	31 8 0	1		
...	...	2	...	4	47	17 0 0	106 0 0	2		
...	1	...	...	4	11	31 0 0	33 0 0	3
...	...	...	...	2	...	35 0 0	...	4
...	1	...	...	...	4	15 0 0	14 0 0	5
...	...	6	...	7	...	5 8 0	...	6		
...	2	10	...	22	122	183 8 0	184 8 0	7		
*1	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	...	8
...	...	2	...	...	1	31 0 0	4 0 0	9
...	...	...	...	2	...	14 0 0	...	10
...	...	2	...	2	...	15 0 0	...	11		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1	...	5	...	4	4	90 0 0	4 0 0	13		
...	...	2	...	24	...	43 0 0	...	14		
...	2	5	...	17	41	111 11 6	44 4 6	15		
...	...	1	...	25	168	26 0 0	77 8 0	16		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	25 0 0	18
...	2	8	...	66	213	180 11 6	146 12 6	19		
...	2	1	...	2	...	123 0 0	...	20		
...	3	6	...	8	4	495 0 0	36 0 0	21		
...	...	1	...	2	10	27 10 8	16 13 4	22		
...	1	3	...	6	...	88 0 0	...	23		
...	2	6	...	6	...	279 8 0	...	24		
...	...	3	...	2	5	50 0 0	29 0 0	25		
...	1	1	...	1	1	18 0 0	2 0 0	26		
...	3	5	...	8	3	184 0 0	35 0 0	27		
...	12	16	...	35	23	1,265 2 8	118 13 4	28		
...	2	5	...	31	...	180 0 0	...	29		
...	1	1	...	1	...	29 0 0	...	30		
...	1	...	...	3	2	33 0 0	12 0 0	31
...	...	...	...	4	1	11 5 8	0 10 4	32
...	...	...	...	...	11	...	25 0 0	33
...	4	6	...	39	14	253 5 8	37 10 4	34		
...	...	...	...	1	4	6 0 0	13 0 0	35
...	1	...	...	8	...	8 0 0	...	36
...	...	1	...	...	2	4 0 0	4 0 0	37
...	1	1	...	9	6	18 0 0	17 0 0	38		
...	1	2	...	9	...	28 0 0	...	39		
...	2	14	...	40	...	408 12 0	...	40		
1	24	72	...	224	379	2,427 7 10	508 12 2	41		
...	1	6	...	49	...	142 12 0	...	42		
...	...	...	...	3	1	21 0 0	4 0 0	43
...	...	1	...	1	...	4 14 0	...	44		
1	2	5	...	32	4	349 1 9	24 0 0	45		
...	...	4	...	8	2	68 12 0	4 0 0	46		
...	...	3	...	6	8	88 0 0	28 0 0	47		
1	3	19	...	99	15	674 7 9	60 0 0	48		
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3 0 0	49
...	...	1	...	3	1	14 0 0	1 0 0	50		
...	1	...	...	...	3	40 0 0	20 0 0	51
...	1	...	...	4	...	42 0 0	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	...	53
...	...	...	...	1	...	1 8 0	...	54
...	3	1	...	8	5	197 8 0	24 0 0	55		
1	6	20	...	107	20	871 15 9	84 0 0	56		
2	30	92	...	331	399	3,299 7 7	592 12 2	57		

* From Military Department.

Statement A, Part II, Non-cog

Serial number.	District.	Cases.					
		Average institution of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Number of cases in column 6 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Meerut ...	2,813	2,704	241	2,945	236	1,208
2	Algarh ...	2,670	2,791	...	2,791	73	1,714
3	Saharanpur ...	2,021	2,683	...	2,683	46	1,767
4	Muzaffarnagar ...	2,105	2,394	...	2,394	3	1,262
5	Bulandshahr ...	2,346	2,581	110	2,691	1	1,715
6	Dehra Dún ...	649	996	...	996	16	615
	Total	12,604	14,149	351	14,500	375	8,281
7	Bareilly ...	1,825	2,537	179	2,716	52	1,742
8	Bijnor ...	2,427	1,966	307	2,273	102	1,073
9	Moradabad ...	2,261	4,087	62	4,149	23	2,546
10	Budaun ...	1,825	2,638	329	2,967	34	2,368
11	Sháhjahánpur ...	3,793	3,014	303	3,317	58	1,467
12	Pilibhit ...	1,360	1,394	55	1,449	48	987
	Total	13,491	15,636	1,235	16,871	317	10,183
13	Agra ...	2,590	4,066	21	4,087	256	2,948
14	Muttra ...	1,542	1,625	68	1,693	7	1,435
15	Farrukhabad ...	2,387	2,144	30	2,174	71	1,370
16	Mainpuri ...	1,434	1,530	80	1,610	35	926
17	Etawah ...	1,379	1,396	...	1,396	...	791
18	Etah ...	1,319	2,317	34	2,351	22	1,214
	Total	11,151	13,078	233	13,311	391	8,684
19	Allahabad ...	4,036	4,405	63	4,468	75	3,451
20	Cawnpore ...	4,442	3,874	66	3,940	106	2,709
21	Fatehpur ...	1,495	910	140	1,050	118	658
22	Banda ...	1,054	1,038	56	1,094	43	935
23	Wamirpur ...	660	551	41	592	3	517
24	Jhansi ...	1,028	1,075	12	1,087	26	887
25	Jalaun ...	847	689	74	763	42	547
26	Lalitpur Sub Division ...	307	374	5	379	26	199
	Total	13,869	12,916	457	13,373	439	9,903
27	Benares ...	4,789	4,793	...	4,793	10	4,201
28	Mirzapur ...	2,523	1,596	5	1,601	85	1,175
29	Jaunpur ...	2,380	2,696	...	2,696	59	1,432
30	Cházipur ...	680	417	203	620	79	547
31	Ballia ...	949	695	168	863	94	534
	Total	11,321	10,197	376	10,573	327	7,889
32	Gorakhpur ...	3,818	3,438	62	3,500	80	2,059
33	Basti ...	1,443	1,879	32	1,911	16	1,219
34	Azamgarh ...	1,517	1,273	393	1,666	49	1,173
	Total	6,778	6,590	487	7,077	145	4,451
35	Kumaun Division New Police Jurisdiction ...	1,353	1,256	161	1,417	21	1,146
36	Naini Tal Non Regulated portion ...	...	32	10	42	4	38
37	Almora ditto ditto ...	443	459	42	501	6	471
38	Garhwál ditto ditto ...	303	390	81	471	41	421
	Total	2,099	2,137	294	2,431	72	2,076
39	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	350	473	7	480	480	480
40	• Ditto ditto Panjáb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Ditto ditto Rajputána ...	4	2	...	2	2	2
	Total	354	475	7	482	482	482
	Total N.-W. P.	71,667	75,178	3,440	78,618	2,548	51,949
42	Lucknow ...	3,435	4,565	91	4,656	95	4,574
43	Unao ...	1,544	1,477	322	1,799	47	1,162
44	Rae Bareli ...	1,774	1,993	...	1,993	11	1,993
45	Sitapur ...	1,907	1,579	121	1,700	27	1,700
46	Hardoi ...	2,826	2,286	58	2,344	63	2,160
47	Kheri ...	1,270	1,264	42	1,306	26	852
	Total...	12,756	13,164	634	13,798	269	12,441
48	Fyzabad ...	2,349	2,816	10	2,826	1	1,927
49	Bahraich ...	1,135	1,955	673	2,628	7	2,134
50	Gonda ...	916	846	50	896	44	921
51	Sultánpur ...	2,621	2,502	...	2,502	55	1,636
52	Partábgarh ...	2,232	1,967	87	2,054	56	1,340
53	Bara Banki ...	2,172	2,172	...	2,172	44	1,138
	Total	11,425	12,258	820	13,078	207	9,096
	Total Oudh	24,181	25,422	1,454	26,876	476	21,537
	GRAND TOTAL	95,848	1,00,600	4,894	1,05,494	3,024	73,486

VII.

nizable Crime for the year 1895.

Persons								
Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts including pending from last year.	Discharge after appearance	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year	Remarks.
			By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate	By High or Sessions Court.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2,363	2,390	478	1,351	1	538	3	19	
3,645	3,714	552	1,945	...	1,155	13	49	5 men died.
3,353	3,353	337	1,490	...	1,506	1	14	
1,618	1,623	197	769	4	640	...	13	1 man escaped.
3,317	2,916	368	1,815	...	711	...	21	
1,041	1,041	107	378	...	535	1	20	
15,337	15,037	2,039	7,748	5	5,085	18	136	6 men died, &c.
2,594	2,594	914	721	2	912	1	44	
1,921	1,921	1,081	189	...	644	1	4	2 men died.
4,184	4,150	955	1,486	...	1,673	...	36	
3,777	2,956	786	1,541	1	611	...	17	
2,586	2,382	523	969	...	858	...	32	
1,316	1,581	116	835	...	622	...	8	
16,378	15,584	4,375	5,741	3	5,220	2	141	2 men died.
4,830	4,830	876	1,823	...	2,084	1	46	
3,207	3,045	1,122	1,213	...	651	24	35	
2,349	2,349	229	1,162	2	906	4	40	6 committed to sessions, &c.
1,545	1,129	159	601	...	361	...	8	
1,564	1,564	295	683	...	555	3	28	
2,380	2,380	194	1,078	...	1,083	...	24	1 man absconded.
15,875	15,297	2,875	6,560	2	5,640	32	181	7 men committed to sessions, &c.
4,988	4,683	698	1,782	3	2,129	3	68	
4,160	4,120	1,626	629	1	1,837	5	21	1 person died.
982	1,010	148	547	...	319	1	...	
1,787	1,816	249	875	8	645	10	29	
734	685	146	322	1	201	3	12	
1,215	1,237	199	454	...	569	...	15	
907	921	218	335	...	355	1	12	
332	340	60	190	...	90	...	...
15,105	14,312	3,339	5,134	13	6,145	23	157	1 person died.
5,891	5,891	507	1,600	...	5,715	7	62	
2,086	2,144	248	1,213	...	660	...	23	
2,144	2,144	278	1,381	...	477	4	4	
886	890	263	195	1	340	7	84	
1,222	856	305	218	...	285	1	47	
12,229	11,925	1,601	4,607	1	5,477	19	220	
3,147	2,759	948	1,168	7	505	7	124	
2,457	2,451	518	1,476	...	441	...	16	
1,905	1,838	489	467	5	845	13	19	
7,509	7,048	1,955	3,111	12	1,791	20	159	
2,030	1,684	267	745	1	665	2	4	
59	59	20	5	...	33	...	...	1 died.
778	704	141	337	...	226	...	...
784	450	49	132	1	264	1	3	
3,651	2,897	477	1,219	2	1,188	3	7	1 died.
662	681	1	106	...	562	...	12	
...	
5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
667	686	1	106	...	567	...	12	
86,751	83,286	16,662	34,226	38	31,213	117	1,013	17 men died, &c.
6,080	6,080	897	1,761	...	3,395	...	27	
2,201	2,201	327	1,311	2	555	2	2	2 men died.
4,315	4,310	554	3,111	...	570	1	74	
3,431	3,527	330	2,042	...	1,126	1	28	
3,491	3,539	433	1,728	...	1,305	...	71	2 persons died.
1,845	1,867	409	901	...	511	1	45	
21,358	21,524	2,950	10,854	2	7,462	5	247	4 persons died, &c.
3,455	3,451	919	1,548	...	923	4	57	
3,728	3,803	548	1,572	2	1,601	6	42	32 persons are at large.
1,649	1,703	254	754	...	639	3	53	
2,839	2,839	537	1,545	3	716	2	35	1 man died.
2,226	2,094	600	1,028	...	442	...	24	
2,534	2,567	648	1,266	...	639	6	7	1 man died.
16,431	16,457	3,506	7,713	5	4,960	21	218	34 persons at large, &c.
37,789	37,981	6,456	18,567	7	12,422	26	465	38 persons at large, &c.
124,540	121,267	23,118	52,793	45	43,635	143	1,478	55 persons at large, &c.

No. VIII.—Statement of additional police quartered as punitive measure during the year 1895.

Districts.	Name of place where quartered.	Strength of additional police.				Total annual cost of additional police including all contingencies	Number and date of original Government Order appointing the additional police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional police is quartered since the date of original quartering	Reasons for the quartering of the police.
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Foot-constables.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Saharanpur...	Mauzá Rankhandi police circle Deoband.	...	...	1	6	952 0 0	No. ¹³⁵¹ VIII-53-B-2, dated 1st December 1893.	For a period of two years from 1st December 1893	24	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Bareilly	Ghatgaon	...	...	1	3	496 0 0	No. ¹²⁷⁴ VIII-514B-2, dated 14th November 1893.	Ditto	2	Ditto.
Ditto	Utarsiá	...	...	2	8	*1,000 0 0	No. ⁶⁷³ VIII-299C-7, dated 13th June 1895.	For one year from 1st September 1895.	3	On account of the conduct of the inhabitants in harbouring dakaites.
Budaun	Villages Reoni, Sanjarpur, Ris-souli, Barai, Rukanpur &c.	...	...	26		2,329 0 0	No. ¹⁰⁹⁵ VIII-718B-7, dated 10th October 1894.	For one year from 1st November 1894.	40	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Sháhjahánpur	Piluá	...	...	1	3	440 7 2	No. ⁴⁰⁴ VIII-225 B-3, dated 6th May 1893.	For two years from 1st July 1893.	4	Ditto.
	Parewa	...	...	2	12	1,463 0 0	No. ⁷²⁸ VIII-352B-2, dated 3rd July 1893, and No. ⁹⁵² VIII-372, dated 21st August 1894.	For a further period of one year from 1st September 1894.	20	Ditto.
Pilibhit	Kasganja &c.	...	...	2	5	20 3,842 0 0	No. ¹⁰⁷⁶ VIII-455-33, dated 20th September 1893, No. ¹³²⁰ VIII-155-B-16, dated 29th November 1894.	For a period of one year, 1st October 1893, and half of the force for one year from 1st December 1894.	59	Ditto.
	Ditto	...	...	1	2	8 1,650 0 0	No. ¹²⁹² VIII-455, dated 25th November 1895.	For one year from 1st December 1895.		
	Kotlá	...	...	2	10	1,400 0 0	No. ⁶¹¹ VIII-329-A-10, dated 12th June 1893.	For three years from 1st July 1893.	27	Ditto.
	Garhwar	...	...	1	2	15 2,464 0 0	No. ¹⁰²⁹ VIII-440-B-2, dated 12th September 1893.	For two years from 1st October 1893.	14	Ditto.
	Chokhra	...	...	1	2	10 2,038 0 0	No. ¹⁰²⁵ VIII-139-B-2, dated 12th September 1893.	Ditto	10	Ditto.
Muttra	Gutera P. C. Sah-pan	...	...	1	4	631 0 0	No. ¹⁴² VIII-509A, dated 7th February 1894.	For two years from 1st April 1894	164	Ditto.
Mirzapur	Bindhachal	...	...	1	4	440 0 0	No. 80A, dated 20th February 1866 and No. ⁸⁹⁷ VIII-02-10, dated 7th August 1894.	Up to 31st December 1895	375	On account of the troublesome character of the Pandahs of Bindhachal.
Kumaun	Darao	...	...	1	4	561 0 0	No. ³⁸⁰ VIII-149C, dated 28th March 1895.	For one year.	1	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Sitapur	Nimkhar	...	...	1	4	554 0 0	No. ¹⁴²³ VIII-35C-2, dated 28th December 1894.	Ditto	35	Ditto.
Kheri	Lakhimpur	...	...	2	10	1,349 0 0	No. ¹³⁰⁴ VIII-227B, dated 18th November 1893. No. ² VIII-127-B-20, dated 2nd January 1895.	For two years from 1st January 1894.	165	Ditto.
Bahraich	Aini and 9 other villages of police circle Kaisarganj.	...	...	1	4	635 0 0	No. ¹²⁹¹ VIII-342-B-13, dated 22nd November 1894.	For two years from 15th October 1894.	30	Ditto.

* NOTE.—Half the cost will be borne by the villages in the Bareilly and half by those in the Pilibhit District. The guard being posted in the Bareilly District but close to the border.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

No. $\frac{1010}{576A}$ OF 1896.
VIII— $\frac{4}{5}$

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

DATED NAINI TAL, THE 29TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt on the 4th September 1896 of your report, dated 22nd July 1896, on the Administration of the Police of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st December 1895. The report was due on the 1st July 1896. It was unfortunate that your predecessor went on furlough in April without leaving the materials in a forward state of preparation. In your letter No. 2331, dated 11th September, you mention that much time is taken up by the preparation of the district abstracts forming Part III of the report. Much of the information and criticisms which these abstracts contain is necessarily too detailed for the purposes of a provincial report, and it might expedite matters if they were separately compiled for the use and guidance of district authorities. Your opinion on this point is requested.

2. The statistics of cognizable crime are excerpted in the table below from Statement A, part I, for the last five years. The gross figures (in column 2) include sanitary offences and offences against local laws; but the number of sanitary offences thus included is given separately in brackets. These sanitary cases have little to do with the working of the police, and nearly all end in conviction. In paragraph 3 of your report the number of sanitary cases is shown as 22,042, but you have included among them cases under the Criminal Tribes, Ferries, Telegraph, and other special Acts, which are in no sense sanitary offences :—

Year.	Cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Percentage of cases investigated to reported.	Cases decided.	Cases convicted.	Percentage of cases convicted to decided.	Percentage of cases convicted to investigated.
1891 ...	213,880 (15,979)	145,260	68	71,159	59,842	84	41
1892 ...	183,102 (16,998)	123,970	67	61,886	51,833	84	41
1893 ...	183,435 (20,259)	110,651	60	64,550	54,187	84	49
1894 ...	203,346 (20,112)	106,587	52	65,850	55,622	84	52
1895 ...	223,353 (20,718)	117,810	53	73,735	63,812	87	54

The cases reported are no less than 20,007 in excess of the return for 1894, the increase being chiefly under burglaries ("lurking house trespass, and house-breaking") and thefts. The burglaries reported in 1895 were 98,565 against 85,483 in 1894, an increase of 15 per cent., or 13,082 cases. Reports of thefts rose from 65,948 in 1894 to 69,453, an increase of 3,505 : and reports of cattle theft from 4,265 to 5,487, an increase of 1,222 cases. The extraordinary increase of burglaries and the considerable increase of thefts is attributed by you partly to the existence of distress among the poorer classes owing to the failure of the harvests, and partly to the fuller reporting of this class of crime under the rules of 1893 by which burglaries without loss and thefts under Rs. 10 in amount are no longer required to be investigated by the police unless the complainants ask for inquiry. The effect of this change in procedure was noticed in the review of the report for 1894, and the figures there given may be reproduced with the addition of those for 1895 :—

Year.	<i>Cases of burglary.</i>				<i>Cases of theft.</i>			
	Reported.	Investigated.	Decided.	Convicted.	Reported.	Investigated.	Decided.	Convicted.
1892 ...	68,124	42,368	6,596	5,218	63,287	31,736	18,536	15,475
1893 ...	66,397	27,739	6,517	5,204	64,703	32,735	18,559	15,429
1894 ...	85,483	26,141	7,981	6,480	65,948	30,689	17,508	14,769
1895 ...	98,565	30,462	10,369	8,816	69,453	34,643	20,504	17,752

Since 1892 reports of burglaries have increased by 44 per cent., and investigations have decreased by 28 per cent., while cases taken before the courts and judicially decided have increased by 57 per cent., and convictions by 68 per cent. The great increase in cases of burglary in which police investigation eventuated in a trial, and in cases in which trial resulted in a conviction, is distinctly favourable to the police, and supports the inference that the change in the rules, by giving more time for the investigation of serious cases, has, on the whole, been beneficial. The figures also afford good ground for the belief that, until the change in the rules, reports of burglary without loss were either not made or, if made, were suppressed by the police, to save the trouble of a probably unsuccessful investigation and unfavourable returns of work. The present rule, as you suggest, may tend to manipulation of figures in another direction, difficult cases of burglary in which loss has occurred being returned as burglaries without loss. This tendency can only be checked by constant vigilance on the part of District Superintendents of Police and the Circle Inspectors.

3. Reports of murders by robbers rose from 35 in 1894 to 47 in 1895 : of grievous hurt from 2,160 to 2,398 : of administering stupefying drugs from 49 to 76 : of dakáiti from 197 to 288 : of robbery with hurt from 90 to 114 : of robbery from 777 to 808 : of receiving stolen property from 5,112 to 6,033 : of mischief to animals from 649 to 790. On the other hand, decreases occurred in reports of riots, offences against religion, rapes, unnatural offences, attempts at suicide, exposure of infants, and

concealment of births. The gravest feature in the reported crime of the year is the greater number of dakáitis and robberies. To what extent this incrudescence of lawlessness and violence is directly due to the scarcity and distress which unhappily marked the year must be a matter of conjecture. But it is natural that in a season when large numbers of the agricultural classes find their ordinary avocations fail and their means straitened, a bold leader has less difficulty in gathering associates around him. The figures given by you in paragraph 9 show that the action of the police in dealing with these crimes in 1895 compares favourably with 1894. Two notorious gangs of dakáits were broken up. It is also satisfactory to observe that fire-arms were used in fewer cases by dakáits than in 1894.

4. The number of cognizable cases investigated by the police rose from 106,587 in 1894 to 117,810 in 1895, an increase of 10 per cent., the percentage of investigated to reported cases being 53 against 52 in 1894. The number of cases decided rose from 65,850 to 73,735, an increase of 11 per cent., and the number of cases convicted from 55,622 to 63,812, an increase of 14 per cent. The percentage of cases convicted to cases decided was 87 in 1895 against 84 in 1894. Of cases convicted to investigated the percentage was 54 in 1895 against 52 in 1894. Considerably heavier work thus fell upon the police during the year under report, and it resulted in greater success. They made more investigations, took more cases before the courts, and obtained more convictions. The number of persons who appeared before a Magistrate in cognizable cases was 105,191 against 96,911 in 1894: of these, 82,100 or 78 per cent. were convicted, against 73,270 or 75 per cent. in 1894. Excluding sanitary offences, the percentage of convicted persons to persons appearing before the courts was 76·6 per cent. against 74·0 per cent. in 1894.

5. The following statistics taken from the table on page 26 of your report show the success obtained by the police in dealing with heinous crime:—

	Murder			Homicide			Dakaiti.			Robbery.			Kidnapping			Rape.			Poisoning.			Total.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted	Reported.	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported.	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted	Reported.	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported.	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported.	Convicted	Percentage convicted	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
al for six years ending 1888.	2,433	1,084	44	1,612	937	59	528	163	31	2,492	922	37	952	523	55	1,529	426	28	195	70	36	9,747	4,145	42
Ditto ending 1894 ...	3,011	1,309	43	1,631	845	52	1,023	364	36	3,323	1,368	41	1,170	701	60	1,115	385	34	248	112	45	11,521	5,084	44
1893	487	202	41	249	136	55	184	84	46	605	227	37	213	124	58	200	79	39	63	24	33	2,001	876	44
1894	542	223	42	271	151	56	167	60	36	576	235	41	232	134	58	167	70	42	39	25	64	1,994	903	45
1895	533	255	48	267	151	56	231	78	34	613	303	49	254	100	39	153	60	39	60	27	43	2,111	1,034	49

In this statement the "reported" cases are, it is understood, the cases reported during the year less those which ultimately were struck off as false. Compared with 1894, these figures indicate an improvement in dealing with murder, robbery, and kidnapping, and comparative unsuccess in cases of dakáiti, rape, and poisoning. Your remarks on each

class of crime, however, show that the percentages given above are occasionally misleading, as in striking them allowance is not made for cases which may not have come up for decision within the year, or of cases decided in the year which were reported in the previous year. Thus the actual results of police action in poisoning cases and in dakáitis are proved in paragraphs 39 and 40 of your report to be as good as in 1894. Coming to particular districts, Mirzapur and Benares show very poor results in murder cases, and Saháranpur and Sultánpur in robberies. In Saháranpur, of 15 true reports of rōbberies, 12 remained undetected. In Sultánpur, out of 4 reported robberies, 1 only was prosecuted to conviction. In Agra and Lucknow good results were obtained in dealing with murders; and in Aligarh, Budaun, Azamgarh, and Fyzabad, in poisoning cases.

6. The figures for non-cognizable crime for 1895 compare thus with those for the two preceding years:—

Year.				Number of complaints preferred.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Number of persons who actually appeared.	Number of persons convicted.
1893	...	...	...	106,890	142,121	138,450	44,583
1894	...	...	...	111,681	133,840	130,016	45,135
1895	...	...	...	105,494	124,540	121,267	43,778

*Complaints preferred under the Vaccination Act fell from 4,192 in 1894 to 839 in 1895, and minor decreases are noticeable under the Excise and Canal and Drainage Acts. In 73,486 cases process actually issued against 76,782 in 1894. Under the Vaccination Act processes issued in 365 cases against 305 in 1894. It was remarked in the review of the figures for 1894 that, though cases instituted under the Vaccination Act were numerous, the number in which process issued was small. In 1895, with a much smaller number of institutions under that Act, the number of cases in which process issued was actually larger than in 1894. It is satisfactory to notice that there was again a decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases which the police were employed to investigate, the figures being 3,024 for 1895 against 3,763 in 1894.

7. The extent to which the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour were used during the year are given below:—

Year.	SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.						SECURITY TO KEEP THE PEACE.			
	Cases dealt with.		Cases investigated by the police.		Ordered to give security		Cases.			Persons ordered to give security.
	Reports.	Persons.	Suo motu.	By order.	Cases.	Persons.	Instituted by complainant.	By Magistrate suo motu.	Total.	
1893	2,300	2,312	1,896	326	1,835	1,867	3,422	223	3,645	3,422
1894	2,335	2,302	1,797	450	1,844	1,858	2,719	148	2,867	2,502
1895	2,759	2,675	2,058	637	2,164	2,193	2,849	282	3,131	2,533

These figures show a considerable increase in the number of cases instituted against persons suspected of bad livelihood and in the number of persons bound over to be of good behaviour. In paragraph 47 you summarize the district figures, and remark that in some districts these preventive provisions of the law are comparatively disregarded, and that a disinclination to make use of them is apparent on the part of some Magistrates. That they are open to abuse if exercised without discrimination and on insufficient evidence is obvious; but there is not the slightest doubt that in competent and careful hands they constitute a very effective instrument for preventing crime.

8. The supervision of time-expired convicts suffers, it was remarked in the report for 1894, from the retention on the registers of many persons who cannot be effectively watched. Judging from the figures given in paragraph 48 of your report, little has yet been done in this direction. The rules regarding the expunction of names are clear, and all that is required is the steady personal attention of District Superintendents and Magistrates to this branch of police work. The greater the number of names on the register of a police station, the greater the probabilities that the surveillance will not be real. It is satisfactory to learn that the number of absconded offenders arrested in 1895 was perceptibly larger than in 1894. Magistrates of the districts mentioned by you in paragraph 50 as having heavy lists of absconded offenders should see that more attention is given to the matter. An improvement in the number of cases in which previous convictions were proved is also perceptible (paragraph 49), and much assistance in this respect will in time be obtained from the anthropometrical system which has now been started in these provinces. The account given in paragraph 49 of its preliminary operations and of the identification of criminals by its agency is interesting and encouraging.

9. The expenditure on the police force from general revenues in each of the last five years is shown in the following table:—

			1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railway Police	...	...	38,235	90,459	1,04,318	1,29,483	1,16,035
Superintendence	...	...	1,42,897	1,44,798	1,53,637	1,56,253	1,69,524
District Executive Force	...	...	37,44,270	38,20,143	38,62,548	41,33,894	40,62,763
Village Police	...	...	25,42,950	25,18,241	25,95,141	26,62,163	26,21,565
Infanticide Police	...	...	11,351	4,126	4,435	5,756	6,649
Stationery and Printing...	...	...	23,870	24,918	23,622	23,707	24,723
Police funds	...	...	23,606	29,791	44,163	32,471	23,442
Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,462
Total	...	...	65,27,179	66,32,476	67,87,864	71,43,732	70,27,163

The increase in the expenditure since 1891 in the main indicates the extent to which effect has so far been given to the police reforms

sanctioned in 1892 and estimated, when fully introduced, to cost 8½ lakhs a year. In 1895, owing to financial pressure, exceptional measures were taken to restrict expenditure, but there is every expectation that, with the revision of the provincial contract, the Local Government will again be in a position to carry out to their completion reforms which are essential to the efficiency of the department.

10. The sanctioned strength and distribution of the provincial police force are shown in Imperial Statement C. The comparative figures for each of the last five years are given below :—

Year.	<i>Jail guards.</i>		<i>Station duties.</i>		<i>Guards over lock-ups and treasures or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1891	94	650	2,661	10,220	1,823	8,239	4,578	19,109
1892	83	565	2,708	10,387	1,836	8,367	4,793	19,319
1893	81	556	2,731	10,496	1,674	8,197	4,486	19,249
1894 ... ..	...	...	2,835	10,457	1,870	8,429	4,705	18,886
1895 ... ..	...	...	2,815	10,080	2,496	10,313	5,311	20,393

The total sanctioned strength was 23,687 officers and men in 1891 and 25,704 in 1895. In the latter figure are included 743 railway police. The strength of the force was fixed by the Police Committee at 25,467 officers and men (exclusive of railway police). The sanctioned strength of the force in 1895 was thus slightly below the figure at which it was fixed by the Police Committee. Since that Committee reported, there have been minor changes in allocation, which have affected the total strength. Compared with the distribution in 1891, the sanctioned distribution in 1895 shows a large increase in the portion of the force employed as guards or in reserve. It is inferred from Statement D that of the total 12,809 officers and men so employed in 1895, there were 7,301 in the armed branch, the rest representing civil reserves, recruits, and civil police employed on other than station duties. The strength of the armed police, it may be noted, was fixed at 7,477 by the Police Committee. Your report contains no information about the armed police. The importance of this branch of the force and the frequent discussions which have taken place as to its strength, training, discipline, and control make the omission regrettable. Future reports should deal fully with these points. You have been informed that the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to abandon the present practice whereby the armed police are placed under the control of one of the two Deputy Inspector-Generals, and the civil police under the other, and to adopt the plan of territorial distribution of duties between these two officers. Each Deputy Inspector-General will thus be responsible for the civil and armed police in the portion of the provinces assigned to him. Among the advantages which will result from this change is that it will check the tendency to needlessly accentuate distinctions between the two branches, to regard the armed police as a military body, and to pay excessive attention to its drill and

equipment. In point of fact most of the duties on which the armed police are employed are essentially of a civil nature, although they may require habits of discipline and ability to carry arms.

11. The proportion of the provincial police employed on station duties to the total population and area of the provinces is 1 to every 3,637 inhabitants and 1 to every 8·3 square miles. In Bengal (including Calcutta) the proportion is 1 to every 4,563 inhabitants and 1 to every 8·8 square miles. In the Central Provinces and in the Panjáb the proportion is, respectively, 1 to 2,101 and 1 to 2,468 inhabitants, and 1 to 16·6 and 1 to 13·7 square miles. The relative density of the population in the different Provinces makes it difficult to draw any inference from these figures.

12. Of the officers of the provincial police force, 2,498 were Muhammadans and 2,182 Hindus: of the men, 7,402 were Muhammadans and 12,981 Hindus. The preponderance of Muhammadan officers is noteworthy: and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner would be glad to learn from you at your leisure whether there are any special reasons to account for it.

13. The strength and cost of municipal and town police are given

Year.	<i>Municipal Police.</i>		<i>Town Police.</i>	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
1891	6,225	4,32,288	3,246	1,87,639
1892	6,171	4,30,513	3,255	1,89,762
1893	6,379	4,52,525	3,272	1,95,537
1894	6,639	4,81,179	3,307	1,98,725
1895	6,700	4,94,337	3,306	1,99,315

in Departmental Returns III and IV. From the comparative figures for the last five years given in the margin, the cost of the municipal police has risen by Rs. 62,000

since 1891. The improvement of the pay of the municipal police was one of the recommendations of the Police Committee, and in most municipalities a wage of Rs. 5 a month is now given. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Municipal Board of Fyzabad will see reason to reconsider the opinion attributed to them (report, page 189) that Rs. 4 is sufficient pay for a municipal chaukidár.

14. The sanctioned strength and cost of the rural police force are

Year.	<i>North-Western Provinces.</i>		<i>Oudh.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1891	59,625	21,71,192	30,941	7,60,254	90,566	29,31,446
1892	59,746	21,75,248	30,340	7,45,736	90,086	29,20,984
1893	59,773	21,75,068	29,262	7,22,212	89,035	28,97,280
1894	59,907	21,80,048	28,861	7,49,870	88,766	29,29,918
1895	59,923	21,79,568	28,645	7,65,317	88,568	29,44,885

given in Departmental Return V. Comparing the figures for the last five years, the strength and cost of the rural police in the North-Western Provinces show little

change. In Oudh, with a slight increase in cost, there has been a reduction of 7 per cent. in strength. In 1891 there was one chaukidár in Oudh to every 344 inhabitants, and in the North-Western Provinces one

chaukidár to every 472. In 1895 the ratio was one chaukidár to every 408 inhabitants in Oudh, and to every 481 inhabitants in the North-Western Provinces. The number of chaukidárs in Oudh is still excessive and their pay inadequate, and further revisions of circles will have to be made before this force is on a satisfactory footing. The average wage of the village watchman in the North-Western Provinces in 1895 was Rs. 36 a year; in Oudh only Rs. 26·8. The question of substituting cash-paid chaukidárs in Gorakhpur and Basti for the *goraits* is still under discussion. The expediency of the reform is clear, but it will entail considerable expenditure.

15. Statistics of punishments and resignations are given for the provincial police force in Statement D. They compare with those for 1894 as follows:—

	<i>Fine and suspension.</i>		<i>Degradation.</i>		<i>Dismissal.</i>		<i>Judicially punished.</i>		<i>Resigned.</i>	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Officers ...	260	269	404	431	53	66	24	29	} 697	648
Men ...	729	553	166	162	418	489	168	167		
Total ...	989	822	570	593	471	555	192	196	...	...

You agree with your predecessor's remark that as long as the punishment roll remains as high as it is, the tone and *morale* of the force is not what it should be, and from your suggested rule in the same paragraph (paragraph 52) that a day should intervene between the close of the departmental enquiry and the formal award of punishment you are evidently of the opinion that the punishment lists are unnecessarily swollen by hasty punishments. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, from cases which have come before him, is afraid that this is so, and he has been obliged to reverse orders of dismissal and degradation which were clearly unsupported by evidence, and to signify his disapprobation of proceedings which, not only involve injustice to individuals, but also create a feeling of insecurity in a sufficiently unpopular service. It is not thought necessary to make the rule which you suggest an absolute order of Government, but it embodies a very sound maxim of practice for inexperienced officers, and as such is commended to their attention. But the true remedy is improvement in the *personnel* of the force. With better pay and higher educational qualifications, this improvement will come in time.

16. Punishments inflicted on the rural police force continue to show a satisfactory decrease, the number being 6,083 against 6,710 in 1894. Rupees 26,395 was paid in rewards to this branch against Rs. 22,662 in 1894. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner entirely concurs in your remarks (paragraph 54) as to the importance of the village chaukidár in the successful police administration of a district. He trusts that those police officers who are stated by you to look down on the chaukidár because he "cannot be made to look semi-military",

are few in number, and he expects that the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Inspector-Generals will take every opportunity to correct these false and mischievous views.

17. Three charges of torture were preferred against the police during the year. In one case the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Judge; in the other two, convictions were obtained. In no case was the *procedure* of the police, as distinguished from misconduct, adversely commented on by the courts. In the Government orders on the report for 1894 the neglect of some District Superintendents of Police to test periodically the knowledge of subordinate officers in law and procedure was noticed. The statement for 1895 separately submitted by you shows that little or no attention has been paid to the subject in some districts. In Farukhabad, Etawah, Cawnpore, Azamgarh, Kumaun, Gonda no officers at all, and in Dehra Dún, Budaun, Mainpuri, Banda, Jaunpur, Kheri, less than five, were examined. In contrast with these districts are the districts of Meerut (35 examined), Aligarh (43 examined), Agra (71 examined), Jalaun (33 examined), Gorakhpur (68 examined), and Lucknow (62 examined). You are requested to instruct District Superintendents that neglect on their part in future to comply with the standing orders on this subject will be severely noticed.

18. Paragraphs 25—30 of your report deal with the statistics of police work district by district, and apply both the old and the new tests to the returns of each district. The old tests dealt with the whole body of cognizable crime, excluding only sanitary offences, but including offences which under present executive instructions the police are not required to investigate. The new tests are based on statistics of serious cognizable crime which it is obligatory on the police to investigate without regard to the wishes of the complainant. The new tests, therefore, deal with a much smaller body of reported offences. The provincial figures on which the old and new tests are respectively based are given below for the two years 1894 and 1895 :—

A.—Old tests.—Total cognizable crime (excluding sanitary offences).

		Cases reported.	Cases inquired into.	Cases convicted.	Incidence of reports per 10,000 of population.	Percentage of convictions to reported cases.	Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of.
1894 ...	North-Western Provinces.	121,134	58,891	26,648	35	21·9	81·3	74·5
	Oudh ...	62,764	26,155	9,865	49	15·7	79·7	72·5
	Total ...	183,898	85,046	36,513	39	19·8	80·9	74·0
1895 ...	North-Western Provinces.	136,085	67,148	31,258	39	22·9	83·7	76·7
	Oudh ...	67,487	28,503	12,259	53	18·1	84·2	76·4
	Total ...	203,572	95,651	43,517	43	21·3	83·8	76·6

B.—New tests.—Serious offences.

		Cases reported.	Cases inquired into.	Cases convicted.	Incidence of reports per 10,000 of population.	Percentage of convictions to reported cases.	Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons whose cases were disposed of.
1894 ...	North-Western Provinces.	32,730	30,675	12,548	10	38·3	79·6	71·5
	Oudh ...	15,508	15,021	5,065	12	32·0	79·2	70·7
	Railway Police,	1,688	1,561	707	...	41·8	84·2	80·7
	Total ...	49,926	47,257	18,320	11	36·6	79·6	71·5
1895 ...	North-Western Provinces.	39,565	33,264	15,931	11·8	40·2	82·4	73·1
	Oudh ...	18,311	17,737	6,774	14·4	36·9	84·6	75·8
	Railway Police,	1,791	1,677	753	...	42·0	82·5	77·7
	Total ...	59,667	52,678	23,458	12·9	39·3	83·1	74·0

The cases which form the basis of the new tests are little more than one-fourth of the total number of cognizable offences; but they are nearly all investigated, whereas less than half the total number of cognizable cases are investigated. The percentage of convictions to reports is also higher in these serious cases in which investigation is, as a rule, obligatory than in the general body of cognizable cases. In both classes of cases the incidence of reports per 10,000 of the population is higher in 1895 than in 1894, and in both classes and in both years the incidence is higher in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. In both classes of cases and in both provinces the percentage of convictions to reports and of convictions to disposals is better in 1895 than in 1894. The improvement and the present standard of efficiency are about the same in either province, though the fact that reporting of petty crime is fuller in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces results in the Oudh percentage of convictions to disposals being somewhat lower than in the North-Western Provinces. The relatively high incidence of reports to population in Oudh is a persistent phenomenon, which has never been satisfactorily explained, though it is probably in great measure due to the density of the population. In the nine districts which show the highest incidence of reports of cognizable crime to population there are six Oudh districts, Sitapur heading the list with an incidence of 76 reports to every 10,000 inhabitants. In reports of serious crime the position of Oudh to districts in the North-Western Provinces is less marked, though here also Sitapur heads the list with an incidence of 26 against a mean of 12·7 for the two provinces.

19. The districts in which the incidence of reports of serious

<i>Highest.</i>		<i>Lowest.</i>		
Sitapur ...	26	Meerut ...	10	crime per 10,000 of the inhabitants is highest and lowest are given in the margin. The position taken in the first of the two lists by Jhānsi, Hamírpur, Bānda, and Lalitpur is due to the distress prevailing there during the year,
Jalaun ...	26	Aligarh ...	10	
Lucknow ...	23	Muttra ...	10	
Kumaun Division ...	22	Etāwah ...	10	
Allahabad ...	21	Fyzabad ...	10	
Jhānsi ...	21	Farukhabad ...	9	
Hamírpur ...	19	Jaunpur ...	9	
Lalitpur sub-division ...	19	Sultānpur ...	9	
Hardoi ...	17	Partābgarh ...	9	
Kheri ...	17	Ballia ...	8	
Bānda ...	16	Gorakhpur ...	8	
Rae Bareli ...	16	Basti ...	6	

as ordinarily they are light criminal districts. In the second list Meerut, Aligarh, Etáwah, Sultánpur, and Partábgarh have never been notorious for serious crime: though in them, as in the other districts in this list, there is ground for surmising that all crime is not reported.

20. The two "order of merit" tables given at pages 20 and 23 of your report classify districts according to the ratio of convictions to cases investigated and to cases disposed of, with reference respectively to the whole volume of cognizable crime and the smaller body of serious crime. An order of merit settled by these tests is open to the objection that it takes no account of the extent to which crime is reported or not reported in the several districts. A district which, by under-reporting, has comparatively few cases investigated or tried, may satisfy the tests better than one which does not manipulate its returns. The third "order of merit" table given on page 24 takes account of the factor of the comparative fulness of reports, and ranks the districts in a very different order. A comparison of these tables with the district notices in Part III of the report does not inspire complete confidence in any of them. They test the results of police work very usefully in certain points, but they leave it untouched in others. The districts in which Part III shows the police to be in the most efficient order are Cawnpore, Meerut, Agra, Moradabad, Azamgarh, Allahabad: and among the worst districts are Fyzabad, Muzaffarnagar, Saháranpur, Mirzapur, Farukhabad, and Fatehpur. The order of merit given on page 23 of your report fails to give Agra, Meerut, and Allahabad a sufficiently high place, and equally fails to indicate the proper place of Fyzabad and Mirzapur. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that in applying the tests to the several districts you have been careful not to give more weight to them than they deserve. This is especially necessary, as there are many indications in the district notices that police returns can be manipulated to suit the new tests as readily as they could when the old ones were in force, and that they are, as a fact, so manipulated.

21. The rule which permits a complainant to send a report to the police station in writing instead of himself reporting the offence appears from the district notices to be becoming popular, and to have contributed in some measure to the great increase in the number of reports of cognizable offences. Your remark on page 116 that "a large proportion of written reports give information as to the commission of crimes which otherwise would never have been brought to the notice of the police" is the strongest possible argument in support of the rule if it is intelligently worked.

The practice which is reported to exist in the Moradabad district of the complainant being required to himself bring his written report to the police station is productive of no possible good, defeats the object of the system in many instances, and should be discontinued.

22. The district notices are, on the whole, favourable to the new system of village headmen. The Magistrate of Moradabad reports that "it has had a salutary effect." The Commissioner of the Meerut

Division concurs with the Magistrate of Meerut in "hearty commendation of the system." The system is one to which Sir Charles Crosthwaite attached great importance. Pressure of other work has prevented the present Lieutenant-Governor from inquiring into its working fully; but he hopes to do this during the coming year. Here he would only say that if the system is to be a success, the submission of reports by the headmen must be made a regular, and not a merely occasional, duty: while efforts must be made to attach a certain dignity to the position and to prevent the headman being harassed with business not attaching to his office.

In paragraph 26 of your report you give reasons for thinking that the reports of village headmen are classified differently in different districts, as some districts return a large number of such reports and others scarcely any. Your remarks will be brought to the notice of District Magistrates.

23. The disadvantages attendant on the sessions trials of a district being held in another district, to which the District Superintendent of Unao has drawn attention (page 168), are fully recognised by the Government. Measures are being taken to provide sessions court houses in the three Oudh districts where they do not exist.

24. The names of the officers reported as having done exceptionally good work as District Superintendents during the year will be commended to the Appointment Department. Your commendation of their work is confirmed by the more detailed reports in Part III on the police work of the districts of which they have been in charge. There are other districts, however, in which the police work, instead of improving, has retrograded, and in which the retrogression must be attributed to incapacity, want of energy, or inexperience of the police officer in charge. You have sufficiently indicated in your report these districts and the officers responsible for their unsatisfactory condition. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that close attention will be paid by the officers concerned to the points in which their administration has been found defective, and that they will set themselves to improve it. There should in future be no such return of police stations uninspected as you have given in paragraph 59 of your report.

25. I am to convey the acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to you for the full and interesting report which you have submitted. The police work of each district has been analyzed in Part III with exceptional care and minuteness, and the strong and weak points of the administration have been brought out in a manner which should be eminently useful to the local officers. There are not a few matters in which the organization and efficiency of the Department are capable of improvement, and these matters are receiving the close attention of the Government and are under discussion with you. The public expenditure on the force has been largely increased of recent years, and the total annual charge will soon stand at a figure which should under intelligent guidance give the Province a capable and honest police. There are signs in

the present report that improvement has already commenced, and it is not unreasonable to hope that this improvement will continue and will be reflected in the reports for future years.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.